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# The British chess magazine

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THE

# British Chess Magazine

EDITED BY

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WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF


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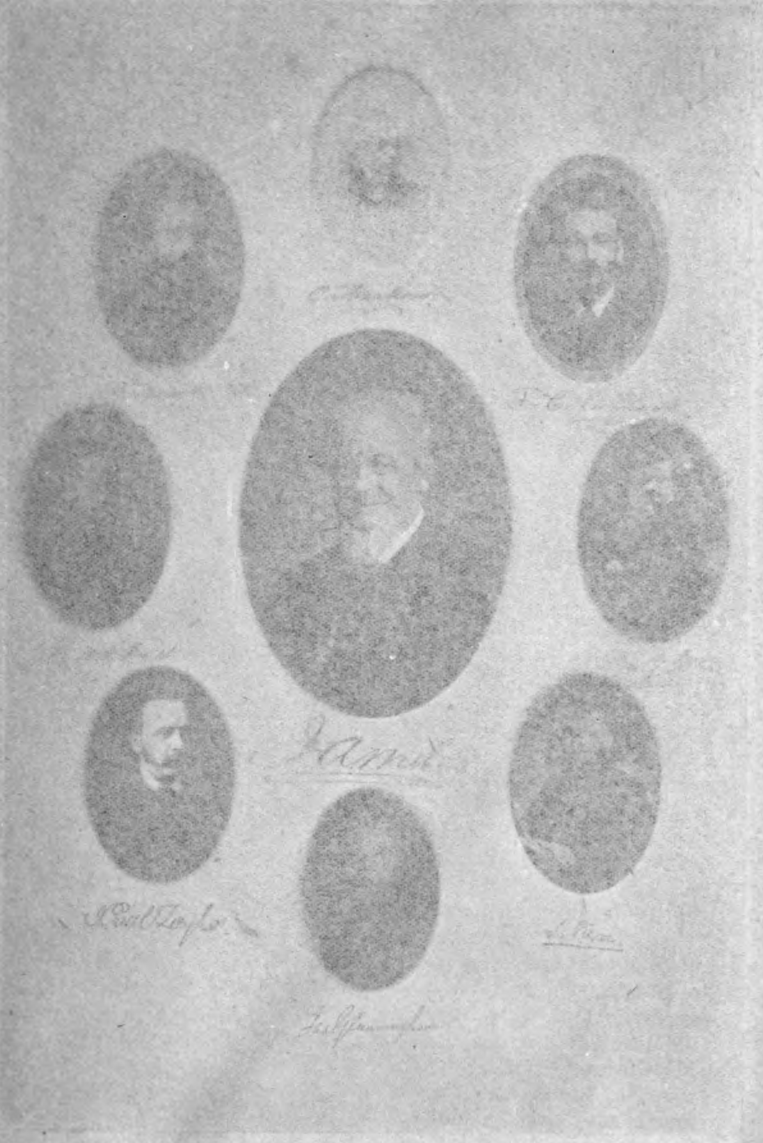

Contributors to the British Chess Magazine,

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# The British Chess Magazine.

JANUARY, 1885.


## HOW WE "DISCOVERED CHECK" TO MACGURNIX.

He was a nice man was MacGurnix, and a pleasant member of our little Chess Club! Oh yes, indeed! but before you could come to that conclusion you would have to like to be patronised, and sat upon, and generally snubbed without rhyme or reason. If, indeed, you liked thus to be treated you would join in the verdict I have pronounced upon MacGurnix, but if you objected to this treatment—well your opinion would hardly be so favourable. MacGurnix was a big man, and especially so in his own estimation. He was nearly six feet high, and he had a big nose, and a big red beard, and a big voice, but the biggest thing about him was his self-conceit. That was indeed a big, big thing! To have heard him talk you would have thought, as far as Chess went, he was a perfect genius, and that he had almost educated Morphy, brought up Steinitz, and nursed Blackburne and Zukertort. According to his own account, he, and no one else, was the inventor of every modern improvement in play. Let a new move be introduced at the club, and he would exclaim, "Ah, I remember that! I played it against Brown six or seven years ago!" As for problems he knew them all at a glance—so he said, at any rate. "Pooh, pooh!" was his cry when shown some one's latest "little gem." "Nothing in it, Sir, positively nothing! Why I knocked off that idea years and years ago!" As for published games he knew them all too, "Every one, Sir!" was his boast, "Every one, Sir, that has ever been published. Could repeat the moves of them all, my good fellow." You will now begin to see what a *nice* man MacGurnix was!

He had one trait, however, that, above all others, endeared him to the hearts of his fellow-members. It was this—whenever two of them sat down to play an important game so sure would he approach and watch the progress of the encounter. But not in silence, that would not have been worthy of the ability of a MacGurnix! Standing with legs apart and head stretched forward he would watch the opening play and then as the third or fourth move was made—"Oh! that's it, is it?" he would cry, "weak, very weak! condemned by Zukertort, rejected by Blackburne, pronounced unsound by Steinitz. I showed them the right answer years ago!" Then when the answering move was made he would roar out, "All wrong Sir, all wrong! you have



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thrown away your advantage, clean!" Then he would stride about the room for a few minutes, but only to come back and repeat similar pleasant remarks. All this made him very dear to our hearts, but what could we do? We hadn't even the chance of chuckling over his defeats for he never *lost* a game in the club! He would sometimes (not often) sit down to play an odd game—he never played in tournaments—and if he got a good game, all went well with him. His play was then rapid and he would look jubilant until the end was near and mate in view. He did not like you to resign, however. "No Sir," was his cry, "play the game out like a man," and so you had till the mate was finally given. Then he would look up triumphantly and say, "Yes, yes! just the way I mated poor Boden, the last time I played with him at Simpson's." But when the game was going against him how very different! Slower and still slower became his moves. He would linger over some obviously forced move for twenty minutes or more, but still he never lost a game! When things got too bad he would suddenly remember some important engagement at that particular moment, and that engagement was always kept! "I must go now, Sir, I am sorry to say, but some other time we'll play it out. I think I missed a good chance of winning right off four or five moves ago when you made that stupid move, tho' now it looks rather drawish, but still I think I can pull it off, so the next time we meet we play it out. Good night, Sir!" These games never were played out, and thus he was able to boast that he never lost a game at the club.

Amongst the Chess Masters of the day, our friend professed to have a great admiration for Mr. Bird. "Splendid player, Sir, splendid!" was his remark, "a little too impetuous but with marvellous ability, why Sir, he *once* beat me!" This last statement was religiously believed in by the club, but it was further believed there that this was the only game he ever had with Mr. Bird, and that it was played at the odds of the Kt, and that certainly MacGurnix was not the odds-giver! This was believed, I say, but it was not openly spoken about—no, it was only whispered in dark corners and with due secrecy! "Bird's games are indeed a study," was his remark, "I have them all at home, and have played them over dozens of times, I can never forget them Sir, never!" Now upon this professed admiration for Mr. Bird, Jenkins and myself built a little plot. How we succeeded in discomfiting our foe let the sequel show.

At the next club night then Jenkins and myself were seated at the board, and we had only made one or two moves when up came MacGurnix as we expected. The game had advanced to this position, I playing the White men, and Jenkins handling the Black.

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| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. P to K B 4 | 2. P takes P |
| 3. Kt to K B 3 | 3. P to K Kt 4 |
| 4. P to K R 4 | 4. P to Kt 5 |
| 5. Kt to K 5 | |

"Ah!" exclaimed Mac. as he approached the board, "a match game I suppose? and a Kieseritzky gambit too! Very risky indeed!"

To this neither Jenkins nor I replied a word, but the former played

5. P to K R 4

"Horrid, Sir! You'll never make a Chess-player," shouted MacGurnix, "Why, Mr. Bird showed me the weakness of that move fifteen years ago!" And with a sniff of disgust he turned away.

The game then went on

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. B to B 4 | 6. Kt to K R 3 |
| 7. P to Q 4 | 7. P to Q 3 |
| 8. Kt to Q 3 | 8. P to B 6 |
| 9. P to K Kt 3 | 9. P to K B 4 |

"Gracious, what a move!" shouted Mac. rushing up again. "Talk about Chess! why, a baby could play better than that!"

| | |
|---|---|
| 10. Kt to B 3 | 10. P takes P |
| 11. Kt takes P | 11. Kt to B 4 |

"What?" thundered MacGurnix, "You won't have a piece when he gives it to you?"

"I didn't see where I could get one," said Jenkins.

"Why 11 P to Q 4," said MacGurnix, "won a piece right off!"

"Did it?" said I.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12. K to B 2 | 12. B to K 2 |
| 13. Kt to B 4 | 13. R to R 2 |

"Well, that's poor play enough," grunted our friend.

14. Kt to Kt 6

"Ah, I thought you would go there," said MacGurnix, "just about your style of play. No dash, no go in it!"

14. P to Q 4

"Too late now!" was MacGurnix's criticism, "what good will it do?"

| | |
|---|---|
| 15. Kt takes B | 15. P takes Kt |

"Well, I'm shot!" said Mac. "And he calls himself a Chess-player!"

| | |
|---|---|
| 16. Kt to Q 5 | 16. B to K 3 |
| 17. B to K Kt 5 | |

"Yes! any fool could see that that move sews him up!" was the comment of MacGurnix.

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| | |
|---|---|
| | 17. B takes Kt |
| 18. B takes Q | |

"Did ever mortal man see the like of that?" sneered MacGurnix, "throwing away a Queen for a Kt! What would Bird or Blackburne say?"

| | |
|---|---|
| | 18. P to K 6 ch |

"Calls that dash I suppose?" was his kindly remark, here. "Well, well! such dash will soon have an end!"

| | |
|---|---|
| 19. K to Kt sq | 19. B takes B |

"Ho! ho!" laughed the aimable one, "a Kt and a B for a Q is a good bargain; at least some people think so!"

| | |
|---|---|
| 20. B to Kt 5 | 20. P to B 7 ch |

"You'd better *change* these checks for something more effective!" came from MacGurnix, as his big red beard almost swept my King off the board.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21. K to R 2 | 21. P to K 7 |
| 22. Q to Q 2 | 22. P to B 8 (a Kt) ch |

"A Kt, indeed! You'll want more than a Kt before you're done," was MacGurnix's remark at this crisis.

| | |
|---|---|
| 23. K R takes Kt | 23. P takes R (a Kt) ch |

"What a schoolboy way of playing Chess! I'm ashamed of you both." Such was the greeting with which he met this second promotion to Knighthood.

| | |
|---|---|
| 24. R takes Kt | 24. B takes R |
| 25. Q to K sq ch | 25. Kt to K 2 |
| 26. Q takes B | |

"Come I say, this does'nt look so well!" muttered MacGurnix. "Black has got better out of it than his bad play entitled him to. But what of that? Bad as Jenkins plays, you," turning to me, "play worse!"

| | |
|---|---|
| | 26. Q Kt to Q B 3 |
| 27. P to Q 5 | 27. R to B 2 |
| 28. Q to Q B 4 | 28. Kt to K 4 |
| 29. Q takes P | 29. Kt to B 6 ch |
| 30. K to Kt 2 | 30. R to Q B sq |
| 31. Q to R 5 | 31. R takes P ch |

"Yes, that's about your style!" said Mac. "Go in for a check whenever you can!"

"Little fishes are sweet!" said Jenkins.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32. K to B sq | 32. Kt takes B dis ch |

"The question is," said MacGurnix, "which of you two fellows is playing the more stupidly?"

| | |
|---|---|
| 33. K to K sq | 33. Kt to B 6 ch |

"Oh yes, keep it up!" cried our friend.

| | |
|---|---|
| 34. K to Q sq | 34. R to Q 7 ch |
| 35. K to B sq | 35. Kt takes Q P |
| 36. P to R 3 | |

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"What a move!" put in MacGurnix.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 36. R to B 2 ch |
| 37. K to Kt sq | 37. Kt to B 6 ch |

"He actually gives up a Kt for nothing!" cried MacGurnix.

| | |
|---|---|
| 38. P takes Kt | 38. R to K 2 |

"And White resigns," said I.

"What! resigns?" cried MacGurnix, "why?"

"What can White do?" was my reply, "I see no way of saving the mate except by giving up the Q."

"But you can check with Q at Q Kt 5!" said MacGurnix.

"Quite so!" answered Jenkins, "and Black would reply by K to Q sq, and White is no better off."

"Well, at any rate, White could have won at move 28," said Mac.

"How?" inquired Jenkins.

"How?" answered MacGurnix, "why by playing Q to Kt 5 instead of B 4."

"Then Black replies by Castling" answered Jenkins, "and has the better game!"

"Nothing of the kind!" cried MacGurnix, "but for a match game I never knew such a mass of flukes on both sides! But it's just like you!"

"But we haven't been playing a match game!" replied Jenkins, "Indeed, strictly speaking, we haven't been playing a game at all!"

"Except perhaps they've been playing a game with MacGurnix," softly murmured one of the now numerous bystanders.

"Not playing a game!" said MacGurnix, a somewhat startled look stealing over his face. "What do you mean?"

"We have only been playing *over* a game!" I answered quietly.

"What? what?" almost shrieked our bewildered friend.

"Certainly," chuckled Jenkins. "It was a game between MacDonnell and Bird, and a very dashing game too!"

"Yes!" said I, "MacDonnell played the White, and your hero Bird played the Black. But I thought you knew all his games?"

Long and loud was the laugh that went up from the assembled club as MacGurnix gazed with startled eyes first at the board and then at the two players. The laughter was too much for him. With one clutch he seized hat and top coat; with one bound he was at the door, and down stairs he rushed as peal after peal of laughter sounded in his ears! Thus we "checked" our bore by "discovery;" the discovery of his combined ignorance and presumption, a "discovery" too manifest to be denied even by his conceited intellect. After he left there was but one opinion expressed by the members of the club as to the merits of the game we had played over, and that opinion, I need hardly say, was

a very different one from the remarks made by MacGurnix when he was under the impression the game was our own. Need I say that the lesson thus taught brought forth good fruit, and that in the future MacGurnix ceased in great measure to criticise games as they were being played. For he came back amongst us in time, but when he did he was a less boastful man, his big voice took a softer tone, aud even his big red beard lost something of its fierceness, and to this day he has not forgotten how he was "checked by discovery." J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

---

Great Plumstead Vicarage,
Norwich, 10/12/'84.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

Sir,

As Editor of the leading Chess Journal permit me briefly to describe a variety of the game which I will call "Double Chess." This was in part suggested by, but must on no account be confounded with, the old (and extremely stupid) "Four-handed" game; an attempt to apply to Chess the principles of Whist. The partners sat opposite each other, and were supposed to combine forces against the adversaries to the right and left. As they had no means of indicating plans except by uttering them aloud—in the hearing of the enemy—or kicking shins under the table—which was not sufficiently explicit—the game resolved itself into a series of misunderstandings and cross purposes. My brother and I began by discarding the partners, and each took two sets as at "Double Dummy" Whist. This was an immense improvement, as it ensured unity of action between the allied sets. But we soon found that the second player hardly ever won, attack being easier than defence; and that the first player had frequently to draw the game, from the impossibility of Queening his Pawns. We laid it aside for many years, until the idea suggested itself of ranging the allied forces upon adjoining sides. This simple innovation revolutionised the game; and "Double Chess" was the result.

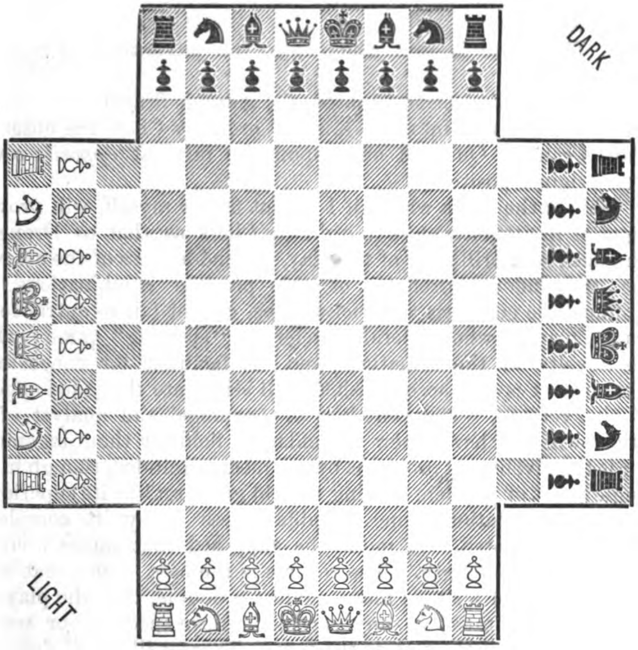
This is played by two players upon a board resembling the four-handed board, *i.e.* an ordinary Chess board with three rows added to each side. Each player has two sets of men. To prevent confusion it is best to have one of wood and one of ivory. The men are arranged along the edges of the board as in the ordinary game, except that, regardless of colour, the Queen always stands upon the King's right hand. In consideration of the increased size of the board the privilege hitherto confined to the Pawn is extended

to the Queen's Knight, who is allowed to begin his course with a move consisting of two ordinary Knight's leaps. (Of course the square upon which he alights at the end of the first leap must be vacant; he cannot make a capture and pass on, nor make a leap of double length without alighting in the middle.) Need I assure your readers that these provoking little variations, as some may think them, are not adopted for change's sake, but because in practice they were found to be desirable and to work well.

The board is placed diagonally between the two players: and for uniformity's sake let it always occupy such a position that the two white corner-squares are in front of the players; and let the wooden set be to the player's right, thus—

(BLACK) WOOD.

IVORY (WHITE.)




(RED) IVORY.

WOOD (YELLOW.)

## RULES.

1. The first player begins with a *single* move, moving one of either set. The second player replies with a *double* move, moving one of each set—which first matters not. The first player rejoins with a similar double move, and the game proceeds with double moves on each side until a King is mated.

2. When a King is in check and cannot be extricated by the double move, he is mated for the time; and he and all his men are paralysed, and can neither move nor check, though his men are still liable to be captured.

3. So long as the mate lasts, the player of the mated King has only a single move, *i.e.* with his other set. But he may move his mated set whenever by so doing he breaks the check.

4. As soon as a mated King is released from check, he and all that survive of his men instantly recover animation and move and check as before.

5. The game is won when both the adversary's Kings are mated.

6. If one King be stalemated, the game is drawn.

In all other points the laws of ordinary Chess are observed. (Pawns can be Queened only upon the furthest *opposite* row to their original position).

This is the game which, if I do not flatter myself, will prove as superior in attractiveness to ordinary Chess' as that to Draughts. The dash and brilliancy of the play, the suddenness of the assaults, the tremendous strength of the possible combinations, the innumerable surprises and vicissitudes, cannot fail to entrance the young player, who generally prefers a "slashing" game; whilst the novelty of the situations, and the facilities for concealing a plot until it is half accomplished, will stimulate the jaded appetite of the veteran. The contriver of openings, and analyst of positions will find here a new and enlarged field for their ingenuity; nor is the inventor of problems by any means excluded, though in this single point of problem making the old game retains its superiority. For a consultation game Double Chess is by its complexity eminently adapted. It might be supposed that games would be of interminable length. The reverse is the case. So great is the disadvantage of a single move against a double, that the player of a mated King must at any sacrifice relieve speedily, or see his second set share the fate of the first. There will be a desperate struggle of thrilling interest, not a prolonged agony. Then it must not be forgotten that Double Chess is, if not, as I think, an absolutely fair game, at least approximately such. The advantage —slight it is true—of the extra move, instead of being confined to the first player, passes and repasses between the two with perfect regularity.

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Eighteen inch boards of superior quality can be obtained of Messrs. Parkins & Gotto at the price of 9s. but any one is at liberty to make and sell the boards or to copy the rules, &c. Should the accomplished Chess-player feel somewhat "at sea" under the novel conditions, I trust he will carry his thoughts back to the remote period when he was equally at sea on the ordinary board; and rest assured that the new game will soon be as perspicuous to him as the old. J. T. Howard.

P.S. A fourpenny "Guide" is published by Messrs. Wheatley and Co., New Street, Huddersfield, and can be had of Messrs. Parkins and Gotto.

Patchwork boards stitched on cardboard are cheap and answer the purpose fairly well. An illustrative problem will appear in the February number.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Australia.—We received just as we were going to press last month a letter from Mr. F. W. Miscamble, of Melbourne, enclosing the rules of the Victorian Chess and Draughts Club, of which it appears that he was the founder, and giving the history of the club, and its connection with the other Chess communities of the capital city of Victoria. We have in several of our recent issues anticipated some of Mr. M's information by notices of the club in question, and of its matches with the *Deutscher Turn Verein C.C.* We have now to add that during the last year there were three exhibitions of simultaneous play by Messrs. Fisher, Witton, and the late Mr. Wisker; that a handicap tourney with 19 competitors was in full swing, each playing two games with every other, and the prizes being determined by the Gelbfuhs system of marks; and that a trip was being organised to Geelong, in order to play a match with the club of that place.

Mr. Miscamble adverts in his letter to the emulation stirred up in the almost moribund Melbourne Club by the success of the Victorian Chess and Draughts Club, to the overtures for an amalgamation made by the former, and their rejection by the latter, and to the consequent revival of the Melbourne C. C. on the basis of Chess alone; and he adds that thus good has come out of evil, for whereas there was lately only one, there are now three Chess clubs in Melbourne, and whereas a year ago Mr. Blackburne would have felt on his arrival like a fish out of water, he will now find Chess all alive.

In a letter to the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* Mr. Gossip states that he has given two simultaneous performances at the *Turn Verein Club,* and has played successfully at the Melbourne Club with Messrs. Burns and Fisher, winning two games out of three with the former, and the whole four which he had with the latter.

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As we anticipated, Mr. Burden has won the first prize and the cup in the Adelaide Club tourney; Mr. Earl, Mr. Funnell, or Mr. Nesbit would probably now come in next.

America.—Sig. Liberali, the well-known problem composer of Patras, has contributed an elegant pianoforte composition to the *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle*, which he dedicates to American Chess-players under the title of "A tear upon the tomb of the immortal Morphy."

The seventh annual meeting of the Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Association was to be held at Elmira during the latter days of December. Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Steinitz were to be invited to attend.

At the Baltimore Club Mr. Sellman has been playing against all-comers in a series of simultaneous games, and has also won a match with Mr. Howell by 5 games to 3. The rooms of the Baltimore C. A. have lately been very handsomely refitted, and adorned with life-size portraits of Messrs. Morphy, Steinitz, and Zukertort.

On Nov. 27th Mr. Steinitz played 22 games simultaneously at the Manhattan Club, New York, and was victorious in all except one which ended in a draw.

France.—In the November issue of the *Stratégie* there was a long paragraph giving the reasons for the withdrawal of Messrs. Clerc, Chamier, and De Rivière from the Paris committee for conducting the match with Vienna. The unfortunate *contretemps* arose, it appears, from a dispute about a move which was sent off by these gentlemen during the temporary absence of M. Rosenthal, and upon which he alleges he should have been consulted by telegram, as it was one that was not contemplated at the last meeting of the committee, and in fact turned out to be bad. We do not care to enter at full length into the matter, especially since it is evident that the *Stratégie's* statement is one-sided, and since the retirement of the French committeemen has led to the withdrawal of Herr Englisch from the other side, and deprived the match of almost all further interest.

Germany.—The Bamberg Chess Club recently celebrated at the rooms of the Concordia Club the first festival of the Franconian Chess Association. The clubs of Nuremberg, Bamberg, Fürth, Kronach, Ratisbon, Baireuth, Rothenburg, and Würzberg were represented on this occasion, and a greeting was offered by the president to the celebrated problemist Herr Schrüfer. Thirty-six players took part in the tourney which was set on foot, but the names of the victors, with the exception of Herr Friess of Rothenburg, are unknown to fame, and would be of little interest to our readers. Herren Friess and Kürschner conducted exhibitions of simultaneous games, and there was also a consolation tourney, a solution tourney, and the usual banquet.

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# Obituary.

## THE LATE MR. BROOKE GREVILLE.

Mr. Greville was an active member of the St. George's Club during the first few years of its existence; but we find no great number of his games upon record. In those days games were published, oftener than now, without the name even of the winner; and thus, as George Walker observes in the Preface to his *Chess Studies*, 1844, many of the best players were "lost in the crowd." In the first six volumes of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* his name occurs, perhaps, half a dozen times. Like other noted players of the time he appears in Staunton's *Companion* as a loser at the odds of Pawn and two moves; but, as is well known, this is not to be taken as an indication of relative scores. It must have been about 1845-6 that Mr. Greville removed to Paris, which continued to be his home for something like thirty years. Among the few Chess incidents recorded of his residence there are his playing with Deschapelles in the latter's last game, about a year before his death in 1847, and two games with Kieseritzky and Harrwitz, one of which we have extracted. In the companion game Kieseritzky loses a piece early in the day, and the *partie* is without interest. Our other specimen, from his earlier play in the St. George's Club, is piquant on Greville's part, but it must be admitted that Capt. Kennedy does not show to much advantage.

A few years ago Mr. Greville returned to pass the close of his life in England. He did not again show himself in his old haunts at the St. George's Club, but he played occasionally in private with one of its members, and, as we are informed, with little of his pristine vigour. At his great age nothing else could be expected. Only two or three of his Chess acquaintances survive, and from them we have not been able to gather what manner of man he was. He had been content to drop, while still living, out of the Chess ranks. There is no mention of his engaging in match play, or indulging in any form of self-assertion; but the two memorial games we now publish are enough to show that he had great natural aptitude for Chess, and had attained a high rank among those who play merely for amusement, without the emulation so largely developed among amateurs at the present day.

W. W.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCII.

**Played in early days at the St. George's Chess Club.**
***Chess Player's Chronicle*, 1844, *p.* 168.**

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE (Capt. Kennedy.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Greville.) | WHITE. (Capt. Kennedy.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Greville.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 13 P to Q Kt 3 | K R to Kt sq (*d*) |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 14 B tks P | Kt to R 4 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 15 Kt to B 4 | P to Kt 6 (*e*) |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 16 Kt tks Kt | P tks B P ch |
| 5 Kt tks Kt (*a*) | Q to B 3 | 17 K to R sq | R to R sq |
| 6 Q to Q 2 (*b*) | Q P tks Kt | 18 B to K Kt 5 | Q R to Kt sq |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | B to K 3 | 19 Kt to Kt 7 (*f*) | B to Q 3 |
| 8 B to Q 3 (*c*) | Castles | 20 P to K R 3 | B tks R P |
| 9 Q to B 4 | P to K R 3 | 21 P tks B | R tks Kt |
| 10 Q tks Q | Kt tks Q | 22 R tks P | R tks P ch |
| 11 Castles | P to K Kt 4 | 23 K to Kt sq (*g*) | R tks B ch |
| 12 Kt to K 2 | P to Kt 5 | 24 R to Kt 2 | B to B 4 ch and wins (*h*) |

Contemporary Notes revised by W. W.

*(a)* [Young players may have observed that this move is never made, without precisely knowing the reason why. The reply 5 Q to B 3 is "old book," in Walker, Staunton, &c.]

*(b)* [The same old books gave 6 Q to B 3 6 Q takes Q, 7 P takes Q 7 Q P takes Kt, even game.]

*(c)* [It is evident that Captain Kennedy had not reached his full strength. By this move, and later by the exchange of Queens, he assists Black's development.]

*(d)* "Black's sacrifice of the Pawn here, for the purpose of obtaining an opening on the K R file, is the conception of an adept in Chess strategy."

*(e)* "This and the subsequent moves of Mr. Greville, to the end of the *partie*, are of the very first order of fine play." [Our modern first-rates would hardly admit this: still the game is very prettily played on Black's side and not without depth.]

*(f)* "With the view to play B to B 6, if Black took the Kt."

*(g)* [A hideous blunder. After 23 K to Kt 2 he would only have been a Pawn to the bad, and with Bishops on opposite colours might probably have drawn the game.]

*(h)* [Black now wins both Rooks for nothing. The contemporary record rightly calls this "a spirited *partie*," and styles Mr. Greville "one of the first amateur players of the day."]

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## GAME CCCIII.

Played in Paris. *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 1848, p. 34.

(Queen's Gambit.)

| | WHITE. (Mr. B. Greville.) | BLACK. (Herr Harrwitz.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 2 | P to Q B 4 | P tks P |
| 3 | P to K 3 | B to K 3 (*a*) |
| 4 | Kt to Q B 3 (?) | P to Q B 3 |
| 5 | P to Q R 4 | Kt to Q 2 |
| 6 | P to R 5 | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 7 | P tks P (*en p.*) | P tks P |
| 8 | R tks R | Q tks R |
| 9 | K Kt to K 2 | P to K B 4 |
| 10 | Kt to Kt 3 | K Kt to B 3 |
| 11 | B to K 2 | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 12 | B to B 3 | Q to B sq |
| 13 | Castles | P to Kt 3 |
| 14 | P to K 4 | P tks P |
| 15 | Q Kt tks P | B to Q 4 (*b*) |
| 16 | Kt tks Kt | Kt tks Kt |
| 17 | R to K sq | P to K 3 |
| 18 | B to Kt 5 | B to Kt 2 |
| 19 | Q to K 2 | K to B 2 |
| 20 | Q to K 3 | R to K sq |
| 21 | Q to B 4 | Q to Q 2 (*c*) |
| 22 | Kt to R 5 (*d*) | P tks Kt |
| 23 | B tks P ch | K to K 2 |
| 24 | B tks R | Q tks B |
| 25 | R to R sq | Q to Q 2 |
| 26 | Q to Kt 8 (*e*) | Q to K sq |
| 27 | R to R 7 ch | K to B sq |
| 28 | Q to Kt 7 | Q to Q 2 |
| 29 | Q tks Q | Kt tks Q |
| 30 | R tks Kt | B tks P |
| 31 | B to B sq | K to Kt sq |
| 32 | K to B sq | P to B 4 |
| 33 | P to B 4 (*f*) | P to Kt 5 |
| 34 | P to K Kt 3 | B to K 5 |
| 35 | K to K 2 | B to B 4 |
| 36 | K to B 3 | P to R 4 |
| 37 | K to K 2 | K to B sq |
| 38 | R to Q B 7 | B to Q 6 ch |
| 39 | K to K sq | P to B 6 |
| 40 | P tks P | B tks P ch |
| 41 | K to Q sq | P to B 5 |
| 42 | B to Q 2 (*g*) | B tks B |
| 43 | K tks B | P to Kt 6 |
| 44 | K to B 3 | B to K 7 |
| 45 | R to B 5 | K to K 2 |
| 46 | R to K 5 (*h*) | B to Q 6 (*i*) |
| 47 | R tks R P | K to B 3 |
| 48 | R to K 5 | B to Kt 3 |
| 49 | P to Kt 4 | B to Q 6 |
| 50 | P to R 4 | |

Black shortly resigned.

### CONTEMPORARY NOTES REVISED BY W. W.

*(a)* [Not a commendable experiment. By simply playing 4 Kt to Q R 3, White could have recovered the Pawn with a good game. 3 P to K 4 is the only right move.]

*(b)* [Now was the time to play B to Kt 2.]

*(c)* [Unconscious of White's meditated sacrifice. Q to Kt sq would have broken the attack.]

*(d)* [A fine move well followed up. White is sure of recovering more than an equivalent.]

*(e)* All this, from the sacrifice of the Kt, is well played.

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*(f)* This is not a good move. [White's game is still difficult, and we are not sure that P to B 3 is any better.]

*(g)* [Indispensable to secure even the draw.]

*(h)* Well played. This must win a Pawn at least. [Doubtful: see the next note.]

*(i)* [B to B 6, if we are not mistaken, would still have enabled him to hold out. White cannot take P with K, *e.g.* 46 B to B 6, 47 K takes P 47 P to Kt 7, 48 R to Kt 5 48 B to K 7 ch, or 48 R to K sq 48 B to K 5. This is better for Black than 46 B to Kt 5, 47 R to K 4 and wins P.]

## GAME CCCIV.

Tournament Game at Bradford, 22nd November, 1884.

(Sicilian Defence.)

| WHITE. (Mr. C. G. Bennett.) | BLACK. (Mr. Hobson.) | WHITE. (Mr. C. G. Bennett.) | BLACK. (Mr. Hobson.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q B 4 | 22 Q tks Q | P tks Q |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 23 K R to Q sq | P to Q 4 |
| 3 P to Q 4 (*a*) | P tks P | 24 Q B to Kt 5 | Q R to Q 2 |
| 4 Kt tks P | P to K 3 | 25 P to K R 4 | P to R 3 |
| 5 B to K 3 (*b*) | Kt to K B 3 | 26 B to R 4 | R to Q 3 |
| 6 Kt to Q B 3 | B to Kt 5 | 27 B to Kt 3 | K R to Q 2 |
| 7 B to Q 3 | Castles | 28 P to Q B 4 | P to Q 5 |
| 8 Castles | B tks Kt | 29 P to B 5 | B tks B (*e*) |
| 9 P tks B | P to K 4 (*c*) | 30 B P tks B (*f*) | R to K 3 |
| 10 Kt to B 5 | P to Q 3 | 31 P to R 3 | P to K 5 |
| 11 Q to B 3 | K to R sq | 32 R to R 3 | P to Q 6 |
| 12 Q R to Q sq | P to K Kt 3 | 33 P to R 5 | K to Kt sq |
| 13 Kt to R 6 | B to K 3 | 34 P tks P (*g*) | R tks P |
| 14 P to K R 3 | Kt to Kt sq | 35 B to Q 2 (*h*) | Kt to Q 5 |
| 15 Kt to Kt 4 | P to B 4 ! | 36 P to Q Kt 4 | R (Q 2) to Kt 2 |
| 16 P tks P | P tks P | 37 P to Kt 3 | P to B 5 ! |
| 17 Kt to R 6 | Kt tks Kt (*d*) | 38 B tks P | Kt to K 7 ch |
| 18 B tks Kt | R to B 2 | 39 K to R sq | Kt tks B |
| 19 Q to R 5 | Q to K Kt sq | 40 P tks Kt | P to Q 7 (*i*) |
| 20 B to Q Kt 5 | R to Q sq | 41 R to Kt 3 | R tks R |
| 21 R to Q 3 | Q to Kt 3 | 42 P tks R | P to K 6 and wins. |

### Notes by W. Wayte.

*(a)* 3 Kt to Q B 3 is the development now preferred, keeping the adverse K B longer out of the field. See game CCXCI. in the November number, p. 387.

*(b)* 5 Kt to Kt 5 5 P to Q 3, 6 B to K B 4 6 P to K 4, 7 B to K 3 is the most attacking continuation here at White's disposal, leaving the Black Q P in a weak situation to the rear.

*(c)* 9 P to Q 4 gets rid of the weakness of the Q P, which is always the *crux* in the defence to the Sicilian. But Black doubtless wished to avoid undoubling the Pawns, and in the present position he was very likely right.

*(d)* We see no objection to 17 P to K 5, winning a piece.

*(e)* This was of course foreseen when Black imprisoned his Rook two moves back. He now cleverly maintains his advantage to the end.

*(f)* R P takes B was better. It was more important to avoid giving Black a passed Pawn than to undouble his own.

*(g)* Again helping his opponent.

*(h)* The B should have gone to K 3, and taken the Kt if it advanced. There is no chance of getting the B to B 3, and R to R 8 ch, as White seems to have hoped.

*(i)* A neat finishing stroke, threatening to sacrifice a Rook and then to queen the Pawn, or mate in two moves if it be taken.

## GAME CCCV.

Played at Southampton, November 13th, 1884, one of twenty-four simultaneous games.

(French Opening)

| WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. E. P. Westlake.) | WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. E. P. Westlake.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 3 | 12 B to K 2 | Kt to Q sq |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 13 Kt to K 3 (*c*) | Kt to B 2 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 14 Castles K R | Castles (*d*) |
| 4 B to K Kt 5 | B to K 2 | 15 P to K Kt 4 (*e*) | P tks P |
| 5 P to K 5 | K Kt to Q 2 | 16 Kt tks P | R to K sq (*f*) |
| 6 B tks B | Q tks B | 17 K to R sq | K to R sq |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | P to Q R 3 | 18 R to K Kt sq | R to K Kt sq |
| 8 Kt to Q sq | P to Q B 4 | 19 R to Kt 3 | Kt to B sq |
| 9 P to Q B 3 | P to B 5 (*a*) | 20 Q R to K Kt sq | Kt to Kt 3 (*g*) |
| 10 P to K B 4 | P to K B 4 (*b*) | 21 R to K R 3 | P to K R 3 |
| 11 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 22 P to K B 5 (*h*) | P tks P |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Kt tks R P | P tks Kt | 29 Q to K 8 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 24 Kt to Kt 5 | R to Kt 2 | 30 B to R 5 | R tks B |
| 25 Kt tks Kt ch | Q tks Kt | 31 Q tks R | B to K 3 |
| 26 Q tks P ch | R to R 2 | 32 Q to Kt 5 ch | K to B sq |
| 27 R tks Kt | Q tks R (*i*) | 33 Q to B 6 ch | Resigns. |
| 28 Q tks Q | R tks R | | |

### Notes by W Wayte.

*(a)* The opening is one that was well threshed out in the Paris Tourney, 1878. We consider this move premature: 9 Kt to Q B 3 were better.

*(b)* Favoured by Blackburne in similar positions. Black now seems well barricaded, but the weak spot is disclosed at the 15th move.

*(c)* A commanding square for the Kt, and the logical sequence of White's 8th move. 8 Kt to Q sq is much better than 8 Q Kt to K 2.

*(d)* He has waited for castling until White has shown his hand, and now it appears to us that he ought to have waited a little longer, playing P to Q Kt 4 and B to Kt 2.

*(e)* The wolf will soon be inside the fold. From this point the attack ought to win against a first-rate antagonist.

*(f)* In order to bring Kt to B sq for defensive purposes, but K to R sq would have saved time: see move eighteen.

*(g)* White threatened Kt to B 6.

*(h)* He has now fairly put the fold outside of him.

*(i)* Taking the Queen would have prolonged the defence. But in such a position the two passed Pawns against one must win without trouble, an important consideration for the conductor of 24 games.

## GAME CCCVI.

Simultaneous game played at Bradford, Nov. 20th, 1884.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. J. Parker.) | BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.) | WHITE. (Mr. J. Parker.) | BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Q to Q 2 | P to Q 4 (*a*) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 8 B to Q Kt 5 (*b*) | Castles (*c*) |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 9 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 10 B tks B | P tks B |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 B tks Kt | Q tks B | 27 R tks R ch | Q tks R |
| 12 Q tks Q P | B to K 3 (*d*) | 28 Kt to K 3 | P to Q B 3 |
| 13 Q tks Q Kt P | Q R to Kt sq | 29 R to Q sq | Q to B 2 |
| 14 Q to K 2 | Q to Kt 4 | 30 Kt to Kt 4 | R to Q 3 |
| 15 Castles | K R to Q sq | 31 R tks R | Q tks R |
| 16 P to Q Kt 3 | R to Kt 3 | 32 Q to Q 4 | Q to B 2 |
| 17 P to K B 4 | Q to B 4 ch | 33 P to Q Kt 4 | P to B 3 |
| 18 Q to B 2 | Q to K 2 | 34 Kt to B 2 | B to R 3 |
| 19 Kt to Q 2 | R to Q 6 | 35 Kt to Q 3 | B tks Kt |
| 20 P to B 5 | B to B sq | 36 Q tks B | P to R 4 |
| 21 Q R to B sq | B to Kt 2 | 37 Q to B 4 ch | K to B sq |
| 22 K R to K sq | Q R to Q 3 | 38 P to Kt 3 | P to R 5 |
| 23 Kt to B 4 | R to K R 3 | 39 K to Kt 2 | P tks P |
| 24 Q tks Q R P | B to B sq | 40 P tks P | K to K 2 |
| 25 Q to B 2 | Q to Kt 4 | 41 Q to B 5 ch | K to B 2 |
| 26 Q R to Q sq (*e*) | R to Q sq | 42 P to Kt 5 | Resigns. (*f*) |

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) In *Chess-Monthly* IV. 372 we find 7 B takes Kt, 8 P takes B 8 P to Q 4, 2 Kt to B 3 ! 9 B to K 3 given as a perfectly satisfactory continuation, which simplifies the game, if anything, in Black's favour. The Doctor here

"Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede."

(*b*) This is new to us. Mr. W. T. Pierce, in B. C. M. III. 197, gives only 8 P takes P (against which, however, the defence can be improved: see *Chess-Monthly* V. 51,) and 8 Kt to Kt 5.

(*c*) Very careless; 8 B to Q 2 seems to make all right.

(*d*) Black might have played 12 P to Q B 3, 13 Q takes B P 13 B to Kt 2, 14 Q takes P 14 Q takes K P ch with much more counter-attack than in the actual game.

(*e*) Well played: if in reply 26 R takes P, 27 Q to Q 2 27 Q takes Q, 28 R takes Q and Black must lose a piece, or the exchange and a Pawn by 28 R to Q 3.

(*f*) White has stuck manfully to his Pawns, and never given his opponent the chance of assuming the offensive.

## GAME CCCVII.

A pretty game in the second class of the C. C. A. at Bath.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Mr. F. A. Hill.) | BLACK. (Mr. A. Rumboll.) | WHITE. (Mr. F. A. Hill.) | BLACK. (Mr. A. Rumboll.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 3 B to Q Kt 5 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 4 Castles | P to Q R 3 (*a*) |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 B to Q R 4 | P to Q Kt 4 | 17 B to Q R 2 | P to Q B 4 |
| 6 B to Q Kt 3 | B to Q B 4 | 18 R to B 3 | Q to K R 5 (*f*) |
| 7 P to Q 3 (*b*) | P to K R 3 | 19 Q to K 2 | P to Q 3 |
| 8 B to K 3 (*c*) | Q to K 2 | 20 P to K B 5 (*g*) | R to R 2 |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q 5 (*d*) | 21 Q R to K B sq | Q to K B 3 |
| 10 B tks Kt | B tks B | 22 R to Kt 3 | K to R 2 |
| 11 Kt tks B | P tks Kt | 23 Q to K R 5 | R to K 2 |
| 12 Kt to Q 5 | Kt tks Kt | 24 Q R to K B 3 | B to Q Kt 2 |
| 13 B tks Kt | P to Q B 3 | 25 R to Kt 6 (*h*) | Q to K 4 (*i*) |
| 14 B to Q Kt 3 | Castles (*e*) | 26 R to R 3 | P tks R (*j*) |
| 15 P to K B 4 | P to Q R 4 | And White mates in four moves. | |
| 16 P to Q R 3 | P to Q R 5 | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This should involve the loss of a Pawn, for if now B takes Kt, Q P takes B, Kt takes P, Black dare not take the K P in return on account of R to K sq.

(*b*) P to B 3 is more enterprising, and we think preferable.

(*c*) We like better Kt to B 3, followed by Kt to K 2 and Kt 3, &c, keeping the Q B in reserve for an attack on the K R P, which will be weak when Black has Castled.

(*d*) By no means good; his best course perhaps was B takes B, Kt to Q R 4, and Kt takes B, with B to Kt 2 afterwards.

(*e*) Whatever Black does, he must now have an inferior game; if, for instance, he play P to Q 3, then 15 P to K B 4, and if B to K 3, White can proceed with 16 P to B 5, B takes B, 17 P to B 6, P takes P, 18 R P takes B, R to K Kt sq, 19 Q to B 3, R to Kt 3, 20 P to K 5 &c.

(*f*) A very useless move, serving only to lose time and invite attack.

(*g*) Rendering nugatory the sally of Black's Queen, and enabling him to bring his own batteries to bear with effect on the King's quarters.

(*h*) A misconception which ought to free Black from his difficulties (see next note). The true line of attack was to play R to R 3, and then utilise the K Kt P.

(*i*) It is curious that both players should have overlooked that the Rook may safely be taken, *e.g.* P takes R, 26 P takes P ch, Q takes P, 27 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, 28 R takes R, and White has no advantage.

(*j*) The capture which might have been made before is fatal now, and leads to a pretty mate. It appears that even at this point Black had a valid defence in Q to B 5.

## GAME CCCVIII.

One of eighteen simultaneous games played at New Orleans last April.

(Vienna Opening.)

| WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. H. Ernst.) | WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. H. Ernst.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 17 R to B 7 (*d*) | Kt to Kt 5 ! |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 18 Kt to Q 5 | Kt to R 7 ch |
| 3 P to B 4 | P to Q 3 | 19 K to K 2 | B to Kt 5 ch |
| 4 Kt to B 3 | P tks P | 20 K to Q 3 (*e*) | B tks Q |
| 5 P to Q 4 | P to K Kt 4 | 21 Kt tks B P ch | K to Q sq |
| 6 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 22 R tks B | Q tks P |
| 7 Kt to K Kt 5 | P to K R 3 | 23 B to Kt 3 (*f*) | Kt to B 6 |
| 8 Kt tks P | K tks Kt | 24 B to K 3 | Kt to K 4 ch (*g*) |
| 9 B to Q B 4 ch (*a*) | K to K sq (*b*) | 25 P tks Kt | Kt tks P ch |
| 10 B tks P | B to Kt 2 | 26 K to B 3 | Kt tks R |
| 11 B to K 3 | Q to K 2 | 27 Kt tks R | Q tks P |
| 12 Castles | Q takes R P | 28 B tks Q R P | K to K 2 |
| 13 R to B 7 | P to Kt 6 (*c*) | 29 Kt to Kt 6 | Q to K 6 ch |
| 14 R tks B | Q to R 7 ch | 30 R to Q 3 | Q to B 4 ch |
| 15 K to B sq | Q to R 8 ch | 31 K to Q 2 | Q to R 4 ch |
| 16 B to Kt sq | Kt to B 3 ! | And White resigns. | |

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The game has assumed the form of a Hamppe-Allgaier. At this point B takes P is for some reasons rather stronger than the check with the B.

(*b*) It is more usual to move the K to Kt 2 or Kt 3 here.

(*c*) Mr. Ernst plays the opening in an original and plucky manner, but whether his line of defence is a sound one or not is another question.

(*d*) He could not take the P with R on account of the reply R to B sq. The text move, however, is decidedly weak, as it lets the Kt into the very place where he wants to go; we therefore suggest Kt to Kt 5 as one feasible continuation for White, for if Black answered with R to B sq, White might apparently safely proceed with Q to B 3.

(*e*) The interposition of the Rook would of course be at least equally ruinous.

(*f*) B to K 6 looks stronger, threatening to win both Rooks. If the Kt then checked at Kt 5, the K must go to K 3, and back again to Q 3 if the Kt took the P ch.

(*g*) Destroying nearly the last hope. Mr. Ernst has played the whole of this game very creditably.

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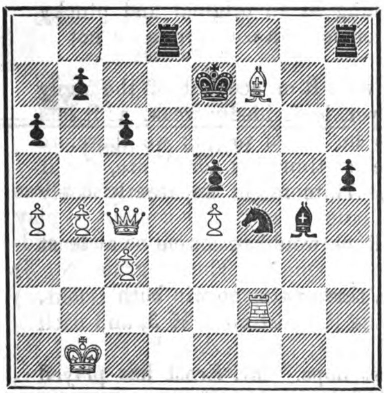
## AN HOUR WITH BODEN.

We take an interest in Boden as a Yorkshireman but the great county had no attraction for him, and he infinitely preferred London. He owned, however, one of the most prominent Yorkshire characteristics—independence of mind. It was balanced in his Chess-play by a disposition which Staunton (who did not flatter his rivals) described as the "reverse of mettlesome." He liked to be original but he liked to be sound. His play shows a decided disinclination to plunge into difficulty. He choose rather to wait, and occasionally he waited too long. The accompanying position (Diagram No. 1) is an instance. It arose in a game with Morphy. Boden (Black) had played the defence very ably, keeping his game well in hand with an eye to a draw if he found he could not win. The momentum of his progress in that line carried him just a step beyond the point where a bolder course of action would have been justifiable. The moves run (White) 33 Q to B 5 ch! K to B 3 (he dare not take the Bishop); 34 B to Q Kt 3, and Boden replies by a defensive move, K R to K sq, instead of advancing his K R Pawn. The game goes on 37 P to Q R 5, R to Q 6; 38 Q to B 4, R to Q 2; 39 K to R 2, K R to Q sq (again passing an opportunity of advancing the K R P); 40 K to R 3, K to Kt 4; 41 Q to B 5, K to B 3. Here, says Löwenthal, Black should play R to K sq and draw by moving the K Rook to and fro. White continues 42 R takes Kt ch, P takes R; 43 P to K 5 ch, K to Kt 3; 44 B to B 2 ch and wins shortly. Black's reply is R to Q 6. "He has no better move."

No. 1.

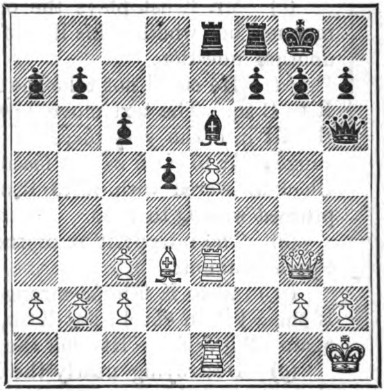
Black (Boden.)



White (Morphy) to play.

No. 2.

Black (Morphy) to play.



White (Boden.)

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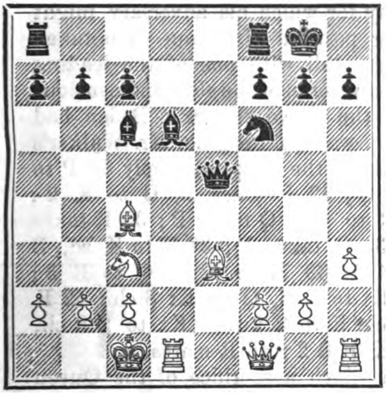
It is rather for beauties than blemishes that we examine the play of a great master. We take the next position (Diagram No. 2) from another game with Morphy. Almost every move strikes us with a sensation of pleasant surprise. Black (Morphy) plays 17 P to Q B 4; and the game proceeds 18 B to K 2, B to Q 2; 19 B to B 3, Q to K 3; 20 R to Q 3, B to B 3; 21 P to Q Kt 4 ("very artful"), P to Q Kt 3; 22 P to Q R 4, P to B 3; 23 P to Kt 5, B to Kt 2; 24 P to B 4, P takes B P; 25 R to Q 6, Q to K 2; 26 B takes B, Q takes B; 27 P to K 6, Q to Q B 2; 28 R (K sq) to Q sq, R to Q sq ("a clever *ruse de guerre*"); 29 K to Kt sq!, R takes R; 30 Q takes R, Q takes Q; 31 R takes Q, R to K sq, &c. The points in Boden's play are (1) great care, and (2) avoidance of routine moves. He subsequently allowed the game to be drawn, after obtaining a winning position, by not exchanging Rooks at the proper moment. Morphy gave him two chances but Boden could not make up his mind: his suspicions were stronger than his analysis.

No. 3.

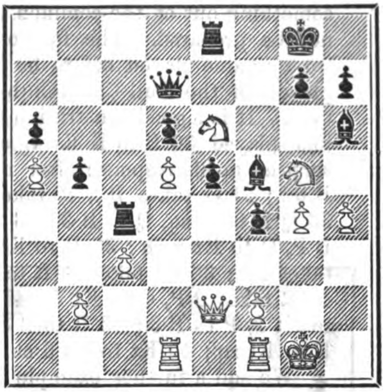
Black (Boden) to play.



White (J. H. Taylor.)

No. 4.

Black (Walker) to play.



White (Boden.)

In the following extract he is more at his ease with a less formidable antagonist. He has little to fear and is content to play routine moves until his opponent permits him to enliven the end-game with an elegant sacrifice of the Queen. The Diagram (No. 3) gives the state of affairs after White's 14th move. Black (Boden) plays P to Q Kt 4; 15 B to K 2, P to Kt 5; 16 Kt to Kt sq, P to Q R 4; 17 B to B 3, B takes B; 18 P takes B, P to R 5; 19 Q to Kt 2 (?), P to R 6; 20 P takes P, P takes P; 21 B to Q 4, Q to B 5 ch; 22 R to Q 2, Q R to Kt sq; 23 R to Kt sq, P to

Kt 3; 24 Kt to B 3, P to B 4!; 25 Kt to K 2 (if 25 B to K 3, Q to Q Kt 5 and the result is no better), P takes B (!); 26 Kt takes Q, B takes Kt; 27 K to Q sq, Kt to Q 4; 28 K to K 2 to prevent mate in three moves by Kt to B 6 ch (if 28 R to Q 3, K R to K sq or R to Kt 8 ch), 28 K R to K sq. ch; 29 K to Q 3, Kt to Kt 5 ch, and wins the Rook and the game.

We pass over a number of brilliant sacrifices of the Queen by Boden for an early mate. Alexandre's "Beauties of Chess" made the public tolerably familiar with this idea forty years ago. That Boden had well studied Alexandre we discovered in following his tracks through the same volume. But he carried the principle a step further into actual play, and freely gave up his Queen for a good position or to avoid a bad game. Diagram 1 is a result of exchanging the Q for R, B, and P. Löwenthal approved; Staunton disapproved. One of Mr. Potter's minor principles is that "Rook, Bishop and Pawn are in numerous cases more than a match for the Queen. This implies that the pawn is either on, or can be forced up to the seventh square." Boden neglected the last process and lost his game in consequence.

The sacrifice of his Queen would recommend itself to Boden as something out of the common way for which his adversary might not be prepared. The foregoing position (Diagram 4) is taken from a game played before he left Hull with one of the leading players of the Hull Chess Club—a veteran of the slow and cautious type. It is a good illustration of the above remark. Boden had just played 30 P to K Kt 4, and we can imagine Mr. Walker's surprise at his response after making the tempting reply 30 P to B 6!; 31 Q takes R!, P takes Q; 32 P takes B, Q to K 2; 33 Q R to K sq, Q to B 3; 34 R to K 3, Q takes P; 35 R takes B P, Q to Kt 5 ch; 36 R to Kt 3, Q takes P; 37 R to K sq, B takes Kt; 38 Kt takes B, R to K 2; 39 R to K 4, Q to R 3; 40 R takes B P, Q to Kt 3; 41 Kt to K 6, Q to Kt 8 ch; 42 K to Kt 2, P to R 3; 43 R to B 8 ch, K to R 2; 44 Kt to B 8 ch, K to Kt sq; 45 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to R 2; 46 R mates.

We add a further example in which a sacrifice of the Queen was obviously played for, as soon as the proper position could be obtained, Boden playing as closely to the point as Morphy himself (See Diagram 5). White had just posted his Kt at B 3. Black continues 18 B to K B 4; 19 R to Q sq, K R to K sq; 20 B to Q B 5, Q takes Kt; 21 P takes Q, B to K R 6 ch; 22 K to Kt sq, R to K 3; 23 Q to Q B 2, Q R takes P; 24 B takes Q R, Kt takes B and White resigns.

Although Boden did not seek risk, he did not shun it when it came. His leisurely attack was in itself a risk, as we have seen, but it required Morphy's exceptional insight and ingenuity to take full advantage. With a less energetic opponent, or one who pre-

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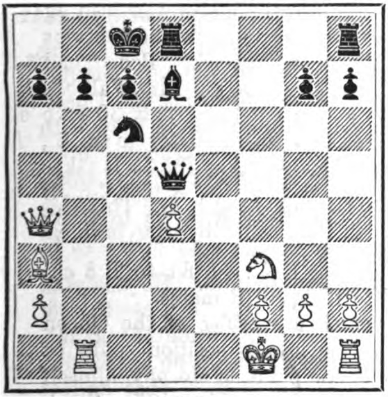
ferred defensive tactics, Boden could find time for much delicate manœuvring. The next Diagram (No. 6) shows a position which we find in a curious game with Mr. Potter. Boden commences a forward movement on the 9th move, but the "native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and he waits to be impelled into action by the pressure of circumstances. The game drifts along to its legitimate end till, on the 30th move, he has but to strike one blow and win. He holds his hand at the critical moment, and although he wins finally, it is not until the 38th move that his opponent resigns. Black plays 9 P to K R 4; 10 Kt to R 4, P to B 3; 11 Kt takes B, Q takes Kt; 12 P to B 5, P to Q 4; 13 B to B 3, B to Q 2; 14 B to Kt 5, Castles (Q R); 15 B takes Kt, P takes B; 16 Q to B sq, K to Kt sq; 17 P to B 3, P to R 5; 18 P to K R 3, Q R to K Kt sq; 19 P to Q Kt 4, B takes P!; 20 P takes B, Kt takes P; 21 Kt to B 2, Kt to Kt 6 ch; 22 K to R 2, P to K B 4; 23 Q to Q 2, Q to B 2; 24 K to Kt sq, Kt takes R; 25 R takes Kt, R to Kt 6; 26 R to B 2, K R to Kt sq; 27 K to R sq, Q to Q 3; 28 B to R 5, P to B 5; 29 P to Q 4, Q to R 3; 30 B to Q sq, P to B 3 (?) instead of P to K 5 (!) White held out for eight more moves.

No. 5.

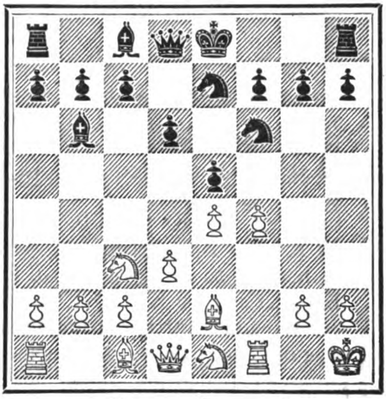
Black (Boden) to play.



White (McDonnell.)

No. 6.

Black (Boden) to play.



White (Potter.)

There is a touch of the fanciful in this treatment of an attack, and it has stronger expression in the next extract (Diagram 7) from a game with Mr. Owen. Black (Mr. Owen) had just won the exchange with considerable damage to his position. White continues 24 P takes Q P, Q to K B 2; 25 P to Q 5, P to K Kt 3; 26 B takes K Kt P, Q takes P; 27 B to B 6 ch, K to R 2; 28 P takes P, Q to Q 5 ch; 29 K to R sq, Q R to K B sq; 30 R takes

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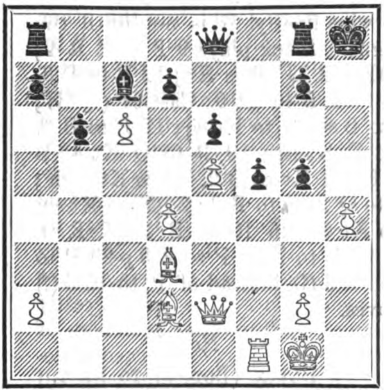
B P, R takes B; 31 Q to R 5 ch, P takes Q; 32 R takes P dis ch, K to Kt 2; 33 R to R 7 ch, K to B sq; 34 P to K 7 ch, K to K sq; 45 B to Kt 5 ch, Q to Q 2; 36 B takes Q ch, K takes B; 37 P takes R, R to K Kt 5; 38 R to K R 8, R to K 5; 39 P to K Kt 4, and Black resigns.

No. 7.

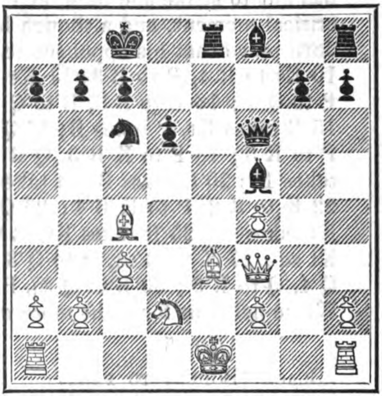
BLACK (OWEN.)



WHITE (BODEN) TO PLAY.

No. 8.

BLACK (BODEN.)



WHITE (HERR SCHULDER) TO PLAY.

It is difficult to deal with Boden's play without giving a long series of moves. We add, however, one of the neatest possible terminations for the benefit of readers who have not the Chess-board before them. (See Diagram 8.) It occurred in play with Herr Schulder. White, having to play, Castles on Q's side, upon which Black responds by 13 P to Q 4; 14 K B takes Q P, Q takes B P ch and mates next move with Bishop at Q R 6. This idea has been reproduced in many beautiful forms by the problem composers. It is also a useful study for actual play.

The key to Boden's style is not hard to find. He analysed his successes and failures, and noted the causes thereof for his future guidance. He accumulated a multitude of maxims, and formed the habit of considering every position on its merits, apart from the train of moves which led up to it. What he lost in impetuosity and directness he gained in judgment. He turned away from his opponent's suggestions, as a whist player declines to adopt his adversary's lead, and while always on the look out for an opportunity of playing his grand *coup*—the sacrifice of his Queen—he repudiated without mercy any brilliant idea that led him into unnecessary danger. His play is not sufficiently pronounced, in any direction, to place him side by side with Morphy, Anderssen, or Steinitz, but he makes a good second. E. F.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in London.

Christmas is once more upon us, a time surely when men's minds should be filled with thoughts of "peace and good-will." That may be true of most men but it certainly was not true of my choleric friend of Purssell's when I met him the other day. "Christmas!" said he, "Christmas is all humbug!" "Why you are as bad as Scrooge" was my reply, "but what's the matter with Christmas now?" "Matter enough," answered he, "why for three nights I've been trying to solve that prize problem of Smith's, and every night, just as I thought I had got the clue, round would come those abominable waits—tout-tout, squeak-squeak, boom-boom, each instrument as if it had got chronic bronchitis, and every man playing in a different key! Away fly all ideas of problem or solution, oh yes! I'd 'wait' them, making night hideous in that way!" However all Chess-players are not like our friend so that as a matter of fact Christmas finds as ready a welcome amongst Chessists as amongst any other members of the community. Indeed so far as problemists are concerned Yule-tide is a perfect carnival, for don't they then come out with all kinds of positions that can possibly be set on the board? "Possible indeed!" said my friend of Purssell's, "why I've just been shown a problem with 34 pieces on the board and with the condition 'Black to retract his last move and then White to mate in one move, mate with a Bishop in two moves, with a Kt in three moves, and with a Pawn in four moves, to sui-mate in five moves, and stale-mate in six!' That's something of a Christmas problem if you like!"

The great winter handicap of the City of London Chess Club is now well on in its first stage and I shall therefore make a few remarks anent it section by section. One of the objections to the sectional system is that by arranging the players by lot, many strong players may possibly get into one particular section, whilst another section may be almost entirely made up of weaker players. There is, undoubtedly, something to be said on this point but as a matter of fact the "lot" practically divides the players fairly. Section No. 1 was one of the strongest sections in the Handicap, no less than one half of the competitors being second and third class. Of these Messrs. J. J. Watts and J. G. Cunningham (both thirds) were considered to have the best chance of winning. Mr. Cunningham's play has, however, not borne out this estimate as it has been altogether wanting in that dash and verve which it ordinarily possesses. When I state that Mr. Cunningham has been

overshadowed by a dark cloud of family affliction (similar to that which fell upon Capt. Mackenzie in the London Tourney of 1883) which culminated in the death of a very near relative causing him to resign towards the end, your readers will at once have the explanation of his failure. Mr. Watts also has hardly done so well as his friends expected but he is now game and game with Mr. Vyse (2nd class) whilst Mr. Cutler (3rd class) is only half a game behind. In Section 2 there were only three third class players. Here the two favourites for first place were Messrs. B. G. Laws (3rd class) and Bassett Hopkins (4th class). The former is the well-known problemist and his fine score, only half a point below its maximum, is ample proof that his friends were not mistaken in their opinion. Mr. Hopkins on the contrary has not maintained the fine form he displayed in the last Tourney and his score is below the average. Section 3 was a very noticeable one for it contained two of the strongest second class players of the club in the persons of Messrs. Block and Frankenstein, one of the newly raised second class players in Mr. S. J. Stevens, and one of the most rising of the younger third class players in Mr. J. H. Taylor. So far Mr. Frankenstein and Mr. Taylor tie while Mr. Block is one point behind them. Mr. Stevens's play has shown that he wants steadiness to support his position amongst the seconds. Section 4 is comparatively a weak one there being only one third class player in it. The favourites were Messrs. Bussy (3rd class) and Daniel (5th class). Mr. Daniel has kept the lead and is now first, whilst Mr. Clark (6th class) comes next, half a point below him. Section 5 is also somewhat weak as it only contained the names of one second and two thirds, and of these one of the thirds resigned through ill health. The favourite was undoubtedly Mr. Stiebel (3rd class), and this opinion was fully borne out by facts for he is clearly leading, his nearest competitors Messrs. Hetley (4th class), Verkrutzen (4th class), and Gastineau (5th class), being 1½ points behind him. Section 6 was a strong one, having in it two seconds and two thirds. Of these Messrs. Heppell (2nd class) and Coupland (3rd class) were most fancied, and so far they have tied. The Section, however, contained another player who for some time past has hardly done himself justice, but who now seems likely to retrieve past defeats. I allude to Mr. S. Israel (4th class) who leads the Section by ½ a point. As a correspondence player Mr. Israel is very strong, but in over-the-board play he has not done so well. He plays very slowly, too slowly in fact, and allows undue caution often to eat out the heart of his game, but his score this tourney shows that there is the making of a good player in him. Section 7 is principally noteworthy as containing Mr. I. Gunsberg, the only representative of the 1st class in the whole handicap. At one time it looked as

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if Mr. Gunsberg would win the Section easily but latterly his score has been outstripped by Mr. Klemontaski (4th class) by ½ a point. Mr. Gunsberg is at present out of town, and by special permission his remaining games are held over until his return in January. Section 8 was not particularly strong there being only two third class players in it. Mr. E. A. Coombe (one of the rising thirds) was strongly fancied for the winner, but Mr. S. A. Hawkins (6th class) is leading him by a clear ½ point. In Section 9 the two favourites were Mr. Hooke (2nd class) and Mr. Hennell (4th class). So far they tie; each having only lost half a game. Section 10 is not of average strength there being only one second and one third class player in it. Messrs. Griffith (3rd class), Ridpath (4th class), and Coxhead (4th class) were picked out as good to win, but Mr. Griffith, so far, heads them all, he having not lost a single game. I forgot, last month, to mention that Mr. Lewis has again offered a prize of five guineas for the most brilliant game won in the City Tourney. In connection with the even tourney which I mentioned last month I have to say that Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Walker have each offered a handsome Chess-board and a set of Staunton men as prizes to the winners. On the 6th December, eleven of the "fighting fourth" of the City Club journeyed down to Oxford to try conclusions with the University Club. In this war of "town and gown" fortune favoured the invaders as they achieved the victory by 6 to 5. The match was a very close one right through, and at one time it looked very like a draw. As a proof of the strength of the Oxford team I may point out that taking the top five boards the score was Oxford 3, C. of L. C. C. (4th class) 2. Including the sixth board it was 3 all, and including the seventh board it was Oxford 4, C. of L. C. C. 3. Well done both sides!

The match between the St. George's and the City Clubs to be played on the 19th January will be an event of great importance to all interested in matters chessical. I understand that Mr. W. N. Potter will once more put in his appearance as a practical exponent of Chess. It is now some time since Mr. Potter has engaged in actual play but the call of duty was not to be resisted, and once more he is about to don his armour and couch his lance. I am sure all lovers of British Chess will be delighted if this re-appearance of so strong a master may be permanent, and that Mr. Potter will be found again in his proper place—fighting, I mean not with pen merely, but with Kings and Queens, Bishops and Rooks over the board. Mr. Gunsberg also takes a board for the City. Honorary members not being eligible to play in the match the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell must per force be a mere spectator of the fight. Amongst the others who will, if possible, take part in the combat are Messrs. Block, Frankenstein, Heppell, Hirsch, Hooke, Lord, Loman, Stevens, Vyse, &c. I think that it

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will take the St George's team all their time to dispose of the City men, but that it will be a close shave either way may be almost taken for granted.

The local London clubs have been as busy as ever. The North London still holds its own gallantly for the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy. On the 24th November it inflicted a severe defeat on the Bermondsey club, the score being 6½ to 2½, a noteworthy fact being that the three top North Londoners, Messrs. Lamb, Stevens and Hooke, unhorsed their opponents Messrs. Beardsell, Keates and Huttly. On the 3rd December these outrageous Hackney men (for that is really where the North London club finds its "local habitation") fell on the London and Westminster Bank club and smote it "hip and thigh" the result being 8½ to 1½, but doughty Thompson of the L. & W. B. had the grim satisfaction of lowering the colours of the North London captain Mr. Lamb,—who by the way is more like a lion so far as his foes are concerned. On the 11th December these same North Londoners met the men of the Railway Clearing House but the railway interest was not strong on the occasion, and the figures were 8½ North London, and 2½ Clearing House. Next to the North London comes the Athenæum, with a clean sheet in its late encounters. On the 26th November it played the London and Westminster Bank with as decisive result as was attained by the North Londoners, the final being 8 Athenæum, 2 L. & W. B., but Thompson himself was on this occasion flung to the ground, his old friend (and foe) Mr. Chappell being too strong for him. On the 4th December the men of the Athenæum again proved themselves to be "warriors true," by defeating the strong Greenwich club by 8 to 2. The well-known player Mr. Piper, playing top board for Greenwich, effected a draw with Mr. Carr, but the other top players for Greenwich, Messrs. Banks, Forrest, and Huntley had all to go down before their foes Messrs. Foord, Laws, and Cunningham. On the 18th December the Athenæum met the Brixton with the result that the Athenæum won by 4½ to 3½. On the 27th November the Greenwich club met the Kentish Towners and could only effect a draw, the score being 4 all. On the 15th December Greenwich and Bermondsey tried conclusions, the result being again a tie, 4 all. On both these occasions the top Greenwich men won and the bottom Greenwich men lost. It is as necessary to have a strong tail as a strong head in a Chess team, and Greenwich should look after this. On the 3rd December the Brixtonians and the Kentish Towners had a field night. The Brixtonians were the "regular bricks" on the occasion, winning by 6½ to 1½, but two absentees on the part of the Kentish Town team partly account for this. The Brixton team had harder work on the 8th December

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when they played the London and Westminster Bank, the result being 4½ to 3½. On the 1st December the Ludgate Circus team defeated the Railway Clearing House by 5½ to 4½, and on the 11th December it defeated the Kentish Towners by 5½ to 2½, but of the games actually played the score was equal, no less than 3 players on the Kentish Town side being marked absent their games going by default. I should not like to be captain of this team, for it rarely happens that the whole of them turn up and this is not justice either to their club or their captain.

As I write these lines the sands of the old year are running out fast; when they meet your readers' eyes the joy-bells that have ushered in a new year will have already sounded in their ears. I can only hope that Chess to them may be as it has been to me—in health and strength an intellectual recreation, in sickness a source of innocent pleasure bringing peace to the mind and helping thus to bring health to the body, and in sorrow (not alas! unknown to me) a solace and a comforter. Feeling thus, then, I wish them all a Happy New Year. J. G. C.

## Chess in Scotland.

A match between the Perth and Blairgowrie Chess Clubs took place at Perth on 22nd November, which resulted in favour of Perth.

On 29th November the Wanderers' Chess Club encountered the Athenæum Chess Club in the Athenæum Reading Room, but were defeated by 10 games to 8.

The annual general meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club was held in the Club's rooms, 4 Queen street, Edinburgh, on 24th November, the Lord Provost, Sir George Harrison, presiding. The Treasurer's statement showed a small balance in favour of the club. The event of the past year had been the correspondence match with the Glasgow Chess Club, resulting in a victory for the latter. The following members were appointed to form the Council of Management for 1884-5:—President, Lord Provost Sir George Harrison; Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. Miller Latta and Dr. J. Clerk Rattray; Councillors, Messrs. C. L. Ramsden, A. M'B. Broun, C. Meikle, and G. P. Galloway; Treasurer, Mr. James Pringle, C.A.; Secretary, Rev. G. M'Arthur, M.A.; Gold Medalist, Mr. John Fraser, B.A.

The West of Scotland Chess Challenge Cup has changed hands, the contest between Mr. Whiteley and Mr. Fyfe having terminated in favour of Mr. Fyfe by 4 games to 2, and 2 draws. D. F.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—In variation B of your five-mover, there is mate in four, by 3 Q to B 6 and 4 Q or Kt mates. Do you deem this unimportant? The four-mover has hitherto foundered in the depths, but has now suffered shipwreck in shallow water, thus—1 Q to Kt sq ch, K to K 4 (best), 2 B to K 7, 3 K to Q 3, &c.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—In the mainplay of your three-mover, what prevents 2 B to B 7, *mate?*

J. Keeble, Norwich, and J. O. A., Redhill.—Solutions to hand and correct.

A. M. Ross, Calcutta.—Subscription received with thanks.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

The annual match by telegraph between Victoria and N. S. Wales took place on Nov. 10th, and was won by the former by the odd game, the score being four to three.

A match between the Cambridge University Chess Club and the North Herts Club came off on Saturday, Dec. 6th, at the C. U. C. C. room in Jesus lane, with the following result: C. U., 6; N. H., 7.

The match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte commenced at Bath on Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, Mr. Wayte winning the first game. The second, played Dec. 26th, terminated in a draw, and the third, contested on the 27th, ended in a victory for Mr. Thorold. The score, therefore, now stands:—Mr. Thorold, 1; Mr. Wayte, 1; drawn, 1. Play will be resumed in London very shortly. We hope to publish a selection of the best games in our next number.

Mr. Steinitz's new monthly is to be called "The International Chess Magazine." We shall be glad to receive names of intending subscribers at 12/- for the year, post free—single numbers, 1/3.

The Chess world is indebted to Mr. Hopwood for several useful little publications. His last is called "Chess Labels, and consists of sheets of printed Chessmen perforated on the well-known postage stamp principle, and gummed at the back for affixing to diagrams. This arrangement will be found very useful for recording positions or forming collections of problems. For particulars of price, &c., we refer our readers to advertisement on wrapper.

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We think our readers will be pleased with the photographic group which we are able to present to them this month. It has been printed by the Woodbury Permanent Photographic Company, from a negative taken by Mr. F. Downey, of South Shields, who has very kindly and generously superintended its production without making any charge for his own time and trouble. For all this our readers will doubtless wish us to give him their very best thanks, which we hereby do, adding our own to them. Mr. Downey has, at our request, supplied us with "silver printed" copies in different sizes, which we can furnish post free as follows:—small carte size, 1/-; cabinets, 1/6; imperial size on thin mount for framing, 2/6; ditto on thick mount with handsome gilt border, for the drawing-room table, &c., 3/-. The Magazine, owing principally to the long break caused by the Christmas holidays, is late this month, but we hope our readers will forgive us this time.

The few remaining copies of "Dot's Diary" are to be disposed of at 1/6 post free:—address J. Paul Taylor, Burnside, Bromley, Kent. Our readers cannot do better than invest.

*The Whitgift Magazine*, Croydon, has had for some time an excellent Chess department, and now we see by the December number that it has been decided to form a Chess Club in connection with the school. Both old and present boys are eligible for membership, the annual subscription being 4/- for the former, and 2/6 for the latter. A strong committee has been formed headed by the Principal and Mr. Herbert Jacobs, and Chess tournaments are already in progress. Both magazine and club have our best wishes.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

We have a few words to say respecting four problems in the present number. The strong resemblance—in form, not solution—between Nos. 268 and 269 is in no way a case of "coincidence" but is the result of Mr. Law's examination of No. 268, which suggested to him a strategic scheme widely opposed to the author's intention, a happy accident for the B. C. M.!

With regard to No. 270, the author contributed it to a tourney at Manchester more than 20 years ago, but it has never, to his knowledge, appeared in print. Touching No. 271, we welcome the double presentment of our old friend and fellow worker this

month. As the central star in a group of Chess luminaries, he adorns the frontispiece, while his latest—far, it is to be hoped, from his last, strategic thought—is to be found upon the wrapper of the Magazine.

It has been announced in several home and foreign contemporaries that Mr. Miles intends abandoning the field of composition, of which, in this country at least, he is undoubtedly the Nestor. We are not without hopes that this determination will be reconsidered. Retirement is a pill hard to swallow when, as is in this case, a veteran problemist is still blessed with sound health and an active brain. Why not change the character of the dose and take a *composing* draught instead?

In the *Baltimore Sunday News* Solution Tourney, Messrs. C. Planck and A. F. Mackenzie have tied, with a score of but 3 points less than the possible *maximum*, besides distancing the most formidable American and other competitors; a highly meritorious achievement!

Last month we printed a problem by C. Dahl, of Copenhagen, under the impression that it was hitherto unpublished. Our attention has been called to the fact that this position was originally contributed to the Nuremberg Congress Tourney of 1883, and appears in the tourney book on page 50. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the volume in question, and should not knowingly have made an extract from it or any other contemporary source without due acknowledgment.

As this is by no means the first time we have been served in a similar way by Continental composers, we shall take care in future that the blame is put upon the right shoulders.

The instance above quoted is a particularly flagrant one, for the author could have been in no possible doubt as to the prior claim of the Nuremberg committee to every problem sent in for competition.

*The English Mechanic* proposes starting a Problem Tourney, in which the prizes will be as follows:—For three-movers:—1, £1 5s.; 2, "English Chess Problems." For two-movers:—1, £1; 2, Baxter's "Chess Problems."

Also a Solution Tourney beginning with the first number in March. Prizes:—1, £1; 2, Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" (this valuable work is out of print); 3, Collins's "Chess Problems"; 4, Miles's "Problems and Poems"; 5, Beechey's "Chess Blossoms."

In Problem Tourney, there must be at least six competitors in each section. The problems must be sent in before the first of March in the usual way with motto, and name in sealed envelope, to J. Pierce, Llandwrog, Carnarvon. Each problem must be original, and hitherto unpublished.

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## SOLUTIONS.

No. 260.—1 Q to Kt 5, R to B 4 (*a*), 2 Q to Q 3, &c. (*a*) K to Kt 5, 2 Q takes R, &c.

No. 261.—1 R to Q 7, P takes Kt (*a*), 2 P takes P, B P takes P, 3 Q to K 3 ch, 4 P mates. (*a*) Kt to Kt 4, 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K to Q 4, 3 K to B 5, 4 Q or P mates. There seems to be another solution by 1 Q to Q 3 ch, 2 Kt to Q B 6 &c.

No. 262.—1 B to Kt 6, B to B 3 (*a*), 2 Q to Kt 5, P takes Q, 3 P dis mate. (*a*) Any other, 2 Q to Q sq, Any, 3 Kt mates.

No. 263.—1 R to R 6, K to B 6 (*a*), 2 Kt to Q 3, K to B 5 or 7, 3 R to Kt 6, &c. (*a*) K to R 8 or B 8, 2 R to R 3, 3 R ch, &c.

No. 264.—1 R to Q 5, P takes B (*a*), 2 Kt to K 2 ch, &c. (*a*) K to Kt 5 (*b*), 2 P ch, &c. (*b*) P takes Kt (*c*), 2 P takes P ch, &c. (*c*) 1 Kt to K 4 (*d*), 2 R to Q 4 ch, &c. (*d*) B to B 4, 2 R takes B, &c.

No. 265.—1 Q to R 2, K moves, 2 Q to R 8 ch, K to K 2, 3 Kt to B 3, K to K 3, 4 Kt to Kt 5 ch, K to K 2, 5 Kt to B 5 ch, R takes Kt mate.

No. 266.—1 R to R sq, P to Kt 4 (*a*), 2 Kt at Kt 8 to R 6, 3 Kt to B 5 ch, 4 R mates. (*a*) P to Kt 3, 2 R to R 8, P one, 3 Kt at Kt 8 to R 6, 4 Kt mates.

No. 267.—1 B to R 6 ch, K takes B (*a*), 2 Q to K 2 ch, P to Kt 4, 3 Q to K 6 ch, Q to Kt 3, 4 Q to B 8 ch, Q to Kt 2, 5 Q takes Q mate. (*a*) K to B 4, 2 Q to B 4 ch, K to Q 3, 3 Q to B 4 ch, K to Q 2, 4 B to Kt 5 ch, K to B sq, 5 Q to B 5 ch, K to K sq, 6 Q mates.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XI.—1 P to B 6, K to B 2, 2 Kt (Q 7) to K B 8 dis ch, K to Kt sq, 3 Kt to R 7 dis ch, Q takes R, 4 Kt to Q 8 dis ch, K takes B, 5 Kt to B 7 ch, K to Kt sq, 6 Kt to R 6 double ch, K to R sq, 7 R to B 8 ch, Q takes R, 8 Q to Kt 8 ch, Q takes Q ch, 9 Kt to B 7 ch, Q takes Kt mate.

The above is author's key. Besides another way—beginning from White's 2nd move—and several transpositions, the following is a shorter cut: 2 P to K B 6, 2 Kt (Q 7) to B 8 dis ch,* 3 Kt to Kt 5 dis ch, 4 Kt to B 7 ch, 5 Kt to R 6 dis ch, 6 Kt to Q 7 dis ch, 7 Q to K Kt 8 ch, 8 Kt to B 7 dis ch, Q takes Kt mate.

* Also 3 Kt to Q 8 dis ch, K takes B (*a*), 4 Kt to B 7 ch, &c. as above. (*a*) K takes Kt, 4 B to Kt 7 ch, 5 Kt to B 6 ch, 6 R to B 8 ch, 7 Q to K 6 ch, Q takes Q mate, which amounts to a partial 2nd solution in 8. The order of White's 4th, 5th, or 6th moves can be varied in the mainplay of this cook.



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No. XII.—The author proposes 1 Q to K 6 ch, K to Q 5, 2 Q to Q 7 ch, B to Q 4, 3 Q to K Kt 7 ch, Kt to K 4, 4 Q to Kt sq ch, R to B 7 ch* (if 3 Kt to B 3 White's moves are the same), 5 Kt to B 3 ch, B takes Kt (if 5 Kt takes Kt, 6 Q to Kt 7 ch, Kt to K 4 dis mate), 6 Q to Q R sq ch, K to Q 4, 7 P to K 4 ch, B takes P mate.

* Here is a fatal flaw, because if Black play 3 Kt to B 3 there can be no mate because of 7 Kt takes P.

No. XIII.—1 P to Q Kt 8 (Kt) ch, 2 R P takes Kt (Kt) ch, 3 P takes Q R (Kt) ch, 4 R to K 6 dis ch, 5 P to K B 8 (Kt) ch, 6 K P takes R (Kt) ch, 7 K P takes Kt (Kt) ch, 8 R to K 7 ch, 9 Kt to B 6 ch, B takes Kt mate.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

No. XI.—East Marden sends a "cook" and partial further solution in 8 moves. Solutions in 9 from all other solvers are, of course, cancelled accordingly.

No. XII, being impossible of solution, is cancelled in the competition.

No. XIII.—Solved by J. G. Chancellor, East Marden, E. N. Frankenstein, J. Keeble, Mercutio, J. A. Miles, and C. Planck.

## REVIEWS.

No. XIII.—Very ingenious and beautiful, but certainly not difficult. J. G. C.—Grotesquely improbable and very easy. It may pass muster as a Chess joke, though hardly as a serious competitor for honours. East Marden.—A glaringly impossible position, unredeemed by difficulty or piquancy. The wholesale Knight manufacture becomes at once evident. Moves 4 and 5 can be transposed. I consider this a burlesque on the art of problem composition. E. N. F.—This has the merit—a rare one, so far, in the present tourney, of being perfectly sound, but such a reiterated dubbing and ruthless after-slaughter of Knights must be unparalleled alike in the annals of Chess or chivalry! Mercutio.—Although a very improbable position it is constructed with great ingenuity and is quite a novelty. Its author certainly deserves to be Knighted! J. K.—A fanciful and impossible position not much to my taste. J. A. M.—A commonplace rendering, on a worn out theme of the burlesque species. C. Planck.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### Problem XVII.

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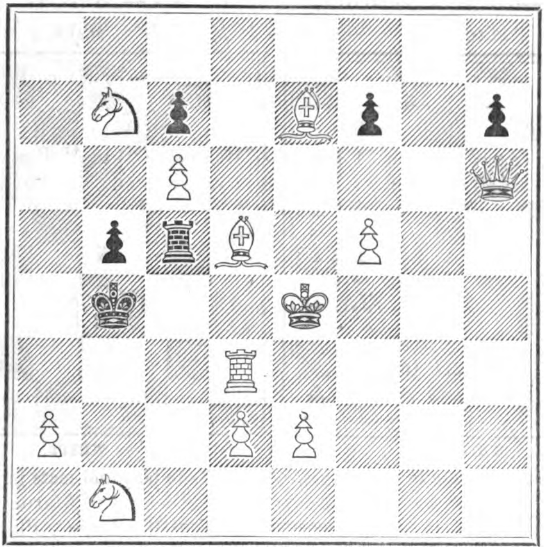

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in ten moves.

### Problem XVIII.

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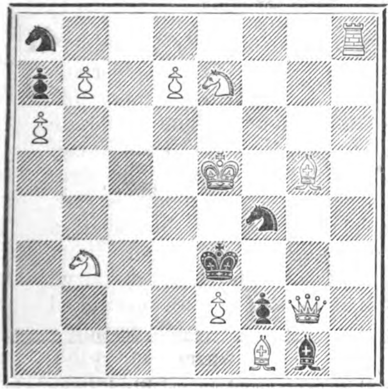

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in seven moves.

### Problem XIX.

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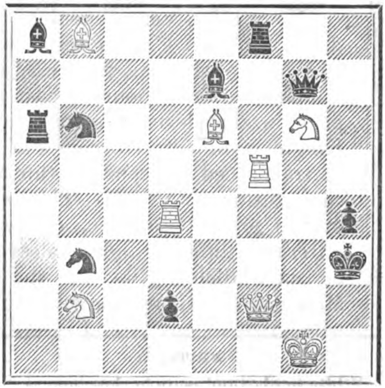

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in five moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 268.—By C. PLANCK.

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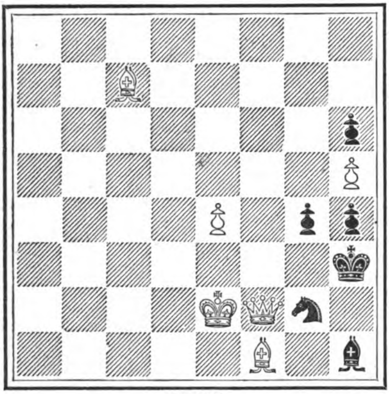

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## No. 269.—By B. G. LAWS.

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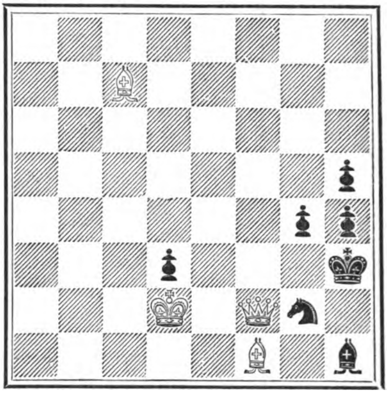

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## No. 270.—By SIGNOR ASPA.

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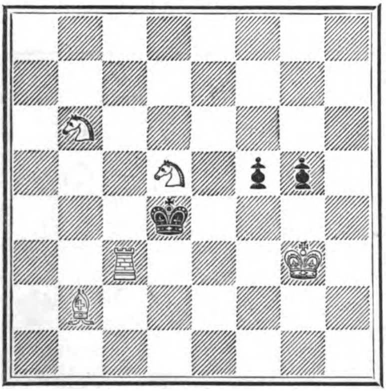

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 271.—By J. A. MILES.

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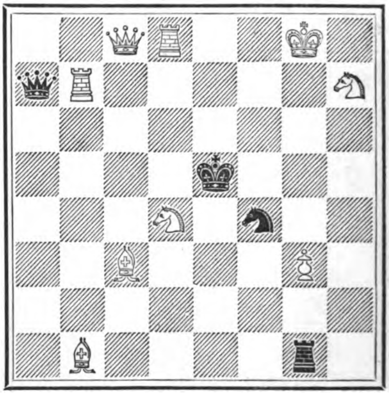

WHITE.

White to play and compel Black to mate in nine moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

## FEBRUARY, 1885.

### CHECKMATE.

1.

WHAT visions bright of keen delight
  Dost thou, Checkmate, recall;
What memories black, dost thou bring back,
  Of loss and heavy fall.

2.

Thou art the cry of victory,
  The herald of defeat—
Many have quaffed thy bitter draught,
  Many have found it sweet.

3.

Before thy power we crouch and cower,
  The timid and the brave;
And at thy frown, the strong kneel down,
  And abject, pity crave.

4.

Thou art two-fold, half dross, half gold,—
  But if to us thou'rt kind,
We, vain and weak, no blemish seek,
  And to thy faults are blind.

5.

Ah! in the strife of cruel life,
  At others' pain elate,
We little heed, so *we* succeed,
  The sorrows of Checkmate.

HERBERT JACOBS.

C

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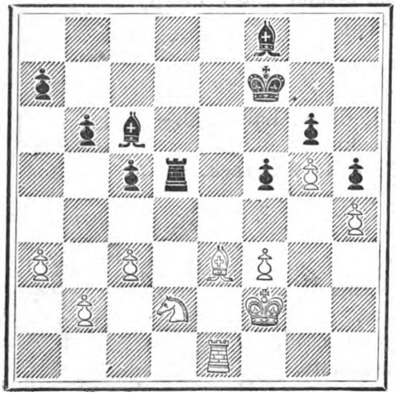
## WINNING WAYS.

The manner in which a great player obtains his first advantage over an opponent of the same class is worthy of examination. In the London Tournament of 1883 Mr. Steinitz won 19 games. Three of them were lost by simple oversights, one by a lapse of memory, and another by a lapse of judgment, in playing the opening moves; one was a gambit in which Bird failed to recover the pawn, and one was scored without being played. These seven games are out of the range of our consideration. We are at present only interested in examples of analytical strength on one side and analytical weakness on the other. Diagram No. 1 is from a game with Sellman. White should play 29 P to K B 4. He plays instead 29 B to B 4, and the Bishop is the sole defender of the Kt at Q 2 which is *en prise* of Black's Rook. Black immediately attacks the Bishop by 29 B to Q 3 and the play goes on:—30 P to B 4. If B takes B Black has a double attack on Bishop and Kt, and first takes the Kt, with a check to White's King, and then wins the Bishop. 30 R to Q 5; 31 B to K 3, R takes R P; 32 Kt to B sq, R to R 6, and White resigns. White's 29th move is noted by Steinitz as a "gross mistake." It is of course easier to see a fault after it is committed than it is to avoid committing it.

We pass on to a game played with Mackenzie (Diagram 2). Black plays 30 R to Q 7, and White incautiously replies by 31 Q to R 3 losing a piece. It permits Black by moving his Q to Q B 4 to pin the K P defending White's Kt (which is *en prise* of Black's K Bishop) and also to attack his K Bishop.

No. 1.

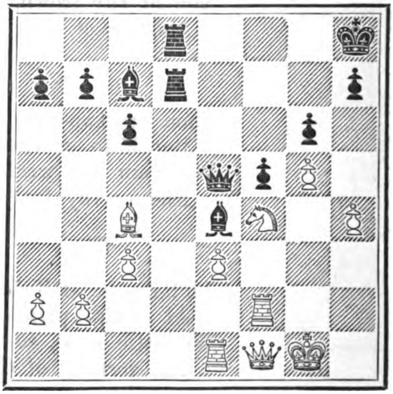
Black (Steinitz.)



White (Sellman) to play.

No. 2.

Black (Steinitz) to play.



White (Mackenzie.)

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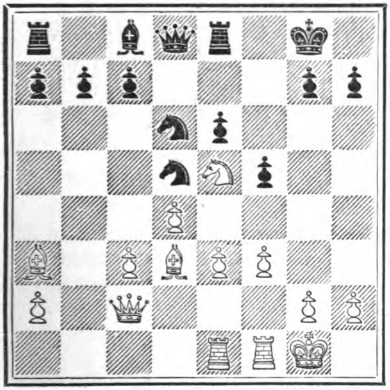
A similar idea is worked out in a game with Mortimer (Diagram 3). Mortimer had weakened his position by moving P to K B 4 to stop the advance of White's K P. He now plays 15 Kt to B 2, and White replies by 16 Kt takes Kt, K takes Kt; 17 P to K 4, Kt to B 5; 18 B to B 4. This wins a Pawn at least, for if 18 K to Kt 3; 19 B to B sq, Kt to R 4; 20 P to K 5, followed by P to K Kt 4, &c. If 19 Q to Q 3 (instead of Kt to R 4) 20 P to K 5, Q to B 3; 21 Q to Kt 3, combining an attack on the Kt with the threat of B to Q Kt 5, and wins.

In the next position (Diagram 4) Steinitz plays 13 P to Q 4, and points out that Mason omitted to avail himself of the opportunity, and win a valuable Pawn, by advancing P to B 5, to drive away the supporting piece, and then playing R to Q sq, so as to bring a double attack on the Pawn. White loses in a few moves by 14 R to Q sq, R to K sq; 15 P to K 5, P to Kt 3; 16 P to Q Kt 3, P to B 3; 17 Q to Kt 3, P takes P; 18 P to B 5 (?), B to R 5, &c.

No. 3.

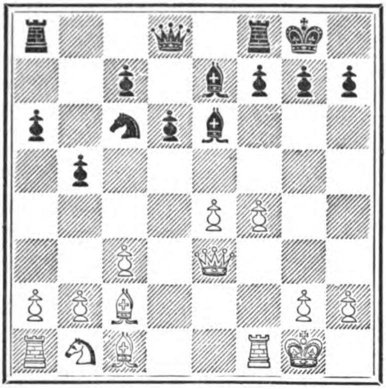
BLACK (MORTIMER) TO PLAY.



WHITE (STEINITZ.)

No. 4.

BLACK (STEINITZ) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MASON.)

In his third game with Mason (a drawn game intervening) the latter does not fail to see the combination but hardly soon enough (Diagram 5). He plays 16 B to Q 5, Kt to K 4!; 17 B takes P, R to Q Kt sq; 18 B to Q 5, P to B 4!; 19 Q Kt to Q 2, finding too late that he could not now take the Q P on pain of losing thus:—19 Q Kt takes P, P takes P (the supporting piece); 20 B takes K P, K B takes Q Kt; and White dare not retake, since Kt takes Kt ch would win the Queen.

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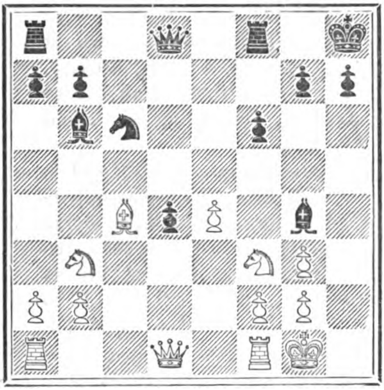
No. 5.

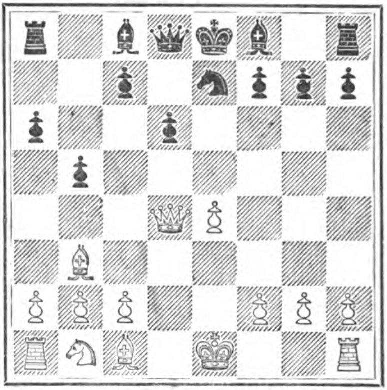
Black (Steinitz.)



White (Mason) to play.

No. 6.

Black (Steinitz.)

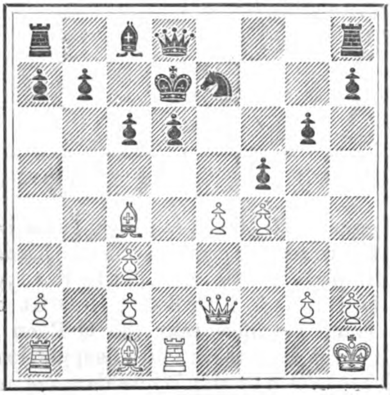


White (Noa) to play.

The same thought appears in the next position in a more advanced form (Diagram 6). White plays 9 P to Q B 4, B to K 3; 10 B to Kt 5 ?, P to K R 3; 11 B to K 3, Kt to B 3; 12 Q to B 3 ?, P to Q 4 ! A prospective pin of the White Q (which has become the supporting piece) by B to Q Kt 5 wins the Pawn, or as White actually played wins the Queen for two minor pieces and a Pawn.

No. 7.

Black (Bird) to play.



White (Steinitz.)

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There is a capital win in a game with Bird (Diagram 7). White, as a defensive measure, had already pinned the Q P by R to Q sq, and Black, after exchanging a Bishop for his opponent's Q Kt, plays, in the situation given, P takes P; White continues by 16 B to R 3, doubly attacking the Q P which advances to Q 4, but being inoperative for defensive purposes White responds by 17 Q takes P, P to Q Kt 4 (if R to K square White plays Q to K 5 and wins shortly); 18 B takes Q Kt P (better than B takes Q P), P takes B; 19 B takes Kt, K to B 3 (best); 20 Q to K 5, Q to Q 2; 21 Q takes R, Q takes B; 22 R to K sq, and Black shortly resigns. His first fault was in placing the King in front of his Queen.

We strike out our eighth illustration from a fine game with Winawer, Mr. Wayte having selected it for one of his "Positions from the Tournament book." It will be found in B. C. M. for 1884 p. 377.

These eight positions are strung together with one thread, viz., the device of attacking, pinning, or otherwise disabling a defending or supporting piece. Two more might be added. In one the protecting piece, protecting by interposition, is driven away; in the other it is removed by exchanges. The play of Mr. Steinitz displays extraordinary insight, and we cannot suppose for a moment that he made any special trick or trap of this device. We have, however, the fact that in a grand tournament so many first class players were weak with regard to it, and did not see it soon enough to save their games.

To complete our survey we have only to add that of the remaining two games scored by Mr. Steinitz one was won in the end-game, a series of exchanges enabling Mr. Steinitz to advance a Pawn to Queen; and the first advantage in the other one was obtained by a discovered attack with the Queen—a "masked battery." E. F.

## LOSING THE TRAIN.

Some years ago I spent a good portion of my summer vacation at Gräfrath, near Dusseldorf, under the treatment of the celebrated oculist Hofrath Löwe. While there my wife joined me in company with a niece, whom I had to escort to Dresden in order to place her in a family where she could acquire a knowledge of the German language. Leaving my partner in my quarters at Gräfrath my niece and I proceeded to the Saxon Capital where I spent a pleasant week at the house of an old German colleague. On my

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return journey the train stopped at a place called Riesa, where the passengers turned out to lunch. The young woman at the buffet gave me some caviare and I fell into a talk with her as to where it was procured and other particulars, which occupied so long a time that I had not noticed that the passengers had all resumed their seats and the train was signalled to start. I ran up to the train just as it was moving and jumped upon the footboard, when a porter pulled me down and the train departed. The station master ordered me into the telegraph office, where he held a long consultation with one of the clerks as to the amount of fine that was to be inflicted on me. After consulting a long list of rules and regulations, it was decided that I should pay a dollar and give ten groschen to the man who had "rescued me," because, he said, I was in real danger of being crushed in a railway arch though which the train passed out of the station. I paid the money and got a receipt, written out on a sheet of foolscap paper, together with the advice never again to attempt to board a moving train. It was now twelve at noon and they told me that the next train would be at four p.m. I asked whether my ticket would avail for the four o'clock train. This was a new difficulty and led to fresh consultation. At length the station master said "*Ja, Ja: sie sind unter ehrliche Leute*"—("Yes! Yes! You are among honourable people.")

Four mortal hours in this out of the way place! How were they to be passed? However, being of an enquiring frame of mind I thought I would examine Riesa, which was situate about a quarter of a mile from the station. It proved to be an old-fashioned Saxon town, a city of the dead; the streets were overgrown with grass and not a single human being was visible. I went through the place towards a distant church of uncommon ugliness, adorned with onion shaped projections. Beyond this lay a wide stretch of open country and a storm was gathering in the distance. I had noticed in passing along the street a large gasthaus ZUM KRON PRINZ, in large letters, stretching across the width of two houses, with an arched carriage entrance between. I determined to seek hospitality there, and passing under the arch tried to open a door on the right, but finding it fastened, rang a bell, when a woman came and informed me that that was a private house, the hotel being on the opposite side. Mounting a few steps to the other door a thumb-latch yielded to pressure, and opened into a long low room, at the further end of which was a billiard table and two men were at play. I rang the bell and ordered a cigar and a cup of coffee. The cigar was brought at once and I sat smoking, when I noticed that the two men had suspended their game and were conferring together, every now and then looking at me. At length

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one of the two advanced with his cue in his hand and came and stood opposite to me saying—

"Sare! I am a landsmann of yours!"

"You don't speak like one," I rejoined.

"Ah! ah! I married a landswoman of yours!"

"That does not make you a landsmann of mine."

To this he assented and proceeded to inform me that no coffee would be served at that hour of the day, but if I would accompany him home, he would introduce me to his wife and give me some coffee. I assented to this and we accordingly proceeded along a little side street until we came to a door which he opened, and we went down some steps to a brick floor and then up an open staircase (like a ladder) to the upper floor. Here I was introduced to a pleasant ladylike woman and had to relate for the second time the adventure that brought me to Riesa. My host said he should be more comfortable if he put on his dressing-gown; so he disappeared and when he returned he looked as if he had put on the bed furniture and had passed round his waist the bell ropes including the tassels. He then made a vast number of enquiries as to who I was and what had brought me to Germany, and volunteered a great deal of information about himself and his wife which was not interesting to me and need not be inflicted on the reader. We had our coffee, which was good, and in the course of our talk he ascertained that I did not play billiards but that I knew something of Chess.

"Then," said he, "you must pay a visit to our club."

I was too old a player not to welcome this invitation; so taking leave of the lady, my host having exchanged his bed curtains for a coat, we set out. I enquired as to the strength of the members and he said that they had one strong player whom they called their Chess Hero *(Schachheld)* who beat every body, and was particularly strong in giving the odds of Kt or P and two.

The Chess club was held at a cabaret, a long low room lighted from the roof, and on entering I found, even at this early hour, a number of men playing at dominoes, draughts, cards, and Chess, and of course everybody smoking. My host introduced me to the Chess-players and I sat down near the Hero and watched his game. He seemed to me to be a very ordinary player and I judged that if he could give odds to the other members they must be weak indeed. Then calling to mind one of my own lines—

"Small men when judged by smaller are not small,"

I prepared to do battle against him at the odds of the Kt, he of course taking the move.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |

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One of the lookers-on whispered (rather loudly) "The Hero will play one of his smashing gambits and soon finish the Englishman."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 | B to Q B 4 | 4 | P to Kt 5 |
| 5 | P to Q 4 | 5 | P takes Kt |
| 6 | Q takes P | | |

Here the spectators admired the boldness of White's play—"Only think! he gives one Knight and sacrifices another!"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6 | Q to K B 3 |
| 7 | P to K 5 | 7 | Q to K 2 |

Here there was a titter—"The Englishman has lost a move," said one, "and the game," said another.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Castles | 8 | B to R 3 |
| 9 | Q B takes P | 9 | B takes B |
| 10 | Q takes B | 10 | K to Q sq |
| 11 | B takes K B P | 11 | P to K R 4 |
| 12 | P to Q 5 | 12 | Kt to K R 3 |
| 13 | P to K 6 | 13 | P to Q 3 |
| 14 | R to K B 3 | | |

Here my Host said that I had better give in, as it was a hopeless case, to which I replied, "Have you not heard that an Englishman never knows when he is beaten?"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 14 | Kt to Kt 5 |
| 15 | Q R to K B sq | 15 | Kt to K 4 |
| 16 | R to K Kt 3 | 16 | R to K B sq |
| 17 | R to Kt 7 | 17 | Kt to Q R 3 |
| 18 | B takes K R P | 18 | Q takes R |
| 19 | Q takes R ch | 19 | Q takes Q |
| 20 | R takes Q ch | 20 | K to K 2 |

Here I remarked that White had not got much powder left and he retorted that my pieces were locked up on the Queen's side, and I replied that I had the key.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | R to K 8 ch | 21 | K to B 3 |

"Now he will Queen one of the passed Pawns!" "Will he?" said I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | P to K Kt 4 | 22 | R to Q Kt sq |
| 23 | P to Kt 5 ch | 23 | K takes P |
| 24 | P to K 7 | 24 | B to Q 2 |
| 25 | R takes R | 25 | Kt takes R |
| 26 | P queens | 26 | B takes Q |
| 27 | B takes B | | |

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There was now a debate as to the rescue of the Bishop. I said I feared White would die without benefit of clergy as the Bishop was lost.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 27 | P to Q B 3 |
| 28 | P takes P | 28 | P takes P |
| 29 | K to Kt 2 | 29 | Kt to R 3 |
| 30 | K to Kt 3 | 30 | Kt to Q B 2 |
| 31 | P to K R 4 ch | 31 | K to R 3 |
| 32 | B takes Q B P | 32 | Kt takes B |

White now resigned saying that he had played the opening badly and I remarked that I had played it still worse; and accordingly invited him to play another game at the same odds, to which he readily assented. I determined, however, not to let him play another gambit, so when he advanced P to K 4 I replied with P to Q B 4. Omitting the very elementary remarks of the lookers-on, even supposing I could remember them, the game proceeded thus :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | P to K B 4 | 2 | P to K 3 |
| 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 | K B to K 2 | 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 5 | P takes P | 5 | Q takes P |
| 6 | Castles | 6 | B to Q 3 |
| 7 | P to Q B 4 | 7 | Q to K B 4 |
| 8 | P to Q 4 | 8 | P takes P |
| 9 | Kt takes P | 9 | Kt takes Kt |

White saw that if he captured the Kt he would lose his Q.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | B to K Kt 4 | 10 | Q to Q B 4 |
| 11 | B to K 3 | 11 | P to K 4 |
| 12 | B takes B | 12 | R takes B |
| 13 | P takes P | 13 | B takes P |
| 14 | P to Q Kt 4 | 14 | Q takes Q B P |
| 15 | Q to R 4 ch | 15 | Q to Kt 4 |
| 16 | Q takes R P | 16 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 17 | Q to R 3 | 17 | B takes R |
| 18 | Q to Q Kt 3 | 18 | B to K B 3 |

White then gave in. His play had satisfied me that I could have given the odds to him that he had rendered to me ; but being alone among foreigners, I did not venture to suggest such a thing. I therefore remarked that as he was said to be strong at the odds of the Pawn and two, would he condescend to play me at those odds. To this he consented, but the result to him was still more disastrous than in the second game. He seemed in fact to be ignorant of the very common form of attack that I adopted, and proved himself to be incapable of seeing a couple of moves ahead. The game ran as follows :—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | 1 | ——— |
| 2 | P to Q 4 | 2 | P to K 3 |
| 3 | B to Q 3 | 3 | P to Q B 4 |
| 4 | P to K 5 | 4 | Kt to K 2 |
| 5 | B to K Kt 5 | 5 | Q Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6 | Q checks | 6 | P to K Kt 3 |
| 7 | B takes P ch | 7 | P takes B |
| 8 | Q takes R | 8 | Q Kt takes Q P |
| 9 | Q B to R sixth | 9 | Q to R 4 ch |
| 10 | Kt to Q B 3 | 10 | P to Q 4 |

This was necessary in order to make an opening for his K. The check with the Kt was useless.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Q takes B ch | 11 | K to Q 2 |
| 12 | Castles | 12 | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 13 | Q B to K Kt 5 | 13 | K Kt to K B 4 |
| 14 | Q takes Q B P | 14 | B to Kt 2 |
| 15 | R takes Kt | 15 | R to Q B sq |
| 16 | Q to Q Kt 4 | | |

Whereupon amidst a *tausend Donnerwetters* White swept up the pieces and declared that he had never played so badly in all his life. I well understood this state of mind on the part of the bumptious weak player. Spoiled by the flattery of weaker men than himself, he cannot admit the superiority of another. It is not his opponent's skill that wins but his own carelessness, or ill health, or not being in play. Poor human nature ! Get rid of thy selfish conceit and thou wilt find thyself in the largest room in all the world and that is the room for improvement.

I courteously took leave of the company and hastened to the station in order to get something to eat before the train arrived. On entering I met the porter who had " rescued me " and with a very black look he enquired whether I had paid the fine.

" Will you have a glass of beer ? " said I.

The clouds immediately gave place to sunshine and with a beaming face he accompanied me to the buffet. He drank off half the contents of the glass krug and then pausing rubbed his stomach and exclaimed "*Ah ! das thut man gut !*" When he had emptied his glass, I said " Have another ! " He paused a moment overwhelmed with gratitude at such bounty (for the way to the German heart is through beer) and prudently replied "*Ja ! später,*" that is, " later on." So I sat down to my cutlet, and the porter and the waiting woman, who had been discussing me, determined to relieve their minds by putting a bold question :—

" May we take the liberty of asking what country you belong to ? "

" I am an Englishman."

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"There, didn't I tell you so," said the porter.

"But why do you ask?" I enquired.

"Because you were so cool—while we were all in a flurry—station master, clerks and porters—you took it all and paid your fine as if nothing had happened."

The train came up at four o'clock and I took my seat opposite a bright looking man who eyed me with evident curiosity for some time and then said—

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?"

"Certainly."

"What in the world have you been doing at Riesa?"

It seemed that the place was so little visited that an Englishman starting therefrom was a real phenomenon: and so I had to relate my adventure for the third time.

When I arrived in Leipzig my kind fellow-passengers had taken my travelling-bag to the left luggage office and had pinned on it a sheet of paper with an inscription in German, "For the Englishman who was left behind at Riesa."

I got back to Gräfrath next day and had to relate my adventure several times over again, and now I relate it once more for the benefit of my Chess friends. C. TOMLINSON.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—The first number of the *International Chess Magazine*, edited by Mr. Steinitz, came to hand on January 15th, and if the promise which it gives is maintained, we congratulate all English speaking nations in particular, and the Chess world generally, on this welcome addition to their current literature. The magazine is very clearly and accurately printed on excellent paper of about the same size as the *Chess-Monthly*, and the first number contains 32 pages. In an introduction of appropriate length Mr. Steinitz remarks upon the growing popularity of Chess, and its gradual emergence from the state of "mere patronage," and from being "a privilege of the few." We cannot quite agree with him that it is "as a test of strength unequalled in all branches of human knowledge," or that it is "the only accomplishment in which two contending intellects can be placed on an equal footing independent of taste and fashion." However, every man has a right to his own ideas on the subject, and Mr. Steinitz has been long known in this line as a Chess enthusiast. He next alludes to the promises of support which he has received, and which are evidently of so wide a character as fully to justify the

title "International" which the magazine assumes. We then in the rest of the introduction have a sketch of the programme, from which we are glad to learn that while in his treatment of men and things his adopted motto, *Fiat justitia*, will be rigidly observed, there will be a burial in oblivion of "many ancient disputes of the Chess world," and that "vindication," where necessary, "will not be vindictive." If the rules for guidance in these matters which the editor lays down for himself were only acted out generally, we fancy Chess quarrels in print would become more rare, and we earnestly trust that peace and not war may result from the advent of this magazine. After the introduction follows a very well written article by the editor upon "Paul Morphy, and the Play of his Time," which is to be further continued, and then a pendant to it in the shape of "A Morphy Curiosity," by Mr. Sellman. Next we have an article on "Chess in England" from a special correspondent, then nearly a couple of pages of "Current Chess News," followed by a nondescript column headed "Personal and General," in which the editorial "we" is dropped, and a more colloquial style adopted. We fear that one or two of the expressions in this column may not conduce to that peace and burying of old disputes at which Mr. Steinitz aims, but some allowance must be made for aggravations which time, it is to be hoped, will wear off. The cream of the whole number follows in the shape of eight games, annotated and diagrammed with Mr. Steinitz's well-known ability, and in connection with one of these —a game between Messrs. Ross and Steele, quoted from *The Asian*, a Calcutta newspaper,—we have to note a very curious coincidence. On receiving the *International Magazine* on January 15th, we at once observed that this game up to move 18 was identical with game No. 311 published in our present issue, and played on the 5th ult. at Warwick. These dates will prove that no collusion in the matter was possible, so that this is one of those extraordinary occurrences which sometimes happen, and which show that in Chess at any rate there is "nothing new under the sun." The number concludes with a selection of four end-games occurring in actual play, and no less than twenty problems, for the most part by well-known composers.

Messrs. Delmar and Mackenzie were leading in the handicap tourney of the Manhattan Club, the result of which we hope to give in our next. Mr. Steinitz paid a week's visit in December to the Baltimore Chess Association, and after a tough double blindfold game with Mr. Sellman, which was left unfinished, he engaged in two simultaneous contests with 12 and 33 opponents respectively, winning all the games but two. He also played four simultaneous games blindfold, taking a hand at whist at intervals between the moves, and was entirely successful. On the last evening he played at odds against all-comers, and was equally victorious.

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A curious exhibition of Chess with living pieces took place on Nov. 26th at Milwaukee. Each of the pieces represented some historical character of the Elizabethan period, one side being composed entirely of men, and the other of women, dressed in very gorgeous costumes. Among these was an oriental robe formerly worn by the wife of Warren Hastings in India. The game was a bonâ fide one, which had been played for the occasion, and rehearsed diligently by all who took part in it a short time before.

Canada.—A match by telegraph between the clubs of Quebec and Toronto was commenced on November 24th, and lasted four nights. There were eight players on each side, and victory declared for the Quebec men by a score of six games to two. The annual Championship Tourney of the Toronto Club began on December 4th. The present holder of the cup is Mr. C. W. Phillips. We have received a letter from Mr. Shaw of Montreal contradicting the statement in our Dec. No. that he had played several games at once *blindfold.* Mr. Shaw says that they were ordinary simultaneous games, and as he has been much chaffed by his friends in consequence of our erroneous ascription to him of these new powers, he wishes to know where we got the information. We are sorry for the mistake, but it was one made in common with several American papers, in whose Chess columns the item appeared, and from which we quoted it.

France.—The annual handicap at the *Café de la Régence* has commenced with an entry roll of upwards of 80 players! It will be conducted on the putting out system, until from four to seven only are left in, when there will be a final pool. The first prize, a board and men valued at 100 fr., will be presented as usual by the proprietor of the Café. The *Cercle des Echecs* has united itself with the *Grand Cercle de Paris,* which is one of the best general clubs of the French capital, and is situated on the Boulevard Montmartre. The Chess-players will have a room specially reserved for them, but will have access as members to all the other departments of the club. M. Rosenthal has been elected an honorary member.

Roumania.—The *Stratégie* records the establishment of the first Chess Club ever founded in this Danubian kingdom, which event took place on November 23rd at Galatz. More than 30 members and other friends were present at the inaugural banquet at the hotel "Roumania" where the club is installed.

Germany.—The proprietor of the "Alsterhalle" at Hamburg has set on foot a general Chess Tourney for that city and its neighbourhood, in which Herren Bier, Rocamora, and all the chief local players to the number of 32 are taking part.

Switzerland.—We recorded last year the founding of a Chess club at Davos Platz in the Engadine, which now consists of 20 members. The latest news from them is that they have got together

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a very respectable Chess library, and established a Chess column in the local paper. They are high up already, and as they evidently intend not to go down, we recommend them to choose "Excelsior" as the name of their spirited club.

ITALY.—We have received from Sig. Salvioli, of Venice, two numbers of the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, a paper published at that place, in which from the beginning of the year he has started a Chess column. This, he announces, will be chiefly for beginners, but it will not be confined to elementary teaching, as is shown by his introducing a good game played by Herr Englisch, at Venice, with Sig. Zannoni, simultaneously with 15 others. We are not told the result of this contest, but the game in question was won by the Italian player. Sig. Salvioli is going to give extracts in the new Chess column from his work on the theory and practice of Chess, now in process of publication in monthly parts.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. B. Vansittart has for private reasons been obliged to resign the editorship of the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, which he has so ably and liberally conducted during the last twelve months. There was some fear that the existence of the magazine would now come to an end, as it certainly would have done a year ago if Mr. Vansittart had not taken it up, but from a circular which we have received from Sig. Bronzini of Leghorn we are glad to find that he is prepared to carry on the publication at that city, and that the first number under his editorship will appear this month. Sig. Bonamici, also of Leghorn, will be associated with Sig. Bronzini in the management, and we can only say that they have our hearty wishes for their success.

BOHEMIA.—It is not very long since we recorded the commencement of a Chess column in an illustrated Prague newspaper entitled *Svétozor*, and we are glad to find that, owing to the progress Chess has made in that city, another illustrated journal, *Slatá Praha*, has followed the example by opening its pages to Caïssa. The new column will be edited by Herr Moucka, which ought to be a sufficient guarantee for good quality. We have also received an account of a brilliant festival banquet held to commemorate the inauguration of the Bohemian Chess club at Prague. A school for beginners was to be started on October 1st, and a tourney on November 1st of last year.

AUSTRALIA.—The Adelaide handicap tourney resulted, as was expected, in the first prize being taken by Mr. Burden of Class 2, with the good score of 12½ out of a possible 16. Mr. Chamier, with 11 games, won the second prize, and for the remaining three prizes Messrs. Adcock, Funnell, and Harrison tied with 10½ games each and would have to play off. Mr. Earl gained the prize for the best score against the aggregate prize winners.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCIX.

The following fine game is considered by Herr Zukertort the best that he played in America. It was contested during his visit to Philadelphia in one of a series with Mr. Martinez. We are indebted for the score to the *New York Clipper*.

(Evans Gambit declined.)

| WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.) | WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 22 Kt tks Kt | P to K B 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 23 R to Q 2 | P to K 6 |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 24 R to K 2 | Q to K B 2 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | B to Kt 3 | 25 B tks K P | Q tks Kt |
| 5 P to Q R 4 | P to Q R 3 | 26 B tks B | R to B 2 |
| 6 P to B 3 | P to Q 3 | 27 B to Q 4 | Kt to B 3 (*f*) |
| 7 P to R 5 | B to R 2 | 28 R to K 7 (*g*) | Q to Kt 3 |
| 8 P to Q 3 | Q to K 2 | 29 R tks Rch | Q tks R |
| 9 Q Kt to Q 2 | Kt to B 3 | 30 B to K 3 | Kt to K 4 |
| 10 Kt to B sq | P to K R 3 (*a*) | 31 P to Q 4 | Kt to B 5 |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to Q sq | 32 B to B 4 | R to K Kt sq |
| 12 Castles | B to K 3 | 33 Q to Q 3 | Q to Q 4 |
| 13 B to R 2 | Castles (*b*) | 34 Q to K R 3 | R to Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt to R 4 | K to R 2 | 35 B tks B P | Kt to K 6 (*h*) |
| 15 K Kt to B 5 | Q to Q 2 | 36 Q to K B 3 | Q to R 7 |
| 16 K to R sq | P to Q 4 (*c*) | 37 R to K Kt sq | Kt to Q 4 |
| 17 P to K B 4 | K P tks P (*d*) | 38 B to K 5 | P to K B 5 |
| 18 Q B tks P | P tks P (*e*) | 39 B tks P | Q to B 5 |
| 19 Kt tks Kt P | B tks B | 40 B to K 5 (*i*) | Kt tks P |
| 20 R tks B | Q to Q 4 | 41 P to Q 5 | Black resigns. |
| 21 K Kt to R 5 | Kt tks Kt | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) We do not like this move, and still less do we approve of its successor. B to K 3 at once seems to be the correct line.

(*b*) In face of the threatened attack with the Kts, he would perhaps do better to give up the idea of Castling on the K side, and play here P to K Kt 3. At his next move, attempting to win a Pawn by Kt takes K P would be fatal.

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(*c*) Kt to Kt sq, preparing the way for P to K Kt 3 was preferable.

(*d*) Better to restore the Q Kt to B 3.

(*e*) This gives White the opportunity for a pretty stroke (see diagram). It is obvious that if at the next move K takes Kt, White regains the piece with a deadly attack by B to K 5, and after the exchanges which ensue, it is equally clear that at his 22nd move Black dare not take the Rook.

(*f*) All this time Mr. Martinez has practically been giving his strong opponent the odds of the Q R, which for the last sixteen moves has been blocked in by the unlucky retreat of this Kt.

(*g*) Again very finely played; if now Q takes Q, White comes out with the exchange and two Pawns ahead.

(*h*) The game hereabouts becomes once more critical and interesting, but White maintains his advantage.

(*i*) Beautiful, and conclusive.

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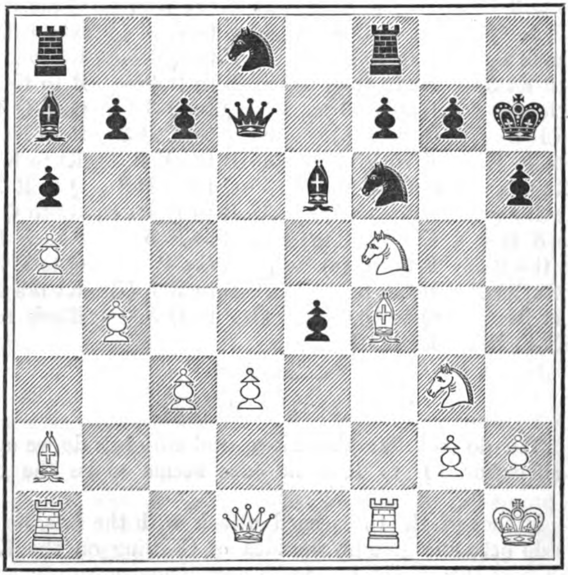
Position after Black's 18th move.

BLACK (MR. MARTINEZ.)



WHITE (HERR ZUKERTORT.)

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## GAME CCCX.

We have been favoured by Capt. Mackenzie with the following gamelet, recently played in New York.

Remove White's Q.
(King's Gambit declined.)

| WHITE. (Capt. Mackenzie.) | BLACK. (Amateur.) | WHITE. (Capt. Mackenzie.) | BLACK. (Amateur.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 9 B to Q 3 | Castles |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 | 10 P to K Kt 3 | Kt to Kt 3 |
| 3 P tks Q P | Q tks P | 11 Q R to K Kt sq | P to Q R 3 |
| 4 Kt to Q B 3 | Q to K 3 | 12 Kt to K 4 | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 5 Kt to K B 3 | P tks P ch | 13 P to K R 4 | P to K R 4 |
| 6 K to B 2 | B to Q 3 | 14 P to K Kt 4 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | Q to Q 2 | 15 P tks R P | Kt to K R sq |
| 8 B to Q 2 | Kt to K 2 | 16 Kt to B 6 | Mate. |

## GAME CCCXI.

Sparkling game played by consultation on Jan. 5th at the late Warwick meeting.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Messrs. Walton, Aspa & Vecqueray.) | BLACK. (Messrs. Ranken, Locock & Newham.) | WHITE. (Messrs. Walton, Aspa & Vecqueray.) | BLACK. (Messrs. Ranken, Locock & Newham.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 11 P to B 3 (*d*) | K R to K sq ch |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 12 K to Q 3 (*e*) | B to B 4 ch |
| 3 P to B 4 | P tks P | 13 K to B 4 | B to K 3 ch |
| 4 P to Q 4 | Q to R 5 ch | 14 K tks B (*f*) | P to Q R 4 (*g*) |
| 5 K to K 2 | P to Q 4 (*a*) | 15 Kt tks P | Q to R 4 ch (*h*) |
| 6 P tks P | B to Kt 5 ch (*b*) | 16 Kt to K 5 (*i*) | Kt to Q 2 ch |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | Castles | 17 K to Kt 5 | Q tks Q |
| 8 P tks Kt | B to Q B 4 | 18 Kt tks Kt ch | R tks Kt (*j*) |
| 9 P tks P ch | K to Kt sq | 19 B tks P | Q tks R |
| 10 Kt to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 (*c*) | 20 K to Kt 6 | Resign. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The invention of this ingenious line of defence is ascribed to Mr. Zukertort. If White replies with 6 Kt takes P, then B checks, 7 Kt to B 3, Castles, and if 8 B takes P, Black can continue with Kt to B 3 or P to B 4, and by rapid development gets the better game.

(*b*) A draw can be secured here by Q to K 2 ch, and then Q to R 5, for it is obvious that the K dare not move on to the Q's file. The Black allies, however, scorned to avail themselves of such an inglorious termination.



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(*c*) Should Black now essay to recover their piece by P to Q R 3, White must not play 11 Kt takes P, on account of Q to K 2 ch, but they may proceed safely with B takes P, the net result being that they come out with a Pawn ahead.

(*d*) Mr. Steinitz holds that this move is inferior to K to Q 3 (vide a brilliant game at p. 127 of our last year's volume) but the opinion is not borne out by the issue of the game referred to, in which 11 K to Q 3 was adopted.

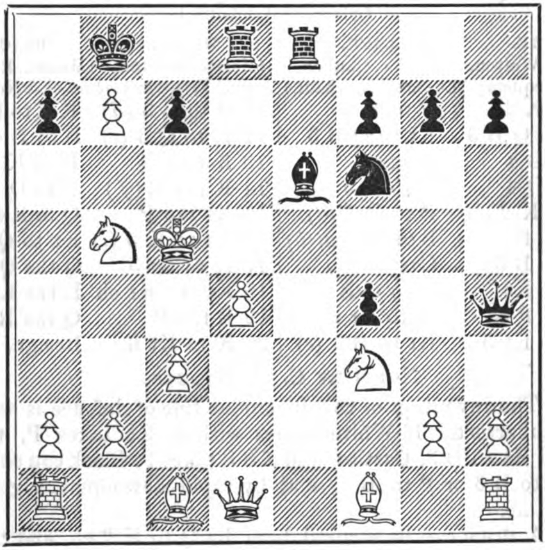
(*e*) If K to Q 2 Black would not gain much by Q to B 7 ch apparently, but they might check with the Kt, and then play Q to B 3 with a strong attack.

(*f*) This looks dangerous, and so perhaps it ought to have proved. If 14 P to Q 5, then Q to R 4, and if K back to Q 3, Black can draw by perpetual check.

(*g*) The temptation to make a pretty move like this was irresistible; nevertheless it is not improbable that there were better lines of procedure which analysis would reveal. We therefore delineate the position here, that our readers may work out the result for themselves.

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK (MESSRS. RANKEN, LOCOCK AND NEWHAM.)



WHITE (MESSRS. WALTON, ASPA AND VECQUERAY.)

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(*h*) They should have checked first at K 5 with Kt, and upon K to Kt 5 (best) Q to R 4 ch, followed by K takes Kt, gave some chances of further attack.

(*i*) Beautifully played. If now Q takes Q, White can recover their Queen at once by Kt to B 6 ch; if on the other hand K takes Kt, then 17 Q takes Q, R to Q 4 ch, 18 K to B 4, R takes Kt dis ch, 19 K to Q 3, R takes Q, 20 B takes P ch, and White have two passed Pawns ahead.

(*j*) K takes P was certainly better, but it could hardly save the game, as White would remain with force more than equivalent to their lost Queen.

## GAME CCCXII.

Consultation game played at Warwick Jan. 8th, 1885.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Messrs. Ranken, Locock and Mason.) | BLACK. (Messrs. Walton, Grundy and Aspa.) | WHITE. (Messrs. Ranken, Locock and Mason.) | BLACK. (Messrs. Walton, Grundy and Aspa.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 17 B to B 2 | B to R 2 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 18 Kt to Kt 6 | B tks Kt |
| 3 B to B 4 | P to K B 4 | 19 B tks B ch | K to Q sq |
| 4 Kt to Q B 3 | Q to R 5 ch (*a*) | 20 Q to K 2 (*f*) | P to Q B 4 |
| 5 K to B sq | P tks P | 21 B to B 7 | Q to K B 3 (*g*) |
| 6 Kt tks P (*b*) | P to Q B 3 | 22 B tks Kt | R tks B |
| 7 Kt to K B 3 | Q to K 2 | 23 B to Kt 5 | R tks B |
| 8 Kt to B 2 (*c*) | P to Q 4 | 24 P tks R | Q tks P |
| 9 B to Kt 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 25 P tks P (*h*) | P to Kt 6 |
| 10 P to Q 4 | B to K B 4 (*d*) | 26 Kt to Q 3 | P to R 5 |
| 11 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 27 P to Kt 4 | R to B sq |
| 12 Kt to K 5 | P to K R 4 | 28 Kt to K 5 | Q to B 3 ch |
| 13 Q B tks P | Kt to Q 2 | 29 Kt to B 3 | P to Kt 3 (*i*) |
| 14 Q to Q 2 | Q to Kt 5 (*e*) | 30 R tks P | P tks P |
| 15 P to B 3 | Q to Kt 3 | 31 R to R 7 | Resign. |
| 16 R to K sq | B to K 2 | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The weakness of the defence adopted by Black now begins to appear; they are almost obliged to give this check, to prevent White from taking the Kt, and then checking themselves, and winning the R P, but the result is far less favourable than checking at the third move.

(*b*) Q to K 2 was at least equally good.

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*(c)* Black thought their opponents should have taken the Kt, but they did not like bringing the adverse Rook into play, and they wished to keep their Bishop.

*(d)* The sequel shows that B to Kt 2 was the correct move here.

*(e)* This takes the Queen too much out of the game; it was necessary, however, to provide against White's threat of R to K sq, and it would have been unsafe to Castle.

*(f)* A very cramping move from the effects of which Black never recover.

*(g)* There was no escaping some loss, as White threaten to win a piece, and neither the K Kt nor B can move away.

*(h)* P to K Kt 3 was certainly preferable.

*(i)* Allowing the imprisoned Rook to get out proves rapidly fatal; they should have retreated their Queen to B sq, which would have kept up the pressure a little longer.

## GAME CCCXIII.

The following games, played at Bath, were the first in the match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte. We shall continue the series next month. The score now is, Wayte, 4; Thorold, 2; Drawn, 3. Play is adjourned for the present.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 (*a*) | 19 P to Kt 4 | Kt to Q R 4 |
| 2 P to K 3 | P to K 3 | 20 Q to B 3 | R to B sq |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 21 Q R to Q sq | Q to B 2 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 3 | B to K 2 | 22 P to K R 4 (*h*) | Kt to B 3 |
| 5 B to Kt 2 | Castles | 23 R to K Kt sq | P to K 4 (*i*) |
| 6 B to K 2 | P to B 4 | 24 P to R 5 | P tks B P |
| 7 Castles | Kt to B 3 | 25 P to K 4 | P to K Kt 4 (*j*) |
| 8 P to B 3 (*b*) | P to Q Kt 3 | 26 P to R 6 | Kt to K 3 |
| 9 P to K R 3 | B to Kt 2 | 27 K to Kt 2 | B to Q 3 |
| 10 P to Q 3 (*c*) | Q to Q 3 | 28 R to K R sq | Kt to K 4 |
| 11 Kt to R 3 | Q R to B sq | 29 R to R 5 | Kt tks Kt |
| 12 Q to Q 2 | K R to Q sq | 30 B tks Kt | B to K 4 |
| 13 P to B 4 (*d*) | Kt to K R 4 (*e*) | 31 Q to Kt 3 | B tks B |
| 14 B to K 5 (*f*) | Q to Q 2 | 32 Q tks B | Q to K 4 |
| 15 K to R 2 | P to B 3 | 33 Q to R 3 | R to K B 2 (*k*) |
| 16 B to Kt 2 | P to Kt 3 | 34 R (R 5) to R sq | B to B 3 |
| 17 Kt to B 2 | P tks P | 35 R to Q 2 | R to Q sq |
| 18 Kt P tks P | Kt to Kt 2 | 36 K R to Q sq | R (B 2) to Q 2 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 Q to Kt 3 | K to B 2 | 43 Q to Q 3 | K to Kt 2 |
| 38 Q to R 3 (*l*) | K to Kt 3 | 44 R to R 2 | K to Kt sq |
| 39 R to K R sq | B tks P (*m*) | 45 P to Q 5 | Kt to B sq |
| 40 R to K sq | B tks B ch | 46 R(R2)toK2(*p*) | P to Kt 4 |
| 41 K tks B | Q to Q 3 (*n*) | 47 R to K 6 (*q*) | Kt tks R |
| 42 P to Q 4 (*o*) | K tks P | Resigns. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* Usually played as the best answer to 1 P to K B 4. In a game, however, between Messrs. Thorold and Ranken some time ago, the latter tried here P to K Kt 3, which has at any rate the advantage of preventing the White Q B from occupying the long diagonal, and is also useful in bringing the K B to the support of the Q P in case it were pushed on to Q 5, as sometimes happens in this opening.

*(b)* If such a blocking move as this has to be made now, it argues something rotten in the opening itself. The Pawn should go, if at all, to B 4.

*(c)* The dictum of experts is, that White's Q P should stay at home in this opening, to support the K P, which is otherwise left weak.

*(d)* Before making this advance, it would have been stronger, we think, to bring the Q R to Q sq.

*(e)* A good move, threatening to get rid of White's K B, and so still more to weaken his position.

*(f)* White's game here is undoubtedly difficult, but we do not see that he need offer this valuable piece in exchange, nor do we understand why Black refused to take it, for suppose now Kt takes B, 15 P takes Kt (best), Q to Q 2, 16 K to R 2, P to Kt 3, and White's Pawns will by-and-by fall a prey.

*(g)* This puts the Kt out of play, the Rook should go to B sq at once.

*(h)* Quite in Mr. Thorold's forward style, but the attack which it initiates is too risky to be suitable for a match game, considering the exposed state of White's King.

*(i)* An excellent move both for defence and attack; the game at this point becomes very lively and interesting.

*(j)* Possibly Mr. Thorold may have forgotten that he could not take this Pawn with his Kt; anyhow the result is that Black retains an extra Pawn, and a passed one, with a position of safety.

*(k)* This again is very well played, for if White essays to recover his lost Pawn, the reply Q to Kt 7 wins a piece.

*(l)* P to Q R 4 was perhaps better, to prevent the advance of the Pawns on the Queen's side presently.

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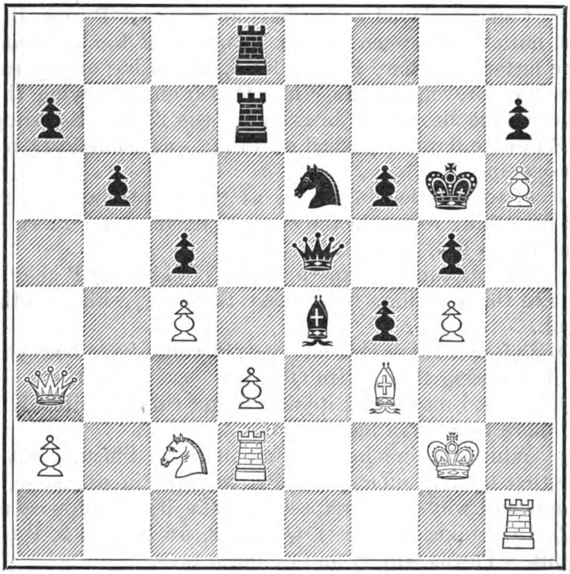
*(m)* A masterly stroke. If 40 B takes B, then Q takes B ch, 41 P takes Q, R takes R ch, 42 K to B sq, R takes Kt, 43 K to K sq (best, if 43 Q to K B 3, R to B 8 ch, 44 K to Kt 2, R to Q 7 ch, 45 K to R 3, Kt to Q 5 and wins), R from B 7 to Q 7, 44 Q to Q Kt 3 (best), P to B 6, 45 Q takes P, Kt to Q 5, and wins. We give a diagram of the position after Black's 39th move.

BLACK (MR. WAYTE.)



WHITE (MR. THOROLD.)

*(n)* After the game was over it was pointed out that Black ought to have played here Kt to Q 5 ch, and if the K went to B 2, then Kt takes Kt.

*(o)* Mr. Thorold fights the losing battle very well, and leaves his opponent but little choice of moves; he has, however, just time to take the Pawn.

*(p)* P to R 4 would have prevented the break up of his Pawns for a time, but the answer R to K 2 either forced the exchange of Rooks or gained possession of the open file, which was equally disastrous.

*(q)* It is a pity that an oversight like this should mar the finish of a fine game, but whatever he did there was really no hope.

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## GAME CCCXIV.

Second game in the match, played at Bath, Dec. 27th, 1884.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 31 P tks P ch | P tks P |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 32 K to B 2 | P to B 5 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 | 33 R to B 3 (*i*) | K to K 4 |
| 4 Castles | B to K 2 (*a*) | 34 R to B 5 ch (*j*) | K to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | P to Q 3 | 35 P to Q R 4 | R to K 5 |
| 6 P to B 3 | Castles | 36 R to B 6 ch | K to K 4 |
| 7 P to K R 3 | B to Q 2 | 37 P to Kt 5 | P tks P |
| 8 B to K 3 | P to Q R 3 (*b*) | 38 P tks P | R to Kt 5 |
| 9 B to R 4 | P to Q Kt 4 | 39 R to K Kt 6 | K to B 4 |
| 10 B to B 2 | P to Q 4 | 40 R to Kt 6 | R to Kt 7 ch |
| 11 Q Kt to Q 2 | P to Kt 5 (*c*) | 41 K to Kt sq | P to B 6 (*k*) |
| 12 P tks Kt P | B tks Kt P | 42 P tks P | K to B 5 |
| 13 P to R 3 | B tks Kt (*d*) | 43 K to B sq (*l*) | K takes P |
| 14 Q tks B | R to Kt sq | 44 R to K B 6 ch | K to Kt 6 |
| 15 P to Q Kt 4 | P to R 3 | 45 R to B 5 | K to R 5 |
| 16 P tks P | Kt tks P | 46 K to Kt sq | R to Kt 6 |
| 17 P to Q 4 | Kt tks B | 47 K to Kt 2 | R to Kt 6 ch |
| 18 Q tks Kt | P tks P | 48 K to B 2 | R takes P |
| 19 Kt tks P | Kt tks Kt | 49 K to Kt 2 | R to Q Kt 6 |
| 20 Q tks Kt | R to Kt 3 (*e*) | 50 R to B 5 | P to Kt 5 |
| 21 K R to Q sq | R to Q 3 | 51 R to Q 5 | R to Kt 7 ch |
| 22 Q to K 4 | P to K B 4 | 52 K to Kt sq | K to R 6 |
| 23 Q to Q B 4 ch | B to K 3 | 53 R to Q 3 ch | P to Kt 6 |
| 24 Q tks B ch (*f*) | R tks Q | 54 R to Q sq (*m*) | R takes P |
| 25 R tks Q | R tks R | 55 R to R sq | R to Kt 7 |
| 26 B to Kt 3 | K to B 2 | 56 R to B sq | R to K Kt 7 ch |
| 27 R to Q B sq | R (Q sq) to Q 3 | 57 K to R sq | R to K 7 |
| 28 R tks P ch | K to B 3 | 58 R to R sq | K to Kt 5 |
| 29 B tks R | R tks B | 59 K to Kt sq | |
| 30 P to B 4 (*g*) | P to Kt 4 (*h*) | Drawn game. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* A perfectly sound defence, but usually leading to a dull close game. The more enterprising move is to take the K P.

*(b)* Kt to Q R 4 would get rid of the K B, but would leave the Kt out of play, and Kt to K sq would be answered by P to Q 4.

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*(c)* We do not see any adequate object in this move, which disintegrates his Pawns, and of which White need not have taken any immediate notice; it would, however, have been more effective if P to R 3 had been played first.

*(d)* B to Q 3 is preferable. At his next move Black should push the P to Q R 4 before bringing the Rook to Kt sq.

*(e)* From this point the game becomes lively and interesting, the exchanges, however, which ensue are in White's favour.

*(f)* Prettily played, the outcome being that he wins a Pawn.

*(g)* Mr. Wayte, we believe, here misses his road to victory; his proper course was K to B sq, followed by R to B 2 and R to K 2, in order to get his K over to the Q side, which now he cannot do; or he might bring his R to Kt 2, forcing the Black Rook to go presently in front of the two Pawns, and thus release his King.

*(h)* Mr. Thorold takes prompt advantage of his opponent's last move, and from here to the end plays admirably.

*(i)* There is something to be said for R to Q Kt 7 here.

*(j)* He might now safely cross the Rubicon by 34 K to K 2, for there was nothing to be feared from K to Q 5 dis ch, 35 K to Q 2, R to K 7 ch, &c., the issue of which was that White would queen first, preventing Black from doing so.

*(k)* Finely played; Black has now an assured draw.

*(l)* Beginners should note here that if White checks, he loses his passed Pawn.

*(m)* White has now in his turn to play for a draw, but this is not difficult.

## THE MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUBS.

This important match took place on the 19th January in the rooms of the City Club, the "Salutation," Newgate Street, E.C. As these clubs are the acknowledged two strongest in England—if not in the world—this match has been looked forward to by every one interested in the cause of British Chess. The last match between them took place as far back as the 24th March, 1881, on which occasion teams of 16 a side entered the lists, the result being that the St. George's won 12, the City 9, whilst 4 games were drawn. This is the official record, but as a matter of fact when "time" was called Messrs. Owen and Potter were in the middle of a second game which was called "unfinished" by the umpires, but

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was afterwards played out with the result that it was scored by the City player, Mr. Potter, thus showing of games actually played 10 wins to the City, but even in that case leaving the victory in the hands of the St. George's Club by a majority of 2 games. That was certainly not such an overwhelming defeat as to carry dismay into the hearts of the City players, and it was therefore naturally expected that a return match would follow at no very distant date. These expectations were, however, doomed to disappointment for it was not till towards the end of last year that any steps were taken to bring about another match. Why the City men should have been content to sit down so long under their beating is not for us to say, indeed it would be a difficult problem to solve; for the "City" is a "fighting club"—much more so indeed than its rival—and it was to have been expected that it would have speedily striven to wipe out the stain. It possesses a most enthusiastic and zealous secretary in the person of Mr. Geo. Adamson, and nothing would seem to be more consistent with his known disposition than for him to have given another opportunity to his "young braves" to have figuratively "washed their spears in the blood of their foe." About the middle of last year *Land and Water* made pointed reference to the matter and this acting like a spark on a train of gunpowder soon had its effect. This was speedily followed by Mr. Adamson, on behalf of the City Club, sending a *défi* to Mr. Minchin. But little time was spent in arranging the details of the match, as both clubs meant fighting. The chief points were 20 players a side (4 in excess of the last match), one game only to be played on each board, time-limit 20 moves an hour and honorary members "barred." The latter clause may have had the effect of slightly lowering the interest in this match as compared with the former when Zukertort played as an honorary member of the St. George's, and Blackburne, Mason, MacDonnell and Healey as honorary members of the City. On the other hand it gave an added interest in another aspect inasmuch as the result was left entirely in the hands of the strong amateurs of the respective clubs. Herr Zukertort being thus "barred" (indeed he was doubly barred for he is an honorary member of both clubs) undertook the office of umpire but his services were not called in during the progress of the games, no disagreement of any kind occurring, and his only work was to watch the progress of the fight and to adjudicate upon the two unfinished games.

Play was announced to commence at 6 p.m., and a little before that hour the rooms of the City Club presented a very animated appearance. Not only were the City men in great force but a numerous contingent of the St. George's players attended to watch the progress of the play. Amongst others we observed the Earl of Dartrey (President of the St. G. C. C.), Gen. Vialls, C. B., Rev.

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W. W. Jowett (Stevenage Rectory), Mr. W. W. Mackeson, Q. C., Mr. H. C. Malkin, &c. The "talent" was also present in the shape of Messrs. Bird, Hoffer, Macdonnell, and Mason. Several provincial players were also present. Mr. Adamson (Sec. of C. of L. C. C.), Mr. Pilkington (President), and Mr. Gastineau (Vice-president), were in attendance to welcome the visitors and to see to the comfort of both players and spectators. The ordinary club room, spacious as it is, was not thought to be sufficient to accommodate with comfort the 40 players and the numerous onlookers, so an additional room on the ground floor was pressed into the service. Here then in these two large well-lighted and (what is of as much account to a crowded assembly) well-ventilated rooms, 40 combatants took their seats at the respective sides of their 20 boards as the clock struck 6. Worth looking at were these 40 men, for with but a few exceptions they comprised the "pick" of England's strongest amateurs. Honourables, Colonels, and Reverends were there to cross swords with hard-headed City merchants and long headed City lawyers, but here all was forgotten but that they were Chess-players sent forth by their respective clubs "to prove themselves right valiant men and true." The arrangements as to the numbering of the boards were of the same kind as those followed in the last match; that is, a list of the St. George's players was made up alphabetically and opposite to the name of each St. George's man the two secretaries placed the name of a City man of reputed equal strength. Thus the supposed relative strength of each player was not set forth by the number of his board but was known only to the officials, so that the self-love of no player could be wounded on this score. We notice that a list of the players arranged in supposed order of strength has been published by a daily newspaper, but as this list is certainly not an official one and for anything we know is likely to be incorrect, and therefore misleading, we, in our further remarks, shall follow the official numbering of the boards.

At board No. 1 Mr. W. F. Ball was the representative for St. George's whilst Mr. S. J. Stevens played for the City. The latter had the move and opened with a "Ruy Lopez." Mr. Ball played very timidly, so much so in fact that by the tenth move he began to be in difficulties, and at the seventeenth move he lost a piece. He then defended the game very stubbornly for some time but could not successfully withstand Mr. Stevens's dashing advance, and at the thirty-third move he was forced to resign. This was the first game finished and the score was City 1, St. George's 0. "Good," said one of the City wits in our hearing, "Stevens has set the *ball* rolling the right way." In the last match Mr. Stevens lost two games to Mr. Gattie, whilst Mr. Ball on the same occasion drew with Mr. Heywood. The next game to be brought to a ter-

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mination was that on board 6 between Messrs. Gover and Laws. The latter had the move and the game took the form of the 4 Kts opening, although the K B's had entered the field before the last pair of Knights. The game went on very steadily for some time but at length Mr. Gover doubled one of his opponent's pawns, and when the end-game came with 7 pawns each this was undoubtedly a source of weakness to the City player. He now hastily advanced his Q B's P two squares and Mr. Gover cleverly taking advantage of this imprudent move forced the game in good style. This brought the St. George's and City on level terms, the score being 1 each. Neither Mr. Laws nor Mr. Gover played in the former match. The next win was scored, however, for the City on board 18. Here Mr. Warner, for the St. George's, opened with the "English" (P to Q B 4), but Mr. Hirsch, for the City speedily got the game into his hands and won. In the former match Mr. Warner made game and game with Mr. Baddeley, whilst Mr. Hirsch took no part in that encounter. At board 3 the game was drawn; Mr. Leonard had adopted a French defence and not all Mr. Burroughs's skill enabled him to do more than draw. Neither of these players took part in the 1881 match. Shortly after this the City scored another victory at board 20 where Mr. Anger was their representative and Mr. Wyvill that of St. George's. Mr. Wyvill adopted the Van't Kruys opening (P to K 3), certainly not a very spirited line of play but perfectly sound and keeping the game clear of all complicated book play. Mr. Anger replied also with P to K 3 (this or P to Q 4 being considered best), and the game was for some time rather tame, but at length Mr. Anger got a little advantage and won. Neither Mr. Wyvill nor Mr. Anger played in the former match. The next completed game was also a win for the City. It was at board 8 where Mr. F. H. Lewis and Mr. Heppell were engaged. Mr. Heppell defended with a "Sicilian" to which Mr. Lewis responded by the somewhat hazardous move of P to K B 4 and his after development was somewhat weak. All this ended in Mr. Heppell securing an extra pawn for the end-game, and this advantage used skilfully gave him the victory. In the 1881 match Mr. Lewis won two games of Mr. Earnshaw, whilst Mr. Heppell took no part in it. On flowed the tide of victory for the City, for soon after at board 5 Mr. John Wilson was victorious over Col. Duncan. The game here was of the ordinary Giuoco Piano form but Mr. Wilson got decidedly the better of the opening and eventually secured a piece for a passed pawn and won. Neither of these gentlemen played in the former match. At board 2 victory also smiled upon the City. Here Mr. Gunsberg had defended himself with a "French" and Dr. Ballard had set up a fierce but certainly premature attack, and when this failed his game was in great jeopardy for his uncastled King was now in

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turn exposed to Mr. Gunsberg's attack. With that *satanic* malignity which has become part of Mr. Gunsberg's nature, so far as Chess-play is concerned at any rate, he would not loosen his grip, and the Dr. was fain to lower his flag. These two gentlemen were also opponents in the 1881 match their score then being one each. The score was now City 6, St. George's 1, drawn 0. As may be imagined the excitement amongst the City men had now become great, while the St. George's were in proportion cast down. When the news of Dr. Ballard's defeat was brought down to the lower room wild ideas began to run through the brains of the younger City members that the St. George's team was about to be swept away as by a flood. The next news, however, slightly damped their ardour for at board 14 one of the City's strong players, Mr. Cohen, had to go down before Mr. Puller. The latter had opened with Zukertort's move (Kt to K B 3), and playing very carefully had got a strong passed pawn at Q 6 which gave him the game. Mr. Cohen did not play in 1881 and Mr. Puller's score on that occasion was a draw only out of 2 games with Mr. Block. On board 5 a draw now ensued. Mr. Gattie played the ordinary P to K 4, to which Mr. Frankenstein replied by the Centre Counter Gambit, and after some time succeeded in winning a pawn. Mr. Gattie, however, played very carefully and Mr. Frankenstein was not able to do more than draw. In the 1881 match Mr. Gattie defeated Mr. Stevens in two games, whilst Mr. Frankenstein did not play. On board 10 the St. George's champion was victorious. Mr. Watts adopted the French defence against Mr. Marett, but the latter obtained a rather superior development and being left with Knight against Bishop in the end-game, he won. In the former match Mr. Marett won 1 game of Mr. Vyse while Mr. Watts did not play. By this time things began to look a little more rosy for the St. George's team the score now standing City 6, St. George's 3, drawn 2, but a look at the games still in progress soon showed that the rally was only a temporary one, and such proved to be the case, for three more games speedily fell to the City players. At board 15 the Rev. C. E. Ranken was trying conclusions with Mr. Lord. The latter had played a Ruy Lopez but Mr. Ranken soon got the attack into his own hands but at some little loss of force, and to keep it going he was at length obliged to let a piece go for a couple of pawns. His attack then breaking down Mr. Lord in his turn commenced an onslaught which with characteristic vigour he pushed to victory. These gentlemen were also opponents in the 1881 match the result of their play then being a draw. On board 7 a Ruy Lopez had also been in progress, but Mr. Taylor (one of the most rising of the young City thirds) pushed the attack with great ability and Mr. Heathcote was obliged to resign. Neither played in the former

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match. At board 12 the game for some time presented a very curious appearance, for Col. Minchin opened with the irregular move P to K B 4 and to this Mr. Chappell replied also with P to K B 4 and so the game went on move after move Black's moves being the exact counterpart of those of White. "A sort of first foot follow my leader kind of game," said a bystander. This went on till about the 12th or 13th move when the gallant Col. made a weak move which gave Mr. Chappell his chance. He instantly seized the opportunity; "beggar my neighbour" took the place of "follow my leader," and the City man soon got a commanding position which in his practiced hands meant victory. Neither players were engaged in the 1881 match. The only set-off against these successive victories for the City was a draw on board 11 where Mr. Vyse played a Queen's Gambit which was declined by Mr. J. I. Minchin. The latter defended himself very ably and it looked at one time as if he would win, for he had a very dangerous passed pawn on the 6th square, but Mr. Vyse was able at last to compel the draw. In the last match Mr. Minchin won 1 and drew 1 with Mr. Janssens and Mr. Vyse lost one to Mr. Marett. The score sheet now showed City 9, St. George's 3, draws 3. By this it was evident the match was already won for the City Club, for if the St. George's won all the remainder of the games it could not equal the City score. Nothing daunted by this, however, the St. George's players lost no heart in the fight but still strove their best to render their defeat as dearly bought to their foes as possible. At board 17 the Rev. Mr. Skipworth was manfully holding his own against Mr. Block. The opening was the "English" played by Mr. Block, who certainly in the earlier stage of the game seemed to acquire some advantage, and it almost looked as if the veteran player was about to go down before his younger rival; but Mr. Skipworth, playing with that tenacity and firmness which have so often stood him in good stead when in difficult positions, gradually began to shake himself clear of the grip that Mr. Block had got upon him and at last scored the game. Mr. Skipworth did not play in 1881 but Mr. Block defeated Mr. Puller on that occasion by 1½ games out of 2. At board 9 the Rev. L. W. Lewis drew against Mr. Bussy. The former defended with the French and the game was for some time slow and not very interesting. The City player at length won a pawn but in the end-game this was not sufficient to win, the remaining Bishops being of different colours. Neither of these players took part in the 1881 encounter. The next game to be brought to a conclusion was that on board 19 where Mr. W. N. Potter and the Rev. W. Wayte had been in hot conflict. This board had been the centre of interest all through the evening to a numerous body of spectators. It was Mr. Potter's first appearance at the Club as a player after a retirement of two

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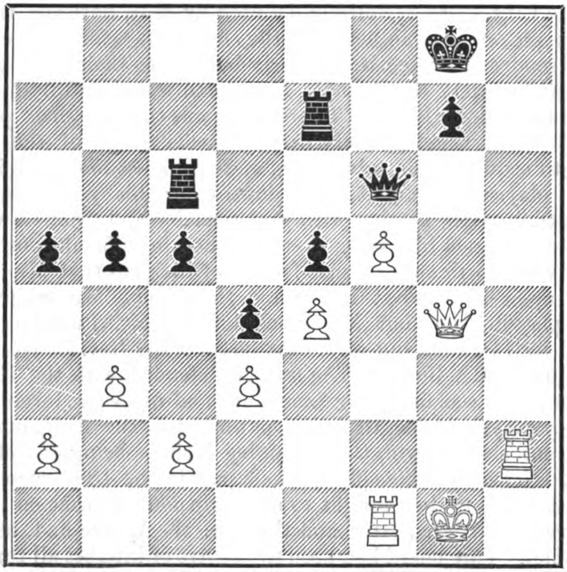
or three years, and this, coupled with the known abilities of the two combatants, naturally attracted attention. Were Mr. Potter to lose his game the victory in the match would be robbed of more than half its glory to the City men. Were Mr. Wayte to win then defeat to the St. George's would greatly lose its sting. No wonder therefore that anxious crowds pressed round the board to mark and criticise every move. Mr. Potter opened with a "double Fianchetto" somewhat to the disappointment of some of his friends who would rather have seen him play a more enterprising game. Mr. Wayte answered with 1 P to Q 4 and 2 P to K 3 and on the 7th and 8th moves also adopted the "Fianchetto" development. The game now proceeded very slowly, each player letting caution be his ruling principle. Mr. Potter was evidently feeling his way for an attack, whilst his opponent was as evidently bent upon not allowing him to accumulate any overwhelming force upon any weak spot. At the 25th move Mr. Potter got his Queen on to K R's 5. This he followed up by posting his Kt at Kt 6 with K Kt P advanced to the 4th. All this led to the changing of pieces and pawns, and on the completion of the 40th move the game presented the following interesting position.

BLACK (Mr. WAYTE).



**WHITE (Mr. POTTER) to move.**

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White now played 41 R to B 3, and then delighted City men went rushing down stairs with the news so welcome to their fellow-members' ears, "Potter's broke through on the King's side and Wayte's King's boxed up and Potter will win!" But the St. George's champion gazed on the position with a cool and imperturbable look. Let whoso may have lost hope he had not. At last he makes his move and 41 P to B 5 is played. This proved an useful resource for his beleaguered King, and although so far away from the Royal head-quarters we question whether without it Black could have averted defeat. The game now proceeded 42 Q R to R 3, P takes Kt P, 43 R P takes P (if 43 R to R 6, P takes B P leaving Q en prise), K to B 2, 44 R to R 8, K R to B 2, 45 Q to R 5 ch, K to K 2, 46 R to Kt 2, R takes P, 47 R takes R, R takes R, 48 Q to K 8 ch, K to Q 3, 49 Q to Q Kt 8 ch, R to B 2. Mr. Potter now proposed a draw which was accepted by Mr. Wayte. On looking at the game afterwards Dr. Zukertort thought that White should have played R to Kt 2 for his 44th move instead of R to R 8, which he thought premature. This move certainly seems stronger than the one actually played but even then the win is not absolutely certain. In the former match Mr. Potter defeated Mr. Owen and Mr. Wayte lost a game to Mr. McDonnell. It was now a little after 10 o'clock, two games only were left in play and the City score stood at 11½ to the St. George's 6½ or a majority of 5 games. Neither of the two unfinished games were, however, completed by 11 o'clock, when "time" was called, and they were then left to the adjudication of the umpire, Herr Zukertort. One of these games was at board 13 between the Honble. H. C. Plunkett and Mr. Hooke. The latter had played a Zukertort Opening, Kt to K B 3, and the game had proceeded with great evenness right throughout, and the umpire gave it in as a draw. Neither of these players took part in the 1881 match. The sole remaining board was No. 16, where Mr. Salter and the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw had been doing battle. Mr. Salter had opened with a Van't Kruys (P to K 3), and had somewhat early got a slight advantage which he afterwards improved. Long and stubbornly did Mr. Earnshaw hold his own, but on examination the umpire gave it in as a win for St. George's. In the last match Mr. Earnshaw lost two games to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Salter won two of Mr. Huckvale. Mr. Salter by thus carrying out his colours victoriously on both occasions certainly deserves well of his club, whilst the City men will not be harsh on Mr. Earnshaw, who struggled so manfully to avert defeat on this occasion. The final score was now City of London Chess Club 9, St. George's Chess Club 5, whilst 6 games were drawn, as shown by the annexed score sheet.

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| Board. | St. George's. | won. | City. | won. | Opening. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | W. F. Ball | 0 | S. J. Stevens | 1 | Ruy Lopez |
| 2 | Dr. W. R. Ballard | 0 | I. Gunsberg | 1 | French |
| 3 | F. C. Burroughs | ½ | H. S. Leonard | ½ | French |
| 4 | Col. Duncan | 0 | Jno. Wilson | 1 | Giuoco Piano |
| 5 | W. M. Gattie | ½ | E. N. Frankenstein | ½ | Centre Counter |
| 6 | F. F. Gover | 1 | B. G. Laws | 0 | Four Knights |
| 7 | J. M. Heathcote, jr. | 0 | J. H. Taylor | 1 | Ruy Lopez |
| 8 | F. H. Lewis | 0 | J. T. Heppell | 1 | Sicilian |
| 9 | Rev. L. W. Lewis | ½ | B. F. Bussy | ½ | French |
| 10 | C. Marett | 1 | J. J. Watts | 0 | French |
| 11 | J. I. Minchin | ½ | W. E. Vyse | ½ | Queen's Gambit |
| 12 | Col. Minchin | 0 | W. T. Chappell | 1 | K B's P |
| 13 | Hon. H. C. Plunkett | ½ | G. A. Hooke | ½ | Zukertort |
| 14 | C. Puller | 1 | L. Cohen | 0 | Zukertort |
| 15 | Rev. C. E. Ranken | 0 | F. W. Lord | 1 | Ruy Lopez |
| 16 | D. M. Salter | 1 | Rev. S. W. Earnshaw | 0 | Van't Kruys |
| 17 | Rev. A. B. Skipworth | 1 | T. Block | 0 | English |
| 18 | J. H. Warner | 0 | A. Hirsch | 1 | English |
| 19 | Rev. W. Wayte | ½ | W. N. Potter | ½ | Fianchetto |
| 20 | M. Wyvill | 0 | J. C. F. Anger | 1 | Van't Kruys |
| | | 8 | | 12 | |

Comparing the above teams with those that met in 1881 we find that out of the 16 St. George's players in the former match no less than 11 took part in the present encounter, whilst of the original 16 City players only 7 played on the present occasion. In 1881 those 11 St. George's men won 9 games, lost 4, and drew 4, or, counting draws as half games, 11 out of 17, being 64·70 per cent. of wins. On the present occasion they have won 3, lost 5, and drawn 3, or 4½ wins out of 11, being 40·91 per cent. of wins. In 1881 the 7 City players scored 3 wins, 6 losses, and 2 draws, or 4 wins out of 11, thus giving 36·36 per cent. of wins. In the present match the same players' score is 3 wins, 2 losses, and 2 draws, or 4 out of 7, being equal to 57·14 per cent. Again, taking the 9 St. George's men who did not play in the former match we find their present score is 2 won, 4 lost, and 3 drawn, or 3½ wins out of 9, giving 38·88 per cent. of wins; whilst the score of the 13 new City men is 6 wins, 3 losses, and 4 draws, or 8 out of 13, giving 61·54 per cent. of wins. These figures seem to show that not only have the older players of the City Club relatively gained upon their rivals, but that the younger men of the City are at this moment in better form than the West-enders. Of course there are several important points that tell greatly in the City's favour. Its greater numerical strength for one thing gives a much wider range for the selection of capable players, whilst its large and constant

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tournaments and frequent matches tend to keep all classes of its players up to their best form. There is, however, nothing in this defeat of the St. George's to cause any loss of heart in the ranks of its players, and we trust that no such interval as the last will again ensue before these two great clubs again find their picked men face to face in a match. Indeed nothing would be of greater service to the cause of British Chess than that a match between them should become a recognised annual fixture, and seeing that the present match has passed off so pleasantly to all concerned—losers as well as winners—we see no cause why this happy consummation should not be brought about.

J. G. C.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in London.

The Christmas holidays being now fairly over the various clubs have again settled down to regular work, and Chess resorts again present their wonted winter aspect of busy activity. On Saturday evening I called to see my friend of Purssell's (who is laid up, having sprained his ankle). "Terrible fellows these dynamitards," said I, "have you heard what they have been up to now?" "No!" cried he, and then an expression of alarm crept over his face; "Surely they haven't blown up Purssell's or Simpson's?" I quieted his anxiety upon that point, telling him it was the Tower and Houses of Parliament that had suffered. The air of concern disappeared from his face at this intelligence, as he said, "Well, that's bad enough, but just think if it had been Purssell's!"

The sectional play in the Winter handicap of the City of London Club is now almost completed. In Section 1 things took a turn at the last moment by the Rev. J. Watson drawing with Mr. W. E. Vyse and Mr. Cutler defeating Mr. Watts. This left Mr. Vyse 7½ all played and Mr. Cutler a like number, counting a game by default from Mr. Cunningham, who resigned, as already stated. The committee called upon Mr. Cunningham now to play this game as it had "become material to the issue." Accordingly Mr. Cutler and Mr. Cunningham met and played, with the result that Mr. Cunningham defeated his opponent. This left Mr. Vyse (2nd class) winner of the Section, with a score of 7½ out of a possible 9. In Section 2 Mr. B. G. Laws (3rd class) wins with 8½ out of a possible 9. In Section 3 Mr. Frankenstein (2nd class) has had to



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resign through pressure of business, after having made the fine score of 6 out of 7. This leaves Mr. Block (2nd class) with 7 out of 8, and Mr. Taylor with 8 out of 9, abreast for first place. In Section 4 Mr. J. H. Clark (6th class) has won with 8 out of a possible 9. In Section 5 Mr. Stiebel (3rd class) has won with 8½ out of a possible 9. In Section 6 the race home is very close. Mr. Coupland (3rd class) is first with 6 out of 8, then come Messrs. Heppell (2nd class) and Israel (4th class) with 6½ each out of 9, and Mr. Hirsch (2nd class) with 5½ out of 8. Messrs. Hirsch and Coupland having to play together it follows that Mr. Coupland may win the section right off, may tie with Messrs. Heppell and Israel for first place, or Mr. Hirsch by defeating Mr. Coupland may tie with these gentlemen. In Section 7 Mr. Klemantaski (4th class) scores 8 out of 9, and Mr. Gunsberg (1st class) 4½ out of 5. Mr. Gunsberg has to play Mr. Klemantaski and much will turn upon the result of that game. In Section 8 Mr. Hawkins (5th class) is 7½ out of 8, whilst close to him is Mr. Woolley (4th class) with 7 out of 8. In Section 9 Mr. Hooke (2nd class) wins with the fine score of 8½ out of a possible 9, and in Section 10 Mr. Griffiths (3rd class) wins with the still finer score of 9 out of a possible 9, being the only player in the tourney whose path has been one of uninterrupted victory.

I observe that the first general meeting of the British Chess Association was held on the 20th Jan. at Simpson's Divan, with Sir Robert Peel, M.P., in the Chair. The constitution of the Association was ratified, rules agreed to, and officers appointed. As to the constitution I may have something to say when leisure offers itself, but at present I have only time to remark that I am afraid the Association is not meeting with that genuine support of the Chess-playing world that a true British Chess Association should deserve. Speaking from a considerable knowledge of the local clubs of the metropolis I may say that they regard it with utter indifference. Nor is the cause for this far to seek. In looking over the names of those forming the Council one is struck with the absence of all the active members of the various Clubs. Where is the name of Mr. Adamson, the secretary of the great City Club, or those of the secretaries of the North London, or the Athenæum, or Greenwich, and many others? If the Association does not find its natural support from these Clubs, so far as London is concerned it will fail. I trust it is not too late to see a change brought about. A British Chess Association is certainly wanted, but as certainly it cannot be forced like a hothouse plant. The free winds of heaven must blow upon it and in the "open" it must grow and strengthen. J. G. C.

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## Surrey Chess.

Chess in this locality has been full of interest during the past month. What we have heard called the "*Guardian* scare" created no little excitement. It was the announcement that the old-established Chess column appearing in the *Croydon Guardian* was in future to appear but once a month, instead of weekly. This regretted announcement was, however, modified by another made the following week, that Chess Intelligence would be published each week, while games and problems would be held over for the monthly issue. As the column is the organ of the Surrey Chess Association, as well as the various Clubs in the neighbourhood, the modification is a welcome one. The award in the End-game tourney inaugurated by this journal has just been made known. Twenty-two positions were entered, and remembering that in the only other end-game tourney ever established but *two* positions competed, this success is gratifying. The judge, the Rev. C. E. Ranken, has made an elaborate report, and his award is as follows: 1st Prize, "Softly, softly ketch monkey," A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica; 2nd Prize, "Mandefold," J. Jespersen, Denmark; 3rd Prize, "Hac Tibi Sunt Artes (No. 1)," Ed. Marks, London; Honourable mention, "Just a venture on new waters," L. P. Rees, Anerley; and "En toute chose il faut considerer le fin," Otto Meisling, Denmark. The prize positions are well worthy of study. A handicap tourney has been in progress for some time at the Croydon Chess Club, and has excited much interest. There are altogether 18 contestants, divided into four classes. At present Messrs. Jacobs (Class 1), Filby (2), and Field (3) have the best chances. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Herbert Jacobs, a Ladies' Chess Club has recently been formed in Croydon, and bids fair to be a great success. Gentlemen are also admitted, and the Club meets for play at the residences of the members.

The Surrey Cup competition is progressing: Messrs. D. Y. Mills, H. Jacobs, and Bayliss, all stand well for the trophy at present, and it is certain to fall eventually to one of them.

The South Norwood Club has recently received a large accession of strength in Mr. D. Y. Mills, the Messrs. Gover, and Mr. Hovenden. In their recent match against New Cross they actually scored 11½ to ½, every member of the Norwood Club winning his game except Mr. Burgess, who drew with Mr. Horwood.

After a gallant struggle the third encounter between the Associations of Surrey and Sussex, which took place on Saturday the 17th Jan. in the comfortable rooms of the Croydon Young Men's Christian Association, resulted in a score of 14 to each Association. One unfinished game between Messrs. G. J. Clarke (South Norwood), and F. Womersley (Hastings) was left unfinished, and is referred to Herr Zukertort for adjudication. The Sussex player is the exchange ahead.

C. Feist.

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### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The Annual Match between the Glasgow Chess Club and the Chess Club in connection with the Central Working Men's Club and Institute, came off in the rooms of the former, on Saturday, 17th Jan., and resulted in a draw, each side having scored 12½ games.

A correspondence tourney in connection with the Scottish Chess Association has been begun. The entrants number 16. The competition is by the pairing system, and the prize—£2—will fall to the winner in the final tie. D. F.

## MORE HONOURS FOR ALFRED.

'Tis vain! In such a brassy time
To ask me to write verses,
Though Publishers should tempt my rhyme,
With magic more than Circe's.
I'll move the Pawns, if not the Pen,
In very desperation;
For now I am the Chairman of
The Chess Association!

But what is this—I hear the whine
That I am still the Laureate?
Heavens! with rivals such as mine
*That's* not a thing to glory at.
MORRIS is mute, and SWINBURNE'S last
Not much his fame enhances,
While BROWNING'S "genius," sure has passed
Among *Ferishtah's Fancies.*

Get out the Board of Black and White,
That charms my learned leisure!
Where "all is square" it must be right
For me to find my pleasure.
Those Kingly *Idylls* once I wrote,
But now I fear 'tis fated,
If I don't idle with the King
My life would be stale-mated.

So I shall rule for months and years
The noble Chess Society;
I'll dub my Knights *Sir Bediveres,*
Or *Modreds,* for variety;
And when I move my Queen about,
If Pawns should dare to check it,
I'll kick the Chess-board inside out,
Like HENRY in my *Becket.*

*Punch,* 24th Jan., 1885.

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# CHESS JOTTINGS.

We send out the Febuary B. C. M. to all old subscribers. Those who have not yet remitted are respectfully requested to send in their money without delay. The extra donations to the enlargement fund have come in very satisfactorily, and will enable us, we hope, to report in full all the important Chess events of the year. We refer to our London correspondence of this month as an instance in proof. With our original number of pages we could not possibly have found room for the able and elaborate account furnished by our special reporter. Even now we have had to leave over games in type between Messrs. Wayte and Thorold, solutions and reviews of problems, the promised problem in "Double Chess," and the greater part of our London correspondent's letter.

Mr. Steinitz's new magazine is referred to at length in "Foreign News." We have now copies on hand of the January number, which we can supply at 1/3 each; or a subscription of 12/- will secure the magazine for twelve months, post free.

Capt. Mackenzie's new column has soon come to an end, as the New York "Sporting and Dramatic" has suspended publication. The gallant Editor hopes soon to renew his duties in some more firmly established newspaper in the States; in the meantime he promises to contribute occasionally to our columns—*vide* game 310 in our present number.

A very pleasant Chess gathering of a semi-private and informal character took place last month at Warwick. The Rev. W. Grundy of the King's School in that town some time ago conceived the idea of assembling under his roof in the Christmas holidays a number of Chess amateurs, on the condition of providing for them free accommodation, and allowing them to divide the expenses of their maintenance at cost price. In order to carry out the plan a committee was appointed consisting of the Revs. J. Coker and C. E. Ranken, and Messrs. Aspa and Dodd of Leamington, who corresponded with players likely to be able to attend, and the result was a meeting of about 20 provincial amateurs during the week ending January 10th. It was arranged that there should be two tourneys, the prizes consisting of objects of value to be purchased by the entrance fees, and the play being chiefly in the mornings. For the first of these tourneys there were eight entries, and the issue was that Messrs. Grundy and Coker came out at the head with 5½ games each, Messrs. Locock and Aspa following close behind them with 5 and 4½ games respectively.

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In the second tourney there were six entrants, one of whom, Miss Grundy, is a very fair player, and ran the winner, the Rev. Mr. Dodd, rather close. Besides the tourneys, there were, principally in the evenings, some little matches of the best of three games, the stake consisting in each instance of a small scoring book. There was also a series of well contested consultation games, in most of which Messrs. Walton and Aspa were on one side, and Messrs. Locock and Ranken on the other, with various players to aid them. We give a specimen of these in our present number. Many members of the Leamington Chess Club came over in the evenings, which were not entirely devoted to Chess, music and whist being permitted to occupy part of the time. The weather during the week was fine and frosty, and some of the guests took advantage of it for tricycle riding, and for excursions in the neighbourhood to places of interest. It will thus be seen that the social and convivial character of the meeting made it a very pleasant one, and it was most thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be there.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E., Sidney.—Your favour covering 12/- for 1885 subscription is to hand, for which accept our best thanks.

### Problem Department.

J. Adda, Alexandria.—Thanks for the problems. They should, however, have been put on diagrams—either printed or otherwise at your convenience.

E. J. Winter Wood, Croydon.—We gladly avail ourselves of your welcome contribution.

Rev. W. Anderson, Romney.—The printed disclaimer reached us a full week in arrear, but your last note had already placed us *au fait* to the circumstances, for which accept our thanks.

E. S., Kensington,—Castling, in tourney problems, has but rarely occurred, but has always been disallowed in important tourneys here and abroad. The trick, however, would be harmless if preliminarily sanctioned in programmes.

Editor, St. John Globe, N. B., and J. Jespersen, Denmark.—Received and much obliged.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### PROBLEM XX.

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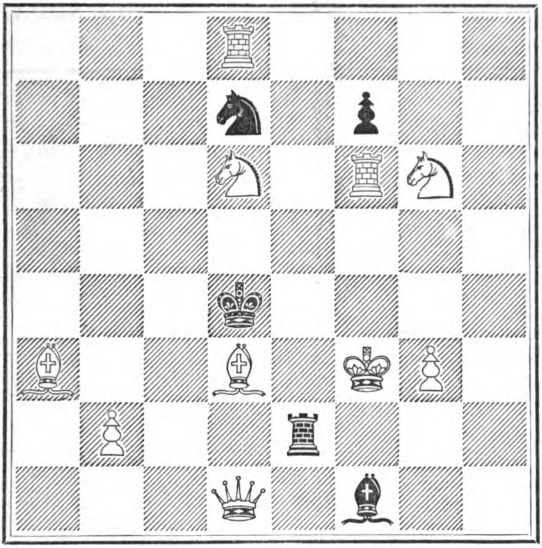

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in nine moves.

### PROBLEM XXI.

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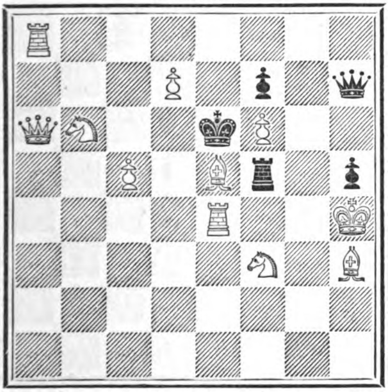

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in seven moves.

### PROBLEM XXII.

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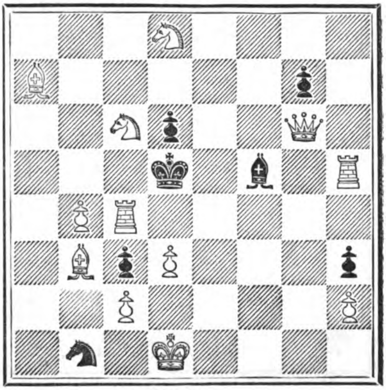

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in eight moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 272.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

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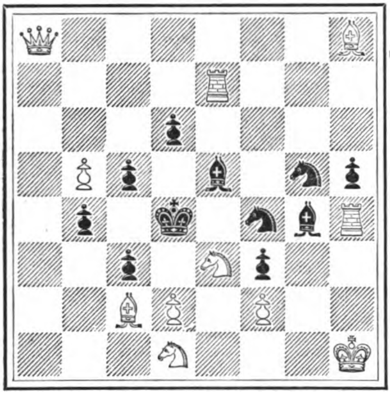

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## No. 273.—By J. ADDA, Alexandria.

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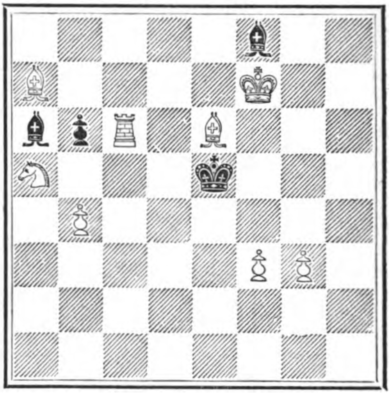

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## No. 274.—By B. G. LAWS.

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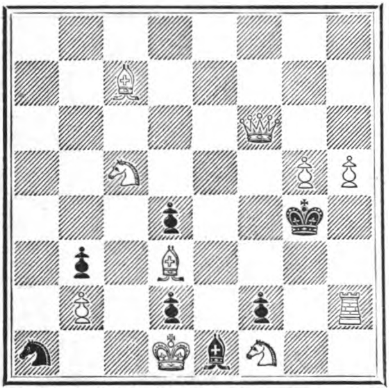

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in four moves.

## No. 275.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

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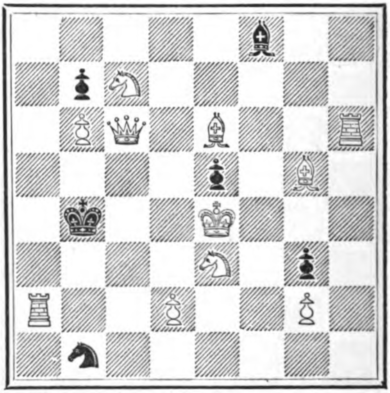

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in seven moves.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

MARCH, 1885.


## CHESS MEMORIES.

In the joyful, bright spring weather,
Many a game we've played together,
  When the lark was in the skies:
Ours was not the only play,
Earth seem'd out on holiday,
  April too was in thine eyes.

Oh those golden summer hours
Whose breathings were of honey'd flowers,
  'Neath the trellis'd porch we play'd:
Round us spread the peaceful shire,
Park and wood and distant spire,
  Now in light or fleeting shade.

Then those autumn noons so fair
(A pensive stillness in the air
  As if the year's great work were done);
How pleasant as we play'd, to see
The gorgeous tints of leaf-touch'd tree
  Like splendours of the setting sun!

But when the snow was on the ground,
And earth with frost lay iron-bound,
  In book-lin'd study, bright and warm,
The evening long we sat, and Chess
With tea and chat was happiness
  Such that we laughed at winter's storm.

So the seasons went and came,
So too they will come the same,
  Yet not the same, alas, to me:
Thou, sweet friend, art gone, to grace
A new home with thy happy face;
  My blessing go with thine and thee!

J. PIERCE.

D

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## CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY GAMES.

Mr. Staunton, I think, somewhere advises players never to engage in a correspondence game because it involves such an immense amount of intricate analysis. Some one else too has remarked on the usual dulness of these games. The great Chess champion would have been astonished to find that nowadays several players carry on simultaneously five or six games without any difficulty. So far as my experience goes I should not say the majority of the games were uninteresting. As a rule they lack the dash of those played over the board, but that is because they contain fewer errors. It is true that they do require more analysis but this is only at certain stages. Their advantages are obvious. They ought to make one's play more accurate and far-seeing: and although happily in most towns there are now Chess clubs, to those people living in villages or in the country the exercise this kind of play affords is by no means to be despised. Such too is available to those whose health will not allow them to sit long over the board, or who find the strain and excitement too much for the overstrung nerves and who are thus put to considerable disadvantage with hardier opponents. As during the last two or three years I have conducted, with fair success, two correspondence tourneys in connection with the *English Mechanic*, it may prove of interest and perhaps profit to the readers of the B. C. M. if I give the results of my experience. It is advisable to have an entrance fee so as to form a prize fund. The amount will of course depend on circumstances. Then the number of entries should be limited so that the tourney should be concluded in a year or a year and a half. If practicable none but fairly strong players should be allowed to enter: indifferent ones may to some extent be excluded by raising the fee. Mine has been five shillings and the number of entries seventeen—two games are played simultaneously. This has worked fairly well but the small subscription has led to the introduction of a few weak players. Mr. Nash's fee is a guinea and the number of entries twenty-one: and four games are played simultaneously. This seems a large number but they can really be carried on without difficulty as 48 hours are allowed for reply after the receipt of opponent's move. The only other point to notice is how to arrange so that none shall have an undue advantage with regard to first move. To manage this, it is of course necessary to have an *odd* number of competitors unless each player play two games with each of his opponents. This plan is simple and costs no more in postage than one game does as the two can proceed together and the two moves sent on the same post-card. But where this is not adopted, the following arrangement will suffice. Let us suppose that there are nine entries.

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We then form the following table (representing each of the players, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c., by the corresponding number 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.)

1—2, 1—3, 1—4, 1—5, 6—1, 7—1, 8—1, 9—1
2—3, 2—4, 2—5, 2—6, 7—2, 8—2, 9—2
3—4, 3—5, 3—6, 3—7, 8—3, 9—3
4—5, 4—6, 4—7, 4—8, 9—4
5—6, 5—7, 5—8, 5—9
6—7, 6—8, 6—9
7—8, 7—9
8—9.

1—2 means that *a* has first move with *b* and so on. It will be seen on examining the above that each player has first move with four others and second with the remaining four. A similar table can be formed for any number. To start the play the first *vertical* column may be taken 1—2, 2—3, 3—4, &c., together with the end figures (9—1) in the first horizontal column. Thus each player has two antagonists. A similar arrangement may be made if four games are to proceed simultaneously instead of two.

I will just give one more table to exhibit the scoring at any particular time during the play. We will again suppose there are nine players.

| | 1*a* | 2*b* | 3*c* | 4*d* | 5*e* | 6*f* | 7*g* | 8*h* | 9*i* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1*a* | — | 1 | | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | | . |
| 2*b* | 0 | — | ½ | . | | | 1 | . | 0 |
| 3*c* | | ½ | — | | 1 | . | . | | 0 |
| 4*d* | . | . | | — | | 0 | ½ | 1 | |
| 5*e* | 0 | | 0 | | — | . | 0 | | . |
| 6*f* | 1 | | . | 1 | . | — | | 0 | |
| 7*g* | 1 | 0 | . | ½ | 1 | | — | . | |
| 8*h* | | . | | 0 | | 1 | . | — | ½ |
| 9*i* | . | 1 | 1 | | . | | | ½ | — |

This table almost explains itself: 0 signifies a lost game, 1 a won game, ½ a draw. The dot points out with what players another is engaged, and it is useful to refer to when games are concluded. Thus *a* is playing *d* and *i*, has beaten *b* and *e*, and lost to *f* and *g*. The two particulars in which correspondence play differs from play with an antagonist over the board are (1) being able to move the pieces about at pleasure and (2) having free access to the text books for the openings. The first privilege in itself might seem to tend to disqualify us for deep analysis in ordinary play. But should this be the case (and it is at least open to question) such disadvantage may be got over by first examining the position at each move without touching the pieces. The second peculiarity places the player versed in the openings on a level at the beginning

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of the game with one who has not studied them or but imperfectly, to the disadvantage of the former. But this is more in appearance than reality because as a rule the player who has thoroughly mastered the openings, by the mere fact of having done so has acquired an instinctive habit of getting the maximum of force out of the minimum of material, of readily detecting the weak point in the adversary's tactics, of massing together his own forces at the right moment at a given point, to which practice the non-student is a stranger. Knowledge of the openings becomes at last not so much a matter of memory as of instinct like the knowledge of Euclid to a mathematician. To the tyro this feature of correspondence play is a great advantage as it tends to fix the openings in his mind.

I think, in conclusion, that it would be an excellent plan to form a Chess Correspondence Club, making the annual subscription, say, a guinea, so that games might be regularly carried on in this manner, the best preserved, annotated by a committee and published in the Chess journals or in a volume in course of time. There might also be a subscription of half a guinea for those who wished to compete in the second class: the numbers to be limited, say, to 15 in each division. Such a club would tend to improve the play of its members in a very marked manner and would, I am sure, be a source of great pleasure to many even though no prize were won: and probably some games might be collected which would prove of special interest. J. PIERCE.

## SOLUTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE PROBLEM BY J. T. H.

Light 1. { W Q to her 8th ch ch.
Y R to R K Kt sq ch. Mate to R K.

Dark cannot take W Q with R B, or interpose R Q or R Kt, because R K would still be in check of Y R. He cannot take Y R with R Q, because R K would still be in check of W Q. As R K cannot avoid check anyhow, he and his pieces are paralysed.

Dark 1. B B to B K 2.

Light 2. { W Kt to B K B 3 ch.
Y Kt to B Q 3 ch mate.

R B cannot take Y Kt because he is paralysed by the mate of R K. No Black piece or pawn can take either Kt because B K would be still in check of the other.

P.S. If at the beginning R B be removed, and B B placed on R Q B 3, we have an example of the special case contemplated in section 7 of the Guide. It would obviously be Dark's game, if permitted, to leave B K in check and cover R K from W Q's check by interposing B B, while R Q took Y R. But B B is not at liberty to desert his lawful sovereign when it is in his power to cover him from otherwise inevitable check. The solution is therefore unaffected.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCXV.

**Played in the City of London and St. George's Clubs' match on January 19th.**

(Ruy Lopez.)

| | WHITE. (Mr. F. W. Lord.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 | Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 | B to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 |
| 4 | Castles | Kt tks P |
| 5 | R to K sq | Kt to Q 3 (*a*) |
| 6 | Kt tks P | B to K 2 |
| 7 | B tks Kt (*b*) | Q P tks B |
| 8 | P to Q 4 | Castles |
| 9 | P to K B 4 | Kt to B 4 (*c*) |
| 10 | P to B 3 | B to K 3 |
| 11 | Kt to Q 2 | P to B 4 |
| 12 | P to K Kt 4 | Kt tks P (*d*) |
| 13 | P tks Kt | Q tks P ch |
| 14 | K to Kt 2 | Q tks B P (*e*) |
| 15 | Q Kt to B 3 | Q to Q Kt 5 |
| 16 | P to K R 3 | Q R to Q sq |
| 17 | Q to B 2 | P to K B 4 (*f*) |
| 18 | P to Kt 5 | B to Q 4 |
| 19 | K to Kt 3 | P to B 5 ch |
| 20 | K to R 2 | B tks Kt (*g*) |
| 21 | Kt tks B | P to B 5 (*h*) |
| 22 | B to Q 2 | Q to B 4 |
| 23 | B to B 3 | B to Q 3 |
| 24 | P to K R 4 | P to Kt 4 |
| 25 | P to R 3 | Q to Q 4 |
| 26 | Q to Kt 2 | Q R to K sq |
| 27 | Q R to Q sq | Q to K B 4 |
| 28 | Q to R 3 | Q to B 2 (*i*) |
| 29 | P to R 5 | R tks R |
| 30 | R tks R | R to K sq (*j*) |
| 31 | P to Kt 6 (*k*) | Q to B sq |
| 32 | P to R 6 | P tks R P |
| 33 | Q to Q 7 | R to K 2 |
| 34 | R tks R | Q tks R |
| 35 | Q to B 8 ch | Q to B sq |
| 36 | Q to K 6 ch | Resigns. (*l*) |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* The proper retreat in this form of the defence to the Ruy Lopez.

*(b)* If B to R 4, Black can exchange Kts and Castle, afterwards gaining time by driving away the Rook.

*(c)* This was far from good; the correct play is either B to K 3, or to dislodge the Kt at once by P to B 3.

*(d)* An unsound conception; the Kt may go without danger to R 3, and if P to B 5, the B can go home, threatening P to K B 3, and presently P to Q Kt 3 and B to Kt 2.

*(e)* A much stronger continuation, which doubtless Mr. R. would have adopted had he been in his usual force, was Q R to Q sq.

*(f)* P to B 3 was better, but Black has no really good move now.

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*(g)* Injudicious again, the two Bishops should have been kept as long as possible.

*(h)* A very weak move, of which, however, White fails to take proper advantage by the obvious reply R to K 4.

*(i)* This retreat is disastrous; his only chance was to exchange Queens and Rooks and then to play P to B 4.

*(j)* P to Kt 3 was absolutely necessary here.

*(k)* Prettily played; from this point to the end White's moves are of the highest order.

*(l)* Both in this match and the previous one Mr. Lord had the advantage of the first move with Mr. Ranken. The latter had also the misfortune to be physically quite unfit for a hard game, as is evidenced by the weak play on which we have commented.

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## GAME CCCXVI.

### Played at the Hull Church Institute.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| | WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.) | BLACK. (Mr. A.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 | P to K B 4 | P tks P |
| 3 | Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 | P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 |
| 5 | Kt to Kt 5 | P to K R 3 |
| 6 | Kt tks P | K tks Kt |
| 7 | P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 8 | B tks P | Q to B 3 *(a)* |
| 9 | B to K 5 | Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 10 | B tks R | Q tks Kt P |
| 11 | Kt to Q 2 | B to Kt 2 |
| 12 | B tks B | K tks B |
| 13 | Kt to Kt 3 | Q to B 6 ch |
| 14 | Q to Q 2 | Q to K Kt 6 ch |
| 15 | Q to B 2 | Q to Q B 6 ch |
| 16 | K to Q sq | P tks P |
| 17 | B to K 2 | P to Q R 4 |
| 18 | R to Q Kt sq *(b)* | P to R 5 |
| 19 | Kt to B 5 | P to K 6 |
| 20 | Q to K sq | Q tks Q P ch |
| 21 | Kt to Q 3 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 22 | Q to Kt 4 | Q to Q 2 *(c)* |
| 23 | Q to B 3 | Kt to B 3 *(d)* |
| 24 | R to K B sq | Kt to Q 5 |
| 25 | R to Kt 4 | Kt to B 4 |
| 26 | R tks Kt P ch | K to B 2 |
| 27 | Q R to K B 4 | Q to Q 4 |
| 28 | P to Kt 4 | Q tks P |
| 29 | R tks Kt *(e)* | Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 30 | Kt to B sq | B tks R |
| 31 | R tks B | R to Q sq ch |
| 32 | B to Q 3 | P to K 7 ch |
| 33 | K tks P | R to K sq ch |
| 34 | K to Q 2 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 35 | P to Kt 5 | P tks P |
| 36 | P tks P | Q to K 6 ch |
| 37 | K to Q sq | Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 38 | R to B sq | Q to Kt 5 ch |
| 39 | Kt to K 2 | Q tks P *(f)* |
| 40 | Q tks P ch | R to K 2 |
| 41 | B to B 4 ch | K to B sq |
| 42 | Q to Q 8 ch | R to K sq |
| 43 | R tks Kt ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 44 | R to B 7 ch | K to Kt 3 and resigns, for R to K Kt 7 ch wins the Q and White mates in a few moves. |

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NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

*(a)* The game was thought worthy of preservation on account of this move. The second player hits upon a line of action by which he equalises the forces and obtains a counter-attack.

*(b)* He has an alternative move in 18 R to K B sq; Black would reply by B to K 3.

*(c)* White was well satisfied to keep his Queen on the board, although Q takes Q would probably have led to the gain of a Pawn.

*(d)* 23 R to R 3 seems stronger, the White Kt being immovable, but Black, as will be seen, is rich in resources.

*(e)* White's hope is in his combination of diagonal and direct attack. 29 P takes Kt would weaken the latter; no need to look further.

*(f)* A reluctant capture when it came to it. White's Q, R, and B are left in the array and on the squares best adapted for the final and long delayed attack.

## GAME CCCXVII.

Played lately by correspondence.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Vincent.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blake.) |
|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | B tks Kt |
| 8 P tks B | P to Q 4 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | B to K 3 |
| 10 B to Q Kt 5 (*a*) | Q to Kt 3 |
| 11 P to K B 3 | Castles Q R (*b*) |
| 12 R to Q B sq (*c*) | P tks P (*d*) |
| 13 P tks P | P to K B 4 (*e*) |
| 14 B to Q 3 (*f*) | P tks P (*g*) |
| 15 B tks P | B to B 4 |
| 16 B to B 3 (*h*) | R to Q 2 (*i*) |
| 17 Kt to R 4 (*j*) | K R to Q sq (*k*) |
| 18 Kt to B 5 | R to Q 3 |
| 19 Q to K 2 | Kt tks P (*l*) |
| 20 B tks P ch | K to Kt sq |
| 21 B tks Kt | R tks B |
| 22 Castles (*m*) | Kt to Q 4 (*n*) |
| 23 R tks B (*o*) | R to Q 7 |
| 24 Q tks R | Q tks R |
| 25 R to K B sq | Resigns. |

## Notes by W. T. Pierce.

(*a*) So far, the game has followed the latest recognised best method of conducting this variation of the Scotch gambit. At this point, however, it is uncertain which is the best line of play to pursue. In addition to the text move, which may well prove to be the best, the following are possible. First—10 P to K B 3, Castles K R; 11 B to Q Kt 5, Q to R 5 ch; 12 B to B 2, Q to R 4; 13 B to K 2, Q to Kt 3; 14 P to K R 4, P to B 4; 15 P to K 5, P to B 5; 16 P to R 5, Q takes Kt P and Black appears to have a slightly better game. Secondly—10 B to Q 3, P takes P; 11 Kt takes P, Q to R 5. White has a weak centre Pawn, but Black's Queen is so awkwardly placed as to be a sufficient compensation.

(*b*) Better than Castling on the K's side, which might lead to 12 Castles (K R), P to K B 3; 13 Q R to B sq, Q to B 2; 14 B to K B 4, Q R to Q sq; 15 B takes P, R to Q 2; 16 P takes P, K Kt takes P; 17 B to Kt 3, K Kt to K 2; 18 B to B 2, P to Q R 3; 19 B takes Kt, P takes B; 20 P to Q Kt 3, P to Q B 4?; 21 P to Q 5 with the advantage.

(*c*) White should have, perhaps, seized this opportunity of Castling K's side; or else, to avoid the effects of Black's next move, pushed on K's Pawn.

(*d*) Well played; this, followed by Black's next move, gives White a very difficult game.

(*e*) Excellent. White must now submit to a strong attack upon his isolated Q's Pawn.

(*f*) This necessity appears to condemn White's 10th move.

(*g*) If Kt takes P White gains by 15 B takes Kt, R takes B; 16 Kt to Kt 5, &c.

(*h*) Or 16 B takes Kt, Kt takes B; 17 Castles.

(*i*) Kt to K 4 could be answered by 17 Castles, but B to Q 6 looks good; it prevents Castling and threatens to win the Q P and Kt to Kt 5.

(*j*) A good move and difficult to meet.

(*k*) Might not Kt to K 4 have proved a better move?

(*l*) This capture is rather hazardous: Kt to Q 4 seems much stronger.

(*m*) The tables are now completely turned.

(*n*) If R to Q 7; 22 Q to B 3 wins.

(*o*) The winning coup.

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## GAME CCCXVIII.

Third game in the match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte, played at Bath, Dec. 27th, 1884.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt to K B 3 (*a*) | P to Q 4 | 33 P tks B ch | K tks P |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to K 3 | 34 Q to K 5 ch | K to Kt 3 |
| 3 P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 35 P tks P (*i*) | P tks P |
| 4 P to B 4 (*b*) | P to B 4 | 36 P to B 4 | P to B 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | P tks B P (*c*) | 37 Q to K 4 ch | P to B 4 |
| 6 B tks P | P to Q R 3 | 38 Q tks K P ch | Q tks Q |
| 7 Castles | P to Q Kt 4 | 39 R tks Q ch | K to B 2 |
| 8 B to Kt 3 | P to B 5 | 40 R tks P | P tks P |
| 9 B to B 2 | B to Kt 2 | 41 P tks P | R to Q 4 |
| 10 R to K sq | B to K 2 | 42 K to B 2 | R to K sq |
| 11 P to K 4 | Castles | 43 R to R 5 | R to K 5 |
| 12 Kt to Kt 5 (*d*) | P to R 3 | 44 K to B 3 | K to K 3 |
| 13 Kt to K R 3 | Kt to B 3 | 45 R to R 6 ch | K to B 2 |
| 14 P to K 5 | Kt to K R 2 (*e*) | 46 R to Q Kt 6 | K to K 2 |
| 15 B to K 3 (*f*) | Kt to Kt 5 | 47 R to K R sq ! | R (K 5) tks Q P |
| 16 Kt to Q 2 | Kt tks B | 48 R to R 7 ch | K to K sq |
| 17 Q tks Kt | Q to Q 4 | 49 R to Kt 8 ch | R to Q sq |
| 18 Kt to B 4 | Q to B 3 | 50 R to R 8 ch | K to K 2 |
| 19 P to B 3 | K R to Q sq | 51 K R tks R | R tks R |
| 20 Q R to B sq (*g*) | Q R to B sq | 52 R tks R (*j*) | K tks R |
| 21 R to K 2 | B to Kt 4 | 53 K to K 3 | K to Q 2 |
| 22 P to K Kt 3 | Kt to B sq | 54 K to Q 4 | K to Q 3 |
| 23 Q to B 3 | Kt to Q 2 | 55 P to R 4 | P tks P (*k*) |
| 24 P to K R 4 | B to K 2 | 56 K tks P | K to B 3 |
| 25 Kt to K 4 | Kt to Kt 3 | 57 K to Kt 4 | K to Q 4 |
| 26 P to R 3 | P to Kt 4 (*h*) | 58 K tks P | K to K 5 |
| 27 Kt to R 5 | Kt to Q 4 | 59 P to Kt 4 | K tks P |
| 28 Q to Q 2 | Kt tks B | 60 P to Kt 5 | K to K 6 |
| 29 Kt (R5) to B 6 ch | K to Kt 2 | 61 P to Kt 6 | P to B 5 |
| 30 Q tks Kt | Q to Kt 3 | 62 P to Kt 7 | P to B 6 |
| 31 R to Q sq | Q B tks Kt | 63 P queens | P to B 7 |
| 32 Q tks B | B tks Kt | 64 Q to Kt 5 | Resigns. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* An opening adopted several times by Herr Zukertort in the London Tourney of 1883, and hence bearing his name. It is, however, older than this date, having been played against ourselves by Mr. Cook many years ago, and after all it generally turns out to be merely a transposition of the moves in the Queen's gambit refused.

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*(b)* The modern practice is to bring out the K B and Castle before advancing this Pawn.

*(c)* This is in defiance of the authorities, but it will be seen that Mr. Wayte manages to obtain by it presently the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side for the end-game.

*(d)* This certainly looks like a premature attack. The object apparently was to force Black to move his K R P, and so weaken his position, as well as to open a sally-port for his own Queen. We think, however, that it was much more advisable to get his Queen's pieces into action, and that the Q Kt should have gone here to Q 2, and then to B sq and Kt 3.

*(e)* Safer probably than Kt to Q 4. Had the Kt gone there, a fierce but unsound attack was open to White thus, 15 Q to Kt 4, K to R sq, 16 Q to K 4, P to K B 4, 17 P takes P *en passant*, K Kt takes P, 18 Q takes P, B to Q 3 ! with the best game.

*(f)* B to K 4 would have avoided the exchange of his K B for the Kt, but in that case Black could continue with Q to B 2, and K R to Q sq, whereupon White's Q P would be very weak.

*(g)* Threatening to break up Black's Pawns by P to Q Kt 3.

*(h)* To this move may be attributed virtually the loss of the game. His best course apparently was P to Q R 4, for if 27 Q takes R P, there would follow P to Kt 5, 28 P takes P (best), R to R sq, 29 P to Kt 5, Q takes Kt, 30 Q takes R (best), Q takes B ch, 31 R takes Q, B takes Q, 32 R to Q sq, P to Kt 4, 33 P takes P, P takes P, 34 Kt to Kt 2, B to Q B 4, and ought to win.

*(i)* All this is exceedingly well calculated by Mr. Thorold; his present move is, of course, far superior to the shallow check with the Pawn, as the K would retire to R 2 comfortably, and White would have no compensation for his Pawn minus.

*(j)* Much more decisive than taking the Pawn, but the accurate calculation which the exchanges involve is most creditable to Mr. Thorold's foresight.

*(k)* If K to B 3, White has only one way to win, viz. by P to R 5.

## GAME CCCXIX.

The following games in the match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte were played in London during January at the St. George's Chess Club. Fourth Game.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 3 B to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 4 Castles | P to Q 3 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 P to Q 4 | B to Q 2 | 29 Q to Q 3 | Q to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q 5 (*a*) | Kt to K 2 | 30 R to Q sq | K to K 2 |
| 7 B to Q 3 | Kt to Kt 3 | 31 Kt to K 2 | B to K 6 |
| 8 P to B 4 | B to K 2 | 32 Kt to B 3 | R to R sq |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | Castles | 33 R to K R sq (*j*) | R tks R |
| 10 P to K R 3 (*b*) | Kt to R 4 | 34 K tks R | Q to Kt 3 |
| 11 P to K Kt 4 (*c*) | K Kt to B 5 | 35 Kt to K 2 | B to Kt 4 |
| 12 K to R 2 | Q to B sq (*d*) | 36 K to Kt 2 | B to R 5 |
| 13 Kt to K Kt sq | B to K Kt 4 | 37 Kt to Kt 3 | P to Kt 3 |
| 14 P to K B 3 | P to K B 3 (*e*) | 38 Q to Q 2 | B to K 3 |
| 15 Q Kt to K 2 | P to K R 4 | 39 Kt to B sq | P to R 5 |
| 16 Kt tks Kt | Kt tks Kt | 40 Q to K 3 | Q to Q 5 |
| 17 B tks Kt (*f*) | B tks B ch | 41 Q tks Q | P tks Q (*k*) |
| 18 K to Kt 2 | P tks P | 42 Kt to Q 2 | B to K 8 |
| 19 R P tks P | K to B 2 | 43 Kt to Kt sq | P tks P |
| 20 Kt to K 2 | B to K 6 | 44 P tks P | B to Q Kt 5 |
| 21 Kt to Kt 3 | R to R sq | 45 K to B 2 | B to Q B sq |
| 22 Q to K 2 | B to B 5 (*g*) | 46 K to K 2 | K to K 3 |
| 23 R to R sq | P to B 3 | 47 Kt to Q 2 | B tks Kt |
| 24 R tks R | Q tks R | 48 K tks B | K to K 4 |
| 25 R to R sq | Q to Q sq | 49 B to Q sq | P to K B 4 |
| 26 P to Q Kt 3 | Q to Kt 3 | 50 Kt P tks P | P tks P |
| 27 P tks P (*h*) | P tks P | And after a few more moves the game was given up as a draw. | |
| 28 B to B 2 | P to R 4 (*i*) | | |

## Notes by C. E. Ranken.

*(a)* This only drives the Kt to a stronger post; it would be more advisable to simply defend the K P by Kt to B 3 or R to K sq.

*(b)* Almost always a weak move after Castling, and when the adverse minor pieces are in such threatening array. Kt to K sq perhaps was White's best continuation, for if he played 10 Kt to K 2, then Kt to R 4, 11 Q to B 2, Q to B sq, and by P to K B 4 presently Black will have the superior development.

*(c)* It was important to prevent P to K B 4. Taking K P with Kt would of course involve the loss of a piece.

*(d)* This puts the Queen rather out of play; our choice would be to go in for P to K R 4 at once.

*(e)* With the evident intention of bringing his K to B 2 and opening the K R file.

*(f)* The exchanges greatly relieve White's game, yet we prefer Kt to K 2 here, as Black could hardly venture upon Kt takes R P.

*(g)* The Bishop would surely be better posted at Q 5.

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*(h)* In preparation for an attack upon Black's Q P. There was also some prospect of advantage in keeping the end of the Pawn wedge still pressing into the enemy's position, and in playing Kt to B sq, with the object of preventing Q to K 6, and of getting his own Q viâ K sq to R 4.

*(i)* Q to K 6 would now force the exchange of Queens, and secure a draw, but probably Black was not content with that result.

*(j)* It does not appear that he can gain anything by Kt to R 4.

*(k)* At this stage we may fairly dismiss further comment on the game, for Black's passed Pawn, with proper care on the part of his opponent, could not avail to win, and that care, as will be seen, was duly given.

## GAME CCCXX.

### Fifth Game.

(K B P Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 | 18 R to K B 3 | R to K Kt sq |
| 2 P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 19 P to B 4 (*e*) | Q tks Kt |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K 3 | 20 P to Q Kt 4 | P tks Kt P |
| 4 P to Q Kt 3 | B to K 2 | 21 P tks Kt P | Q Kt to B 2 (*f*) |
| 5 B to Kt 2 | Castles | 22 B to B 2 | R to Kt 2 |
| 6 B to K 2 | P to Q B 4 | 23 P to Q 4 | P to B 4 |
| 7 Castles | Kt to Q B 3 | 24 Q to R 6 (*g*) | Q to Q 3 |
| 8 Q to K sq (*a*) | Kt to K 5 (*b*) | 25 R to K R 3 (*h*) | Q tks P |
| 9 P to Q 3 | B to K B 3 | 26 R to Q sq | B to Kt 2 |
| 10 Kt to K 5 | Kt to Q 3 | 27 P to B 5 (*i*) | Q to B 6 |
| 11 Kt to Q 2 | Kt to Kt 5 | 28 B to Kt sq | P tks P |
| 12 B to Q sq | P to Q Kt 3 | 29 K to R sq | P tks P |
| 13 P to Q R 3 | Kt to R 3 | 30 P to K 4 (*j*) | P to Q 6 |
| 14 Kt to B 6 (*c*) | Q to B 2 | 31 P to K 5 | P to Q 5 |
| 15 B tks B | P tks B | 32 Kt to B 3 | B tks Kt |
| 16 Q to Kt 3 ch (*d*) | K to R sq | 33 R tks B | Q to Kt 7 |
| 17 Q to R 4 | Kt to K sq | 34 R to Kt sq | |
| | | And Black won. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* A move often adopted by Mr. Bird in this opening, and a vast improvement upon P to Q B 3 which Mr. Thorold played in the first game of the match.

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*(b)* This manœuvre seems to lose too much time. There was no immediate harm in allowing the Q to go to Kt 3 or R 4; it would therefore be better to proceed with P to Q Kt 3.

*(c)* The idea involved in this and the next move is a very bold one, viz. to give up a piece for the attack. We are not prepared to say that it was unsound if properly carried out, but unfortunately is was marred in the execution.

*(d)* This check gives Black time to get into safety; the right course was either to play the R to B 3 or the Q to R 4. Suppose, for instance, 16 Q to R 4, Kt to B 4 [or (A) (B)], 17 Q to R 5 [if 17 Q takes doubled P, Q takes Kt, 18 P to K 4, P takes P, 19 P takes P, Q to Q 3 (best, if Kt to Kt 2, 20 R to B 3, Kt to B 2, 21 R to R 3, Q Kt to K sq, 22 Q to R 6, P to B 3, 23 Q takes P ch, K to B 2, 24 B to R 5 ch, K to K 2, 25 B takes Kt, &c.), 20 P takes Kt, Q takes Kt, and White can draw by perpetual check], Q takes Kt, 18 R to B 3, K to Kt 2 (has he any better move?), 19 R to R 3, R to R sq, 20 P to K 4, P takes P, 21 P takes P, Kt to K 2, 22 Q to R 6 ch, K to Kt sq, 23 R to Kt 3 ch, Kt to Kt 3, 24 B to B 3, Q to Q 3, 25 R to Q sq, with a winning position.

(A) Q takes Kt, 17 R to B 3, R to K sq (if Kt to B 4, then 18 Q to R 5, &c.), 18 Q takes doubled P, and White will at any rate get two Pawns for his lost piece.

(B) B to Kt 2, 17 P to K 4, P takes P, 18 P takes P, B takes Kt, 19 R to B 3, and now if Kt takes P, 20 R to R 3, winning back the piece. The position is so full of interest that we give a diagram of it prior to White's 16th move. See next page.

*(e)* Very subtle; if now P takes P, 20 Q P takes P, B to Kt 2 (best), 21 R to R 3, R to Kt 2, 22 B to B 2, either gaining a Pawn with a good attack, or saving his Kt.

*(f)* Best, if Kt takes P, White answers with 22 B to R 4, and 23 B takes Kt.

*(g)* Threatening obviously to take the P with B, but as this is easily provided against, it would be better perhaps to bring the Q R into co-operation by K to B 2, R to K Kt sq, &c.

*(h)* As White is minus a piece, he is naturally bent only on attack, and regardless of the loss of Pawns; yet it was important to keep the Queen out of his game, for which reason P to B 5 should be played here.

*(i)* Compulsory now, to prevent the opening of the diagonal to the Bishop.

*(j)* Firing the last shot in his locker, but alas it fails to strike.

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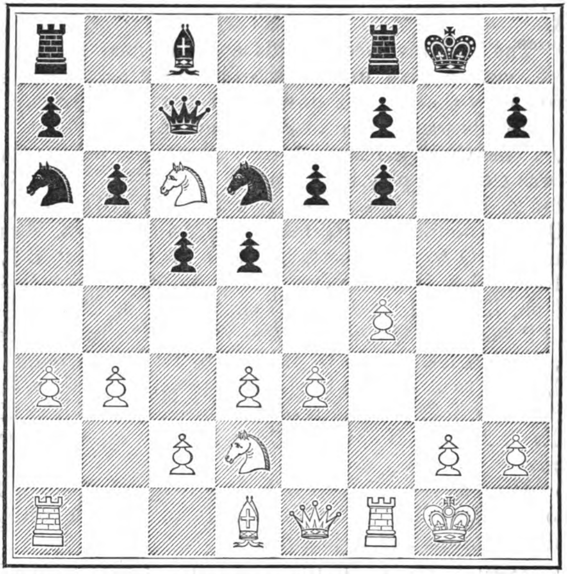
Position after Black's 15th move.

BLACK (MR. WAYTE.)



WHITE (MR. THOROLD.)

## GAME CCCXXI.

Sixth game of match, played January 15th.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | Kt to Q 5 |
| 4 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 5 Castles | P to Q B 3 |
| 6 B to B 4 | P to Q 4 (*a*) |
| 7 P tks P | P tks P |
| 8 B to Kt 3 | Kt to B 3 |
| 9 P to Q 3 | B to Q 3 |
| 10 B to Kt 5 | Castles |
| 11 Kt to Q 2 | P to Q R 4 (*b*) |
| 12 P to Q R 4 | R to R 3 |
| 13 Q to B 3 | Q to B 2 |
| 14 P to R 3 | P to R 3 |
| 15 B to R 4 | B to Q Kt 5 |
| 16 Q R to Q sq | P to K Kt 4 (*c*) |
| 17 B to Kt 3 | Q to Q sq |
| 18 B to K 5 | P to Kt 5 ? |
| 19 Q to B 4 (*d*) | Kt to R 4 |
| 20 Q tks Q P | B tks Kt |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 R tks B | P tks P | 30 Q to B 3 ! | R tks B |
| 22 Q tks P | Q to Kt 4 | 31 R tks R | B to Kt 5 |
| 23 P to K B 4 (*e*) | P to R 7 ch | 32 Q to B 4 | P to B 4 (*k*) |
| 24 K tks P | Q to R 5 ch | 33 R to K 6 (*l*) | R to Q B sq |
| 25 K to Kt sq | Kt to Kt 6 | 34 Q to K 5 | Q to R 8 ch |
| 26 R to K sq | R to K Kt 3 (*f*) | 35 K to B 2 | Q to K B 8 ch |
| 27 B to B 3 (*g*) | K to R 2 ! (*h*) | 36 K takes Kt | P to B 5 ch |
| 28 P to B 5 (*i*) | B tks P | 37 Q tks P (*m*) | Black resigns. |
| 29 B to K 5 | R to K 3 (*j*) | | |

### Notes by W. Wayte.

(*a*) Premature, as it gives Black an isolated double Pawn : Kt to B 3 should be played first. Black, however, is thinking more of a quick development with a view to counter-attack than of the end-game.

(*b*) This and Black's next move form a skilful manœuvre.

(*c*) With the prospect of bringing the Rook speedily round he is not afraid of exposing his King.

(*d*) This is not making the most of his opponent's last move. By 19 P takes P 19 B takes P, 20 Q to Kt 3 20 B to Q 3 (the only move to avoid losing a piece), 21 B takes Kt 21 B takes Q, 22 B takes Q 22 B takes R, 23 R takes B (best, to prevent B takes Q B P) 23 B takes P ch, 24 K takes B 24 R takes B, 25 Kt to B 3 25 R to K B 3, 26 K to Kt 3, White could have won two pieces for the Rook, with a decisive advantage in Pawns.

(*e*) Tempting, but B to B 3 would in reality have given White a better chance of winning : see the next note.

(*f*) Black could have drawn here by Q to R 8 ch and then Q to R 5 again. But Mr. Thorold as usual plays to win.

(*g*) Threatening mate in three moves by Q takes B P ch and R to K 8 ch. But I saw that 27 K to R 2 made him all right ; and must condemn in my own case, as I should in another's, an attempt at brilliancy which does not come off. P to B 5 was the right move.

(*h*) An eminent player who was looking on remarked here to Black that he had "spoilt a gem."

(*i*) The situation is now full of peril for White, and this is the only move that gives him a chance of winning or even drawing the game. Had he allowed the B to get to B 4 while the Pawn still blocked the way, Black could have won by Q to R 8 ch, Kt to K 5 ch, and, on White's Q taking Kt, Q to R 5 ch.

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(*j*) The counter-attack is now broken. If 29 Q to R 8 ch, 30 K to B 2 30 Kt to K 5 ch, White can safely play 31 Q takes Kt, as there is no check at K R 5 and every point is guarded. Black accordingly makes a bid for a draw if 30 B takes Kt, by 30 R takes R ch, 31 K to B 2 31 Q to R 8, 32 Q takes B ch, and White must be content to draw. White's rejoinder, however, cuts the ground from under his feet and leaves him no option but to sacrifice the exchange.

(*k*) It was here remarked that R to K Kt sq and on Q or B taking P, R to Kt 2, was his last chance. White now wins speedily.

(*l*) Stronger than the obvious move R to K 3, as it prevents the Kt coming to the rescue at R 4 and afterwards at B 3. Black has no other answer than that he makes.

(*m*) Of course, if 37 K takes B, 37 R to Kt sq ch mates or wins the Queen. The exchange of Queens is now forced, and Black after B takes R would still be a piece and two Pawns behind.

## GAME CCCXXII.

Seventh game of match, played January 16th.

(Zukertort's Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 4 | 18 Q to B 2 | P to Q 5 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to K 3 | 19 P tks P | Kt tks P |
| 3 P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 20 Kt tks Kt | R tks Kt |
| 4 B to K 2 | B to Q 3 (*a*) | 21 Q to B 3 (*e*) | R to Q 7 |
| 5 Castles | Castles | 22 Q tks Q | P tks Q |
| 6 P to Q Kt 3 | P to Q Kt 3 | 23 B to R 5 (*f*) | Q R to Q 4 |
| 7 B to Kt 2 | P to Q B 4 | 24 R tks R | B tks R |
| 8 P to Q B 4 | B to Kt 2 | 25 R to R sq | P to Q R 4 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 26 B to B 3 | B tks B |
| 10 Kt to Q Kt 5 | B to Kt sq (*b*) | 27 P tks B | K to B sq |
| 11 P tks B P | P to Q R 3 ! | 28 K to Kt 2 | K to K 2 |
| 12 B tks Kt | Q tks B | 29 P to Q R 3 | R to Kt 7 |
| 13 Kt to Q 6 | B tks Kt | 30 P to Kt 4 | P tks P |
| 14 P tks B | K R to Q sq | 31 P tks P (*g*) | R tks P |
| 15 R to Q B sq (*c*) | R tks P | 32 R to R 8 | R to K R 5 (*h*) |
| 16 P to B 5 | P tks P | And the game was drawn. | |
| 17 R tks P | Q R to Q sq (*d*) | | |

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## Notes by W. Wayte.

(*a*) Black should have been content to imitate his opponent, playing here B to K 2. To Q 3 is of course more attacking, but the second player must not be in a hurry to take the offensive in this kind of opening.

(*b*) Here again B to K 2 was the right move. But not much harm is done; by his next move Black prevents a break-up.

(*c*) The Pawn cannot be kept: if 15 P takes P 15 R takes P, 16 P to K 4 16 P takes P, 17 P takes P 17 Kt to K 2.

(*d*) Preparing for an advance in the centre which soon nullifies White's slight advantage on the Queen's wing.

(*e*) If 21 R to Q sq, the reply 21 Q to Kt 3, threatening mate, wins a clear Rook.

(*f*) The only way to save the Pawn. After Black's rejoinder, which is also forced, the draw becomes evident.

(*g*) 31 P to R 4 31 P to Kt 6, 32 P to R 5 32 R to R 7, 33 R to Q Kt sq comes to the same thing.

(*h*) The draw was here offered by Black, who cannot possibly make anything of his extra Pawn.

## GAME CCCXXIII.

Played at Riga, May, 1884.

(Evans Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Herr Globus.) | BLACK. (Herr Gross.) | WHITE. (Herr Globus.) | BLACK. (Herr Gross.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 P to K 5 | P tks P (*b*) |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 13 B to R 3 | P tks P (*c*) |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 14 Kt tks P | Q to B 3 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | B tks Kt P | 15 Q R to K sq ch | K Kt to K 2 |
| 5 P to B 3 | B to R 4 | 16 Kt tks Kt (*d*) | Q tks Q |
| 6 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 17 R tks Kt ch | K to B sq |
| 7 Castles | P to Q 3 | 18 R tks P ch | K to Kt sq |
| 8 P tks P | P to K R 3 (*a*) | 19 Kt to K 7 ch | K to R 2 |
| 9 Q to Kt 3 | Q to K 2 | 20 B to Kt 2!! (*e*) | B to K sq |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | B tks Kt | White mates in two moves. | |
| 11 Q tks B | B to Q 2 | | |



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NOTES FROM THE *Schachzeitung.*

(*a*) Obviously a weak move.

(*b*) If 12 ... Castles, 13 R to Kt sq gives White a strong attack.

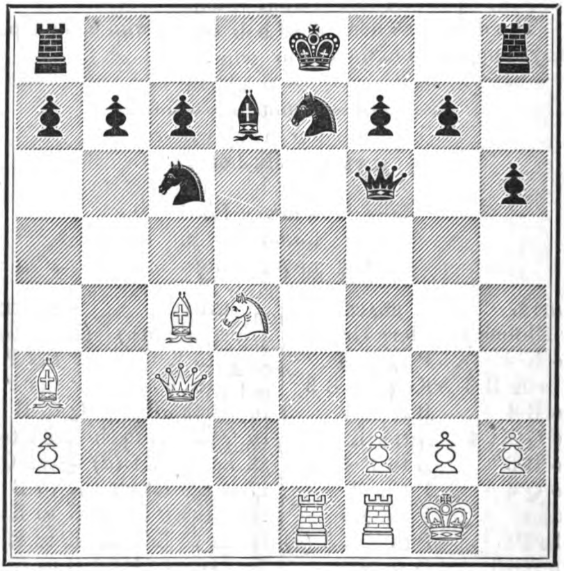
(*c*) Q to B 3 was somewhat better, but by 14 P to Q 5 14 Q Kt to K 2, 15 Q R to Kt sq, White would still have a winning position.

(*d*) A remarkably pretty combination: the finishing stroke B to Kt 2 is especially to be commended.

(*e*) The winner, Herr Globus, is described as a "student." If he can play like this as a youth, his reputation ought ere long to become as *world-wide* as his name. (*Additional Note by Translator.*)

Position after Black's 15th move.

BLACK (HERR GROSS.)



WHITE (HERR GLOBUS.)

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in London.

Of course I was present at the great match of the 19th Jan. between the St. George's and the City Clubs, indeed what Chess-player who could possibly attend would have missed it? It was indeed a fine sight whether one regarded the players or the spectators, and even the saturnine face of my friend of Purssell's was, for once, lighted up with, what for him, was meant for a genial smile. "Yes, yes!" said he, "it's all very good but mind you the City men can't play Chess and they will get a dreadful beating, you'll see!" My first business on getting into the room was to find out Mr. Potter (a friend of some three year's standing but like many other Chess friends known only by correspondence) as I was anxious to see that able representative of British Chess face to face. "Potter!" said the first person of whom I enquired, and he chuckled again as he said it, "Potter! why I didn't know him myself, look at his hat!" This reference to the gentleman's head gear mystified me not a little, but the mystification increased when others whom I asked also joined in the chorus—"Look at his hat!" But the mystification reached its height when at last I got into the presence of the wearer of this wonderful hat. For the wonder now to me was that there was nothing wonderful in the hat at all! So far indeed from being in any wise remarkable it seemed to me to be a most respectable silk hat well brushed and glossy as an Englishman's hat ought to be. But still the cry of various new-comers was "why that's never Potter! look at the hat!" It was some days before I found out the meaning of all this hubbub. It appears that never before had Mr. Potter been seen in the club except as the wearer of an antiquated slouched felt more befitting an Italian brigand than a respectable English Chessist. "That Potter?" cried one unbelieving Thomas, "never!" But Potter it was once more amongst his old friends, looking a little older it may be, and with his once auburn locks turning to grey, yet Potter all the same, and many were the anxious entreaties that he would continue to frequent the club having thus again turned up. Nay, he was assured by some of the more enthusiastic of his friends that they would overlook the bran new silk hat, though they still regarded the old felt with both pride and affection, and I can only hope their entreaties may not fall on deaf ears. I thought Mr. Potter, now and again, seemed a little rusty in his play, but that ought not to detract from Mr. Wayte's merits in effecting the draw. As this is the second time he has drawn with Mr. Potter (the other draw

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occurred in the match between the St. George's and the late West End Club) it argues much for his skill, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Wayte stands in the very front rank of the amateur players of this country. The scene during the fight was a very animated one, and many were the good things that might have been overheard in whispered communication between the bystanders When the match had evidently turned in favour of the City, one of the St. George's men said sadly to a friend, "Whatever will our secretary say to this?" "Don't *minchin* it!" as sadly replied the other. Said one City man to another, "I hope the St. George's won't feel under a cloud through this defeat." "Nothing of the kind!" replied the other, "they'll *wayte* till the clouds roll by!" The Rev. G. A. Macdonnell was looking at the game between Mr. Minchin and Mr. Vyse when some one asked him what he thought of the latter's game. "Ah!" replied the incorrigible joker, "he'll lose if he doesn't re*vise* his play." So with friendly joke and good humoured badinage the encounter went on, and as your readers may imagine, a more thoroughly enjoyable evening could not be.

It has been noticed that Englishmen can do nothing wonderful without celebrating it by a dinner, or at any rate a supper, so after its victory the City must hold "high jinks" as a matter of course. Its "little supper" came off on the 26th January, and a rare merry company assembled on the occasion. Mr. Pilkington was in the chair, and after the cloth was drawn, song, recitation and anecdote were the order of the day, or rather night. As a rule toasts are not introduced but on this occasion the healths of the President (Mr. Pilkington), the Vice-President (Mr. Gastineau), and the Secretary (Mr. Adamson), were drunk with musical honours. The latter in acknowledging the toast made the welcome statement that the match between the St. George's and the City was henceforth intended to be an annual one; an announcement which was received with great applause by the company.

In the winter handicap of the City of London Club the sections have all been decided except No. 6 where Messrs. Coupland (3rd) and Durrant (4th) have tied for first place. They have already played two games to decide the tie and both games have resulted in draws. In addition to the absolute winners mentioned in my February letter Mr. Taylor (3rd) has come out victorious having defeated Mr. Block in playing off the tie. In Section 7 first honours have fallen upon Mr. Klemantaski (4th) who defeated Mr. Gunsberg in fine style and came out with a score of 9 out of a possible 9. In Section 8 Mr. Woolley won with 8 out of a possible 9. In playing off for

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final position Mr. B. G. Laws (3rd) has defeated Mr. Vyse (2nd). Mr. J. H. Clark (6th) has defeated Mr. J. H. Taylor (3rd) and also Mr. Stiebel (3rd). Mr. H. D. Woolley (4th) has conquered Mr. Klemantaski (4th) and Mr, G. A. Hooke (2nd) has done the same to Mr. E. P. Griffiths (3rd).

The spring handicap of the City Club is already in process of formation. The following strong players have entered, 1st class Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. I. Gunsberg. 2nd class Messrs. F. Anger, T. Block, W. T. Chappell, L. Cohen, A. Hirsch, J. T. Heppell, G. A. Hooke, B. G. Laws, R. Loman, S. J. Stevens, and W. E. Vyse. These will all form one Section. Then come twenty players of the 3rd class forming two Sections, then 40 fourth class players forming four Sections, and 27 fifth and sixth class players forming three Sections It will be seen this arrangement differs slightly from that which has hitherto prevailed. Its object is to bring as many players of one class together as possible, this idea growing out of the attempts that were made in December and January last to get up an even tourney amongst the strong players of the club. Great interest will attach to the present encounter as many are anxious to see how some of the newly elevated seconds will hold their own against the first class.

Since my last reference to the local Metropolitan Clubs much progress has been made, and both the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy and the Staunton Medal have fallen into the hands of the North London Club. That it could win the latter with a penalty of 1½ points against it (½ a point for each of its 3 former victories) shows clearly that it stands next to the two great clubs in every respect, and the day may not be far distant when it may challenge one or other of them. On the 5th January Greenwich defeated the Railway Clearing House by 5½ to 3½ though Mr. Knight, captain of the latter club, was strong enough to defeat Mr. Piper. On the same day the North London Club drew with the Ludgate Circus the score being 6 all. Mr. Hum, captain of the Ludgate Circus team, defeated Mr. Stevens, who led the North London men, whilst Israel drew with Lamb, Paul defeated Hunt, and Tinsley drew with Hooke. Indeed on the top 8 boards the Ludgate Circus had the creditable score of 5 against 3. On the 8th January the North London Club had a walk over, their opponents, the Kentish Town Club, forfeiting the match. On the 21st January the North London Club was again victorious, this time over its strong rival the Athenæum. This was an important match for had the latter won, the Staunton Medal would almost undoubtedly have been theirs this year. Both sides therefore beat up for troops, and stronger teams have seldom met outside of the two great clubs. On the North

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London side the top men were Messrs. Dale, De Soyres, Griffiths, Hooke, Hunt, Lamb, and Stevens. Against these the Athenæum pitted Messrs. Batt, Carr, Chappell, Cunningham, Foord, Healey, and Laws. The result on these 7 boards was perfectly equal, 3½ each, Carr defeated De Soyres, Chappell Stevens, and Laws Hooke, whilst Dale beat Foord, Dr. Hunt Dr. Balt, and Lamb Healey, the game between Griffiths and Cunningham being drawn. Then, however, to the Athenæum players came "the winter of their discontent," for at the remaining 6 boards they only scored 1½, and consequently the North Londoners won by 8 to 5. On the 11th February a "big" team of the North London Club engaged a corresponding team of the Railway Clearing House, each side bringing 25 players into the field. Victory was unmistakably on the side of the North London Club, however, who scored 21½ to 3½. On the 29th January the Athenæum met the Ludgate Circus Club, the match being drawn, each scoring 5. A draw also occurred between the Athenæum and the Greenwich Clubs on the 5th February, each side scoring 4; Piper drawing with Carr, Huntley with Cunningham, Pritchard defeating Banks, and Foord losing to Forrest. On the 11th February the Athenæum defeated the Kentish Town Club by 5 to 3 but Mr. Yarnold for the losing club was strong enough to defeat Mr. Chappell, and Pitts Dr. Balt, but Foord and Cunningham won against Bush and Parkin, whilst Laws drew against Tilley. On the 2nd February the Kentish Town Club was also defeated, this time by the Bermondsey Club, the score being 5½ to 2½.

The 4th class of the City Club sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the London and Westminster Bank Club on the 11th February, the score being 7½ to 2½. I cannot help thinking that the London and Westminster had been diligently enrolling recruits for the occasion, for I noticed names—notably Mr. E. J. Winter Wood—one does not usually see associated with its team. However "all is fair in love and war" I suppose, so I can but congratulate Mr. Thompson upon the victory which his team achieved. I cannot help thinking, however, that the "fighting fourth" of the City is not now what it was a few years ago. Doubtless the numbers that have been drawn from it to swell the ranks of the stronger classes partly account for this, but where are the "young'uns"? They must be prepared to fill up the gaps thus made or the strength of the City will deteriorate.

It is "a far cry" from London to Melbourne but I cannot refrain from noticing that Mr. J. H. Blackburne has arrived at the latter City "safe and almost well," not quite, unfortunately, for he caught a severe cold a few days before his arrival which threatened at one time to be serious, but according to the latest

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accounts he is again on the fair way to recovery. He has already given the Australians a touch of his quality, for he has given one of his blindfold exhibitions in Melbourne, meeting 8 of its strongest players, the result being that he won 5, lost 0, and drew 3. A numerous company of influential Melbournites (including the Mayor of the City) witnessed the performance and the reception accorded Mr. Blackburne was one worthy of "old England" itself.

The Annual General Meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on Wednesday, the 25th February. The meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, was presided over by Mr. Pilkington, who in a few pithy words opened the proceedings. The report and balance sheet were then read by Mr. George Adamson (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. Gastineau respectively, and showed that the club, both numerically and financially, was in a highly satisfactory and flourishing condition, and had attained, by its recent victory over the St. George's Club, a proud position amongst the Chess Clubs of England. The report and balance sheet having been adopted the election of officers followed, the results being—President: Rev. J. J. Scargill. Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. F. Gastineau, Mr. R. Pilkington, and Mr. W. P. Howard. Treasurer: Mr. H. F. Gastineau. Hon. Secretary: Mr. Geo. Adamson, with a committee of fifteen. Mr. Pilkington having vacated the chair in favour of the newly elected president, the subject of the spring handicap was brought under discussion, and it was unanimously resolved that it be carried out on the principle of the members of each class, as far as possible, playing amongst themselves. A motion was then submitted that the club should become affiliated with the British Chess Association but was withdrawn in favour of a motion referring the matter to the committee with power to decide; this was met by an amendment that the committee should only deliberate and report to a special general meeting. On being put to the vote, however, this amendment was rejected by a large majority and the motion allowing the committee power to decide was then carried by a similar majority. A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Pilkington, terminated the business.

It is with deep sorrow that I put on record the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. R. Clarke, who for many years had acted as Treasurer to the City of London Chess Club. The melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday the 19th Feb. Mr. Clarke, who was 73 years of age, had been in his usual health and spirits and was preparing to welcome a few congenial friends when he was stricken in a moment by death from heart disease. Kindly, genial, and unassuming, Mr. Clarke moved amongst his fellow members gaining their respect and affection.

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Never a strong player himself, he was yet a distinct power in the club, of which, by the way, he had been a member since 1866, and the loss of his services will be severely felt. He took the treasurership at a time when the club was in a somewhat disorganized condition; and by his prudence and business habits he has had no little to do in bringing it into the sound financial state in which it is to-day. Calmly and peacefully, as befitted his kindly heart, did he breathe out his soul almost without a pang or a sob, carrying with him the respect and affection of his brother Chess-players whom he had served so well. J. G. C.

## Surrey Chess.

Herr Zukertort has awarded the unfinished game in the recent Surrey and Sussex match to Mr. F. Womersley (Hastings), and Sussex therefore scores its first win over its neighbour County by 15 to 14. I congratulate the representatives of the Shire on the victory, but warn them that Mr. L. P. Rees, the enthusiastic secretary of the Surrey Association, has sworn that he will "make it warm" for them next time.

In my last, I gave particulars of the award in the *Guardian* end-game tourney. The prize positions are well worthy of study. Mr. A. F. Mackenzie's recent successes in the problem world are quite phenomenal and stamp him one of the most brilliant problemists of the age. The greatest number of positions ever entered in an end-game tourney previous to the one under notice was four, so that the Editor of the *Guardian* may congratulate himself on the advance shown in the contest inaugurated by him in which 22 positions were contributed by 15 composers. These were as follows:—1, 2, and 3, J. Jespersen, Hjortlünd, Denmark; 4, C. H. Tutton, Mass., U. S. A.; 5, H. R. Hatherley, Nottingham; 6, H. Bristow, Crediton, Devon; 7 and 10, G. S. Carr, Clapham; 8, L. P. Rees, Anerley; 9, Jas. Rayner, Leeds; 11, H. Jacobs, Croydon; 12, H. J. C. Andrews, Sydenham; 13, H. Blanchard, Dolphinholme, Lancashire; 14 and 15, H. E. and J. Bettmann, Cincinnati, U. S. A.; 16, 17, and 18, Ed. Marks, London; 19 and 21, A. Kosatz, Offenbach-a-Main, Deutschland; 20, Otto Meisling, Copenhagen; 20a, A. F. Mackenzie, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Croydon and Leytonstone Clubs met at 85, Fenchurch Street, on the 6th Feb., and our local men were defeated by 3½ to 4½, one game being scored by forfeit. It is to be regretted that many of the strongest Croydon players will not take part in matches away from home.

The South Norwood and Brixton Clubs met at 107, Cannon Street, on the 17th Feb., in the contest for the Surrey Challenge Cup trophy, and although Norwood put a strong team into the

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field, including Messrs. D. Y. Mills, F. F. Gover, and F. C. Burroughs, they were defeated by 5 to 4. The extraordinary keenness of the competition may be gathered from the fact that but three games were won, all others resulting in draws.

The young Chess clubs of the local branches of the Church of England Young Men's Society and the Young Men's Christian Association met on Friday, the 13th Feb., the Church organization being victorious by 6½ to 5½.

Messrs. H. Jacobs and L. P. Rees are playing a friendly match of three games, and Mr. Jacobs has won the first.

From the above rough notes it will be seen that Chess is pretty lively in Surrey just now. C. W. M. F.

### Chess in Scotland.

A Chess match was played at Aberdeen on 17th Jany. between players representing Aberdeen and Udny—four players a side. Aberdeen won by the odd game. Scores—Aberdeen 5, Udny 4, Drawn 2.

A return match between the Crieff and Perth Chess Clubs took place at Perth on the 31st Jany., and Crieff was again victorious by 8½ games to their opponents 4½. This shows some progress among the Perth players, as in September last they were defeated by 15½ games to 3½.

In connection with the Reading Room in Auchtertool, a village near Kirkcaldy, Chess is a prominent feature. This is but the second season since the introduction of the game, but great interest has been taken in it. A handicap tournament in connection with the association has been successfully carried through. The first prize was won by Mr. Andrew Kellock, junr.; and Mr. A. F. Gardiner, Mr. John Steele, and Mr. S. Plant tied for second place.

A match between the Glasgow Chess Club and the Arlington Chess Association took place in the Reading Room of the Arlington Club, on 7th Feby. The victory was won by the Glasgow Chess Club by 12 games to 7. Mr. Court of the Central Club, who acted as umpire, adjudicated several of the games. D. F.

## BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

### Constitution and Programme.

*President:* The Right Honourable Lord Tennyson.
*Vice-Presidents:* The Right Honourable Lord Randolph Churchill; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.; Professor Ruskin, D.C.L., &c.
*Council:* G. F. Hampton Collinson, Esq., Wordsworth Donisthorpe,

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Esq., P. T. Duffy, Esq., F. H. Gastineau, Esq., Rev. J. Greene, Thomas Hewitt, Esq., P. Hirschfeld, Esq., F. H. Lewis, Esq., Rev. G. A. Macdonnell, E. K. E. Mardon, Esq., Rev. C. E. Ranken, H. A. Reeves, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., R. Steel, Esq., Rev. A. B. Skipworth, J. O. Howard Taylor, Esq., E. Thorold, Esq., J. O. S. Thursby, Esq., G. E. Walton, Esq., Rev. W. Wayte, W. B. Woodgate, Esq. *Treasurer:* W. H. Cubison, Esq. *Secretary:* Leopold Hoffer, Esq. *Auditor:* H. E. Bird, Esq.

1. The British Chess Association is a federation of Chess Clubs, Chess Associations, and individual Chess-players in the British Empire.

2. The object of the B. C. A. is the promotion of the theory and practice of Chess in all its branches.

3. The governing body of the B. C. A. shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Council of twenty-one members, in whom the property of the Association shall be vested. One-third of the Council shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. In the first two years the retirement shall be in alphabetical order.

4. Membership of the B. C. A. may be attained by Clubs and Associations on payment of an annual subscription of 5s. for every twenty-five members and fraction of 25 on its books. In the case of individuals, life-membership may be attained on payment of £3 3s., and annual membership on payment of 5s. annually; in all these cases with the approval of the Council. Foreign players of distinction may be elected honorary members of the Association at the discretion of the Council.

5. The degree of M. B. C. A. (Chess Master) shall be conferred on members of the Association in recognition of their pre-eminent achievements as Chess-players. This honour only to be conferred by acclamation of the Council.

6. That a degree of F. B. C. A. (Fellow) be awarded to members of the Association for their proficiency in any branch of Chess. This honour to be awarded by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council.

7. No member shall be eligible as M. B. C. A. or F. B. C. A. until after 14 days' notice, posted by the Secretary, to each member of the Council of the name of the Candidate. No member of the Council proposed shall take part in or be present at the time of voting for his election. Members of the Council may vote in this instance by proxy.

8. No member shall be elected an F. B. C. A. on account of his merit as a Chess-player unless his proficiency is such that no master can successfully give him greater odds than a Pawn and two moves. In other departments of Chess distinction it shall be left to the discretion of the Council.

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9. Every Club and Association shall have the right to nominate one delegate for every 25 members (or fraction of 25 subscribed for) to represent it at the general meeting of the B. C. A., which shall be held at least once a year, in the month of January, and shall be convened by the Council. Each such delegate shall have an equal vote with individual members on all questions before the general meeting, which shall include the election of the Governing Council, the arrangement as to the time and place of the Association meetings, the National and International Tournaments and contests to be held under the direction of the B. C. A., and the prizes to be awarded thereat, and the settlement of the programme for the ensuing Association meetings.

10. No resolution at such meetings shall be deemed to be carried unless it receives the votes of the majority of members actually present.

11. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due upon January 1st of each year. And no member, whether a Club or an individual, whose subscription is in arrear, shall be entitled to vote.

12. The Annual Chess Meeting of the Association shall be held in every year alternately in London and in some large provincial town, and the first meeting shall take place in London, at a time to be appointed by the Council.

13. No change in the Constitution of the B. C. A. shall be made except by a three-fourths majority of voters actually present at a general meeting, nor until after written notice of such proposed change shall have been given to the Secretary of the B. C. A. at least one month previous to such meeting. On a requisition of 40 members the Secretary shall summon the Council, who shall thereupon convene a general meeting.

Programme for 1885.

*a.* The B. C. A. Tournament open only to British subjects:— First prize, 20 guineas; Second prize, 10 guineas; Third prize, 5 guineas; Fourth prize, 3 guineas.

*b.* International Problem Tournament:—First prize, 10 guineas; Second prize, 5 guineas; Third prize, 3 guineas.

*c.* B. C. A. Tournament between the Clubs federated with the Association for a Cup to be the property of the victorious Club.

*d.* Problem Solution Tourney for the quickest solutions of Problems to be selected by the Council.

*e.* Blindfold match between eminent Specialists and members of the Association.

*f.* Telegraphic match between the Association and the chief towns.

*g.* Other matches and competitions to be fixed by the Council.

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The rules of entry and conditions of play will be published in due course.

The Association Meeting of 1885 will end with the Distribution of Prizes, the Announcement of Fellowships, and the Annual Banquet.

On behalf of the Council of the British Chess Association,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL, V. P. B. C. A., Chairman.
20 January, 1885.

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On Saturday, Feb. 7th, the Committee of the St. George's Chess Club voted adhesion to the Association, and a subscription of £1 15s., the number of members being between 150 and 175. This enables the Club to appoint seven delegates to the Council.

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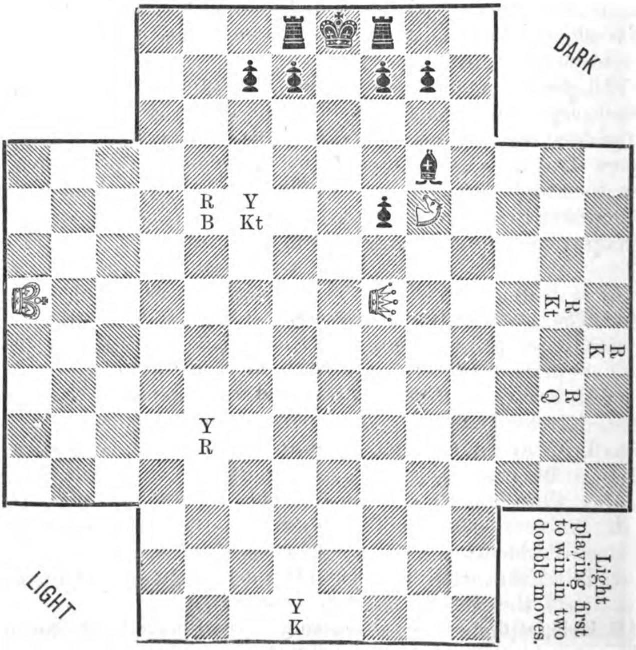
## ILLUSTRATIVE PROBLEM IN DOUBLE CHESS (ONLY ONE SOLUTION POSSIBLE).

(BLACK) WOOD.




(WHITE) IVORY.

(RED) IVORY.

Light playing first to win in two double moves.

(YELLOW) WOOD.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The President of the French Republic, M. Grévy, has offered a Sèvres vase as a prize for a correspondence tourney between France and Algeria, the only stipulation being that the Seine department shall not compete, which will of course bar all players resident in Paris.

On Jan. 15th a handicap tourney, with 40 entrants divided into 5 classes, commenced at the Cercle des Echecs. A gold medal will be given as first prize, and Chess-boards and men for the other prizes.

M. Rosenthal engaged in a simultaneous contest at the Cercle on Jan. 16th. He had 30 opponents, and defeated them all but three, losing to M. Pasquier, and drawing with Messrs. Boistertre and Vaillant.

GERMANY.—The *Schachzeitung* publishes a list of 84 Chess clubs in union with the German Chess Association, and of 40 which have not yet given their adherence to it.

The old Chess club at Munich has lately joined its younger sister the "Bavaria," and the union now shows a total of 120 members.

We are glad to learn that so far from producing a reaction, as has hitherto been the case in other localities where the German Chess Association has held its Congresses, the recent Congress at Nuremberg has only stimulated the attendance at the local club, and that notwithstanding the removal of Herr Roegner, the President of the Association, there has been an average of about 100 members present at the meetings during the last autumn. Since Nov. 18th a winter tourney has been in progress, from which previous prize-winners were excluded, and Herr Osberger has come out at the top of the list of scorers.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian "Lesehalle," now in its fifth year of existence, states that at the general meeting of the Vienna Club in December, Baron Rothschild retired from the presidency of the club, and that Councillor Liharzik was elected to fill his place. Herren Gomperz and J. Schwarz were re-elected to be vice-president and secretary.

RUSSIA.—M. Tchigorin has succeeded in resuscitating the old St. Petersburg Chess Club, which for the last three years has been practically defunct. There are now about 60 members.

ITALY.—We have not yet received the first number of the *Nuova Rivista* under the new editorship.

On Dec. 18th the general meeting of the Roman Chess Academy took place, at which Mr. Vansittart was elected president, but he

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retired in favour of Signor Venuti, no doubt for the same reasons which led him to abandon the conduct of the Italian Chess Magazine.

The Chess column in the *Gazetta del Popolo*, edited by Sig. Salvioli, makes rapid progress. The visit to Venice of Herr Englisch, which we recently mentioned, took place on Dec. 26th. He played on the occasion 16 simultaneous games, of which he won 11, lost 2, and 3 were drawn. The games lasted twelve hours without any break.

A tourney of which the first prize is £50 has been begun at Padua.

Australia.—Mr. Blackburne arrived at Melbourne on Dec. 17th, and after a few days' rest he paid a visit to the Chess club, and made the acquaintance of some of the local magnates in ordinary games over the board. It must be remembered that he has arrived at a season when Chess is rather at a discount owing to the excessive heat; he nevertheless on Jan. 8th gave a blindfold exhibition, the tickets for which were evidently in great demand, for about 200 of the *élite* of Melbourne society assembled to view the performance. Mr. Blackburne had eight picked opponents, and after a contest of five hours he defeated five of them, the other three, Messrs. Esling, Loughran, and Stephen, succeeding in drawing their games. Before quitting Australia the English champion will probably visit Adelaide and Sydney; he expects to return to England in June, but we are sorry to learn that as yet there is not much improvement in his state of health, for which reason it is not likely that the tour which he contemplated making in America on his way home will now take place.

In the Melbourne Club Tourney Messrs. Burns and Sperring were leading, and Messrs. Fisher and Gossip came next.

The Adelaide Union Chess and Draughts Club held a special meeting early in January for the distribution of the prizes to the tourney winners. In the Chess tourney the victors were Messrs. Macdonald, Pederson, Melvin, and Pascoe in the order named.

Canada.—In common with some of our contemporaries, we made the mistake of ascribing victory to the Quebec team in the telegraphic match with Montreal last month. The result was just the other way, and we can only say that we were misled by printed accounts of the match which appeared in several reliable Chess columns.

America.—Mr. Teed of New York informs us that the 7th annual handicap of the Manhattan Club is virtually decided. Mr. Delmar, with 15 won games and 5 lost, has secured the first prize, and Mr. Hanham with 14½ to 5½ takes the second. The others lie between Messrs. Mackenzie, Simonson, Baird, Ryan, and Rothschild.

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The seventh annual meeting of the Western New York and North Pennsylvania Chess Association took place at Elmira on Dec. 29th, 30th, and 31st. Fifteen players entered for the handicap, which was the chief event, and the issue was that Messrs. Luce and Burlingame tied for first place. The last named player resigned in favour of Mr. Luce, who thereby becomes the Champion and President for this year.

Mr. Green, President of the Manhattan Club, is trying to arrange matches between the Universities of the States in the neighbourhood of New York after the model of the Oxford and Cambridge annual contest. We wish him success.

Mr. Steinitz has been giving exhibitions of simultaneous play at the New York Chess Club, and at the Danites Club of Brooklyn. In the former he had 24 opponents, lost 4 games, drew 4, and won the rest. In the latter there were 18 combatants, of whom 4 drew their games, and the others were all vanquished.

The February No. of the *International Chess Magazine*, which arrived very punctually, fully sustains the promise given by the first issue. Mr. Steinitz continues his article upon Morphy and the play of his time, and this is followed by a historical discursus anent the claim for precedence between the editor and Mr. Zukertort, and the efforts repeatedly made by the former and invariably thwarted by the latter, to bring the question to the test of a set match. In the notes personal and general we observe a statement that Anderssen could not play a single game blindfold. This surely is incorrect, for in the Memoir of the British Chess Association, which is prefixed to Löwenthal's Book of the 1862 Congress, at p. xxvii. we read that at the Manchester meeting in 1857 Harrwitz was victorious in a blindfold game with Anderssen, who played in the same manner. This fact is also recorded in a pamphlet which was published at the time.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

Sussex Chess Association.—The 1885 Challenge Cup Tourney came off at the Victoria Hotel, Brighton, on the 13th and 14th Feb. The competitors were A. Smith, H. W. Butler, H. Erskine, G. R. Downer, Dr. Vines, Col. Minchin, Rev. E. Adams, and W. T. Pierce. Mr. Pierce succeeded in winning all his games and so holds the Cup for the second time.

A match between the Southampton and Bournemouth Clubs was played at Southampton on Feb. 3rd. Ten representatives from each club contended for victory, and the score at the conclusion was Southampton, 11; Bournemouth, 8.

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On Feb. 14th the Southampton registered another victory against the Oxford University Club. The match was contested at the Great Western Hotel, Reading. Score: Southampton, 14; Oxford University, 7.

The "Woodhouse" Challenge Cup, presented by the ex-Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Edwin Woodhouse, for competition amongst the Yorkshire Clubs, resolved itself at last into a triangular duel between the Bradford, Leeds, and Wakefield Clubs, Dewsbury and Huddersfield having withdrawn from the competition. Bradford having defeated both Leeds and Wakefield, holds the Cup for the year.

We have received the Rules of the "London Four-handed Chess Club," a society founded by the admirers of that form of the game. An influential committee has been appointed and the first meeting will be held Sept. 22nd, 1885, at the Holborn Restaurant. Further particulars may be had on application to M. E. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., 45, Longridge Road, London, S.W., Honorary Secretary.

Rochdale Chess and Draughts Club.—The membership roll of this club, which is now in its second year of existence, is steadily increasing, there being now upwards of 30 members. The club has recently removed to the Coffee Rooms, bottom of Yorkshire Street, and the members assemble there on Tuesday, Wednesnesday, and Friday evenings from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. instead of bi-weekly as formerly. Championship open Chess and Draughts tournaments are in progress, and have improved the attendance and standard of play. At a recent election of officers, John Molesworth, Esq., County Coroner, was re-elected president, J. H. Lancaster, Esq., Deeplish Hill, was re-elected treasurer, the Rev. A. Pagan was elected secretary, and Dr. Hodgson and Messrs. Ellidge, Farrow, and Heap as members of the committee.

Mr. H. E. Bird gave an exhibition of simultaneous play on Tuesday, February 17th, at the North Herts. Chess Club, when he encountered nine of its strongest members, viz., the Rev. H. W. Hodgson, the Rev. W. Jowitt, the Rev. Canon Kewley, the Rev. F. F. Lambert, and Messrs. E. MacDonald, T. N. Sanders, E. Prime, W. Bracey, and R. E. Sanders. With the exception of Messrs. Sanders two games were contested with each player. Mr. Bird walked from board to board and played very rapidly. A burst of applause announced that the Rev. H. W. Hodgson had defeated his redoubtable antagonist in one game; and although no other victories were won by the men of North Herts. the honour of the Club was upheld in that. Mr. E. MacDonald was credited with two drawn battles, and the Rev. Canon Kewley and Mr. R. E. Sanders with one drawn game each. The remaining thirteen games were won by the simultaneous player.

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Chess Match between Bristol and Bath.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25th, the members of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association met at their club-room, for the purpose of engaging in mimic warfare over the Chess-board with a representative team from Bath and the neighbourhood. This is the first of the annual contests between these old opponents, and as both sides are known to contain several strong players, the match was watched with great interest by the large numbers of Chess-players, local and otherwise, who thronged into the room from four to eight o'clock. We append the full score:—Bath and District—1. Mr. E. Thorold 1½, 2. Mr. W. H. Pollock 1, 3. Mr. J. Burt 1, 4. Mr. S. Van Gelder 0, 5 Mr. T. H. May 0, 6. Mr. A. Rumboll ½ ½, 7. Mr. S. Highfield 1, 8. Mr. F. A. Hill 0, 9. Mr. W. H. Duck 1 ½, 10. Mr. W. E. Hill 2. Total 9. Bristol and Clifton—1. Mr. N. Fedden ½, 2. Mr. W. H. Harsant 1, 3. Mr. D. Y. Mills 1, 4. Mr. L. J. Williams 1, 5. Mr. S. H. Nash 1, 6. Mr. A. T. Perry ½ ½, 7. Mr. C. Boorne 1, 8. Miss M. Rudge 1, 9. Rev. N. Tibbits ½, 10. Rev. G. H. Jones 0. Total 8.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

It will be seen that besides a problem tourney, a solving competition will form part of the programme announced by the new *British Chess Association.* The latter tourney will be conducted publicly in a style long familiar to German amateurs but little, if ever, practised in this country. It will form, we think, a very interesting feature in the proceedings of the Association. The following paragraph bearing upon the subject of public solving for prizes has been forwarded to us by an esteemed correspondent :— At the Görlitz Chess Club in Silesia every Wednesday evening is devoted to Problem solving, when one two-mover and two three-movers are offered for competitive solution. Formerly a prize was given to the first solver, but now whoever unravels the two-mover in half an hour, and the three-mover in 45 minutes receives one point for each problem, and the prizes are regulated by the total marks at the end of the season.

St. John N. B. *Weekly Globe* Tourney.—This tourney comprised entries of 62 two and three-movers and, amongst the competitors, were included not a few of the leading composers now in the field. Mr. F. B. Phelps, the judge, in the course of an able, humorous and painstaking report, enters at considerable length into the merits and drawbacks of the unsuccessful problems, but adopts the novel course of passing the prize positions without notice, merely requesting the attention of the Chess public to them "with a cordial invitation to *sail into them* and make it as lively as



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possible for their authors." We willingly comply with this demand, so far as the three-movers are concerned, because it seems that both of them, especially the first prize problem, illustrate a question of principle about which—as our review of Loyd's *Chess Strategy* pointed out—a great divergence of opinion exists among the highest authorities. Appended are the positions in question and we invite the attention and criticism of our solvers.

FIRST PRIZE, BY W. A. SHINKMAN.

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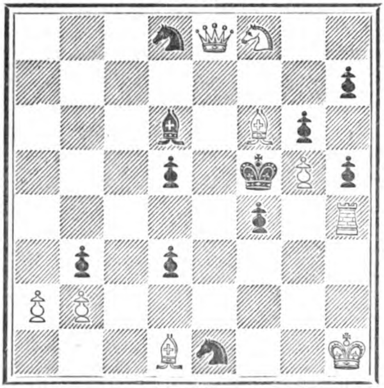
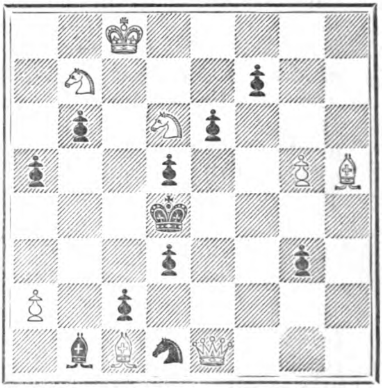


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SECOND PRIZE, BY JAMES RAYNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mr. Phelps's award assigned the 1st and 2nd prizes, in the two-move section, to Mr. A. F. Mackenzie—whose chaplet of laurels appears to grow with every important competition. The accompanying diagrams indicate the main results in the three-move category.

We have much pleasure in bringing under the notice of our readers the Programme of Problem and Solution Tourneys which are organised in the *Irish Sportsman.* These Tourneys are inaugurated mainly with the view of encouraging the arts of Problem Composing and Solving in Ireland, and with the hope of obtaining the co-operation of Irish Chessists.

*Problem Tourneys.* Each competitor may enter from one to four direct-mate problems, which may be either two-movers or three-movers. For the best and second best two-movers, by Irish composers, two prizes—£1 1s. and 10s. 6d. Judge—Rev. G. A. MacDonnell. For the best and second best three-movers, by Irish composers, two prizes—£1 1s. and 10s. 6d. Judge—Mr. P. T. Duffy. A prize of £1 1s. for the best two-mover by a composer of Great Britain. Judge—Mrs. T. B. Rowland. Problems must be original, not previously published, and sent in not later than

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the end of May next, accompanied by either authors' names or *noms de plume*. The publication of the competing positions will commence on the 4th of April.

*Solution Tourney.* The Solution Tourney will commence on April 4th, and be continued until the last of the competing problems have been published. The prizes are—For the first, second, and third best Sets of Solutions by Irish solvers, £1 1s.; Chess works value 10s. 6d.; and ditto value 5s. For the best and second best Sets of Solutions by solvers of Great Britain, Chess works value 10s. 6d. and 5s. respectively.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. Du Rieu, Auckland.—Subscription duly received. Thanks for good wishes and promise to try and extend our circulation at the Antipodes!

V. P., Aix.—Your favour to hand, and contents noted. We are proud to think you deem the contents of the B. C. M. so worthy of being transplanted into your valuable magazine.

G. D. B., Port Augusta; W. K., Crefeld.—Subscriptions duly to hand.

*** "Chess Eccentricities" received and will be noticed next month.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

"de Denterghem."—Thanks for information respecting No. 270, which we have forwarded to the author. The unnumbered problems in the *Problem World*, being merely extracts from contemporary sources, we do not give solutions of, unless especially asked to do so.

L. Chapelle, Benjacar.—Thanks for problems which are, however, too obvious for publication. Solutions correct.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Much obliged for problem which shall have early attention.

C. E. T., Clifton.—No. 13 succumbs to 1 Q to B 3, 2 Kt ch, &c. No. 14 is impossible of solution in two cases. In mainplay there is nothing on diagram to stop 2 K to B 4 and no mate. Also in variation "b" if Black play 1 P one then you say 2 Kt to K Kt 6, but after the reply 2 K takes P, how do you mate?

East Marden.—See author's solution of XVII. Do not you regret the success of your skilful cookery in this particular case?

J. Jespersen.—The two-mover in your last quartette can be done by discovering check. The end-game, dedicated to Mr. Ranken, yields to 1 R to Kt 4, 2 B to Q 3, 3 K to B 3, 4 K to Q 4, 5 K to B 5, 6 B to K 4, 7 R mates.

R. Aspa.—Received, with thanks.

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## SOLUTIONS.

No. 268.—1 Q to R 7, P moves, 2 B to Kt 6, K to R 7 (*a*), 3 B to Kt sq ch, K moves, 4 Q mates. (*a*) K to Kt 5, 3 Q to Q 7 ch, K moves, 4 Q mates.

No. 269.—This problem requires the addition of a Black P at Q B 5 and a White P at Q B 3 and is solved thus: 1 B to Kt 3, 2 Q to Kt sq, 3 Q to B 5, &c.

No. 270.—1 Kt to K B 4, P takes Kt ch (*a*), 2 K to B 3, K moves, 3 R to B 6 dis mate. (*a*) K to K 4 (*b*), 2 R to B 6 dis ch, K to K 5, 3 R to K 6 mate. (*b*) K to K 5, 2 R to B 4 ch, K to K 6, 3 B to B sq mate.

No. 271.—1 Kt to K 2, 2 R to K 7 ch, 3 Kt takes R, 4 Kt to K B 3 ch, 5 Q to Q B 5 ch, 6 Q to K 3 ch, 7 Q to Q Kt 5 ch, 8 Q to Kt 7 ch, 9 R to K 8, Q takes Q mate.

No. 272.—1 B to B 5, &c.

No. 273.—1 R to Q 6, &c.

No. 274.—1 B to Kt sq, Kt to B 7 (*a*), 2 Q to B 5 ch, K takes Q, 3 R to Kt 2, P moves, 4 Kt to K 3 ch, Kt takes Kt mate. (*a*) If 1 P moves continue the same.

No. 275.—1 Q to Q 6 ch, B takes Q, 2 Kt to B 2 ch, K moves, 3 B to K 3 ch, K moves, 4 Kt to Kt 4 ch, B takes Kt, 5 B to Kt 4 dis ch, B covers, 6 R to B 2 ch, Kt covers ch, 7 K to B 3, P mates.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XIV.—1 Kt to Q B 8, R takes Kt, 2 B to B 5 ch, P takes B, 3 Q to Q 7, B to B sq ch (*a*), 4 Kt to K 7, Kt to Kt 2 or takes P (*d*), 5 Q to K 6 ch, Kt takes Q mate. (*a*) R to Q sq (*b*), 4 Kt to Q B 3 ch, B takes Kt, 5 Q to Q 5 ch, R takes Q mate. (*b*) Kt takes P (*c*), 4 Kt ch, B takes Kt or K to K 4, 5 Q to Q 4 or 6 acc., B or P takes Q mate. (*c*) B to Q B 6, 4 Kt to B 6 ch, &c. (*d*) Q or B moves, 5 Q to K 7, Q 4 or 5 or K B 5 ch acc, mates acc. If Black play ... 1 Kt takes P (*e*), 2 Q to K 8 ch, Kt in ch, 3 Q takes Kt ch, B in, 4 Q takes P or to B 5 ch, Q or P takes Q, 5 Kt to Q 6 ch, mate. (*e*) R to Kt 3 or Kt P one (*f*)* 2 Kt to B 3 ch, B takes Kt, 3 Q to Q 8 ch, 4 Kt to Q 6 ch, &c. (*f*) Kt to B 6 (*g*), 2 Kt takes Kt ch, &c. (*g*) Q to Kt sq, 2 Kt to B 3 ch, 3 Q to K 6 ch, &c.

* This variation is spoiled by 2 Q to K 5 ch, 3 Kt to Q 6 ch, P takes Kt mate.

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No. XV.—1 Q to Q sq ch, 2 B to K B 4 ch, 3 K to Kt 4, 4 B to K R 6 !, 5 B to K Kt 8, 6 B to K R 7 ch, 7 Kt to Q 7, 8 Kt to K 5 ch, Kt takes Kt mate.

No. XVI.—1 K to K B 8, 2 P to K 8 (becomes a B), 3 Kt to K 4, 4 B to K Kt 7, 5 Q to Q Kt sq, P to Kt 6 ch (*a*), 6 Kt to Q B 5 ch, K to Kt 5, 7 Kt to R 4 !, K takes Kt ch mate. (*a*) K to Kt 6, 6 Kt to Q 2 ch, 7 Q to Q sq ch, P to Kt 6 ch mate.

No. XVII.—1 R to K B 3, P to B 3, 2 P to Q 4, K to R 5, 3 B to Kt 3 ch, K to Kt 5, 4 B to Q 6, P takes B, 5 Q to Q 2 ch, R to B 6, 6 P to Q 5, P moves, 7 K to Q 4, P moves, 8 P to K 4, P moves, 9 P to R 3 ch, K takes B, 10 Kt to B 5 ch, P takes Kt mate. If 1 ... K to R 5, 2 B to Kt 3 ch, K to Kt 5, 3 P to Q 4, P to B 3, 4 B to Q 6, and as before.

There is a second solution to XVII. We defer giving it until next month.

No. XVIII.—1 R to K 8, B to R 7, 2 Q to R 3 ch, B to Kt 6, 3 B to R 6, Kt moves, 4 Kt to Q 5 ch, Kt takes Kt, 5 K to Q 6 dis ch, Kt to K 2, 6 K to B 7, K to K 5, 7 Q to K 6 ch, Kt takes Q mate. 1 ... Kt moves, 2 Kt to Q 5 ch, Kt takes Kt, 3 K to Q 6 dis ch, Kt to K 2, 4 K to B 7, B to R 7, 5 Q to R 3 ch, B to Kt 6, 6 B to R 6, K to K 5, 7 Q to K 6 ch, Kt takes Q mate.

No. XIX.—In author's mainplay, after 1 R to K Kt 5 dis ch, R in, 2 Kt to Q sq, Kt to Q 4, &c., instead of 3 Q to K 3 ch, Kt takes Q, 4 R to Kt 3 ch, P takes R, White can continue with 3 R to Q 3 ch, Kt in, 4 Q to Kt 3 ch, P takes Q, 5 Kt to B 2 ch, P takes Kt mate. It is therefore unnecessary to give the variations.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

Nos. XIV. XV. and XVI.* solved by J. G. Chancellor, East Marden, J. Keeble, Mercutio, J. A. Miles, J. Keeble, and C. Planck. XIV. by E. N. Frankenstein. Our correspondents generally point out a few duals in XIV. With respect to the construction of XVI. J. G. C. states that the two White Pawns and the Black P (at Kt 2) on Q Kt file are unnecessary.

*In XVI. C. Planck and East Marden have omitted the continuation, if Black play 5 *K to Kt* 6.

No. XVII.—Author's solution from J. G. Chancellor, J. A. Miles, and Mercutio. Second solution from East Marden.

Nos. XVIII. and XIX.—Solved by the four above-named solvers.

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## REVIEWS.

No. XIV.—A splendid composition, the best, I think, so far. In variety, surpassing even No. IX. and in difficulty second to none. J. G. Chancellor.—Very good, of great variety, and very difficult on account of the numerous "tries" for White. J. Keeble.—For difficulty, variety, and beauty this is unsurpassed, I may say unequalled, in my experience. Almost a new departure as regards variety in self-mates. East Marden.—Very difficult, partly owing to White's fine and subtle play at move 3, but also on account of the great freedom given to both sides and the consequent diversity of possible attack and defence throughout. The beauty of the solution is quite on a par with its difficulty and variety, and it certainly stands A 1 in my estimation. Mercutio.—An excellent problem, full of fine play, but not very difficult. J. A. Miles.—A grand and magnificent composition and very difficult. After the position brought about by the splendid move 3 Q to Q 7 there are a few duals, but they are quite lost in the galaxy of variations with which the author has surrounded his theme. C. Planck.—Certainly difficult, because of the defence 1 ... R takes Kt, otherwise all is plain sailing. I do not like the various defences leading to a solution in less than five moves, nor is the fixed position of both Kings other than a blemish. Like Nos. I. and IX. it has but two leaders, and I estimate its total value at several points below those problems. E. N. Frankenstein.

No. XV.—The first two moves are not good and not at all in keeping with the fine play that follows. The forced mate is exceedingly pretty. J. K.—Contains some ingenious and pretty play and is fairly difficult, but is quite eclipsed by its predecessor. Mercutio.—Very beautiful and rather difficult after the first two moves. It will take its place among the best of its predecessors. J. A. M.—The moves follow each other in neat and orderly succession, but the solution is too obvious from first to last to excite interest. East Marden.—Neat and pretty but by no means difficult. J. G. C.—Very easy, but not devoid of beauty. C. P.

No. XVI.—Very much on a par with XV. Easy, neat and pretty. C. P.—Easy but very good. J. G. C.—The easiest and weakest on the page, but not without some good points, for all that! Mercutio.—Very easy, the first four moves commonplace; the ending pretty. Milk and water, after XVI. J. A. M.—Very well constructed. J. K.—Tame and uninteresting. East Marden.

No. XVIII.—A charming stratagem, elegant and ingenious in construction though not specially difficult, with an unusual amount of movement and variety. East Marden.—The tell-tale pawns on White's 7th rank render this otherwise excellent problem very easy. The final position is seen at a glance. J. G. C.—A great beauty and a real treat to solve. J. A. M.—Were this only half as difficult as it is pleasing, XVIII. would be in the first flight. Mercutio.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### PROBLEM XXIII.

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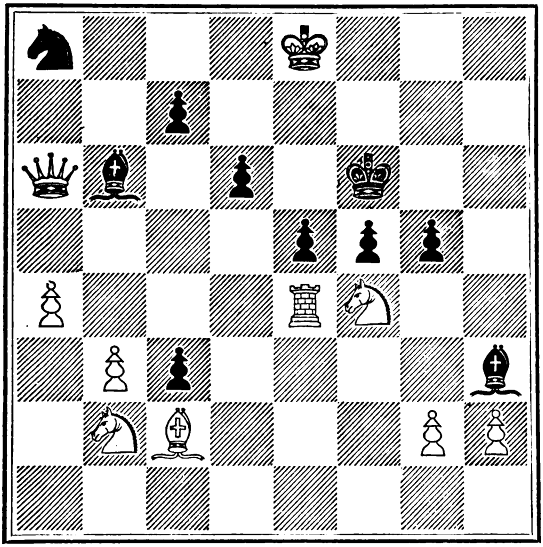
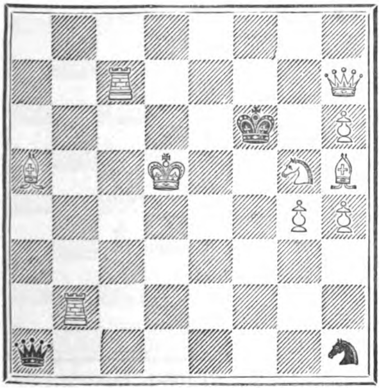


WHITE.

White to play and mate in six moves.

### PROBLEM XXIV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in nine moves.

### PROBLEM XXV.

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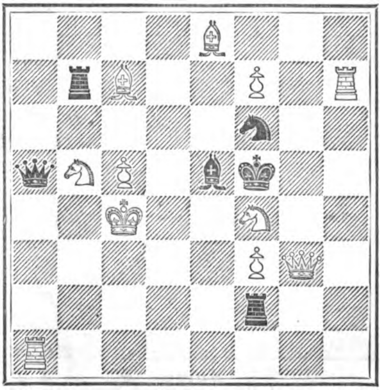

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in ten moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 276.—By G. J. SLATER.

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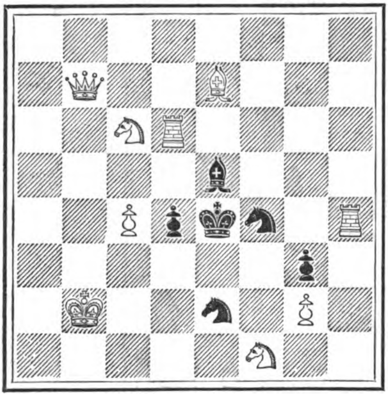

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## No. 277.—By B. G. LAWS.

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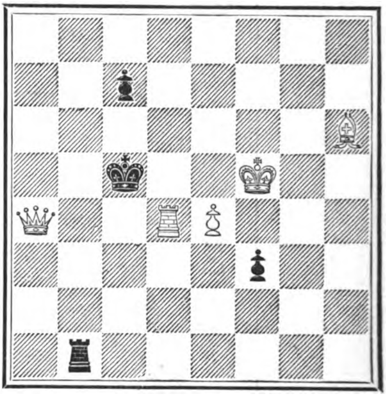

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## No. 278.—By J. JESPERSEN.

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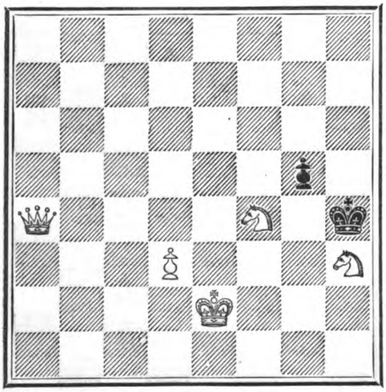

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 279.—By C. PLANCK.

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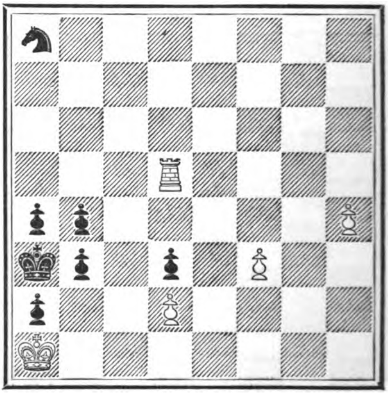

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in eight moves.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

APRIL, 1885.

## THE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

I.

'Tis only a game,
Why plod at it thus
And make such a fuss
When what can it claim?

After all has been told
Of your wonderful Chess,
The splendid *finesse*,
The strategy bold,

The shock of the fight,
The victory won:
When all is done,
What remains to requite?

There are problems, a throng,
One much like another;
Analyses smother
Broad pages and long.

There is Miles's great book,
There are German collections,
(Delightful refections!)
There are Gossip and Cook.

Games more and more
With which we are flooded,
All to be studied
With notes by the score.

There are "studies" one knows,
As sea-biscuits dry:
Dread mates that die
In suicide throes.

When all the toil spent
Leads to nought else beside,
Will not scoffers deride,
The wiser lament?

E

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For life is too short,
  There's too much to be done
  For such hard-headed fun,
Such cut and thrust sport.

---

II.

*But* a game! well, well, I hold,
  Much as science it hath taught ;—
  Accurate far-reaching thought,
In relations manifold.

Calculations clear and fine,
  But as ocean's depths profound;
  Virtues play these reasonings round,
And as bright as rainbows shine :—

Patience sweet with brows o'erbent,
  Kind and gentle courtesy
  That takes defeat as victory,
Repress'd and calm and well content;

Loving the contest for itself
  With no mean thought of who is best,
  In self-control serenely blest,
Caring nought for gain or pelf.

Such gracious powers the game attend
  And more: good fellowship is here,
  And generous rivalries appear,
Uniting faster friend to friend :

And fancies beautiful as free
  In combinations chastely wrought,
  That like cut-gems make hardest thought
Sparkle in light, a joy to see.

Such is the pastime: whence the charm
  For greatest minds in every age,
  Since first on some deep-thoughted sage,
Its beauty shone, severe and calm.

So ever thus; men will not tire
  Of its sweet noble discipline:
  'Tis but a game: yet I divine,
Its joys to keenest heights aspire.

J. PIERCE.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCXXIV.

The three following games form the conclusion of the series hitherto played in the match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte. The score at present is Wayte 4, Thorold 2, Drawn 4.
Eighth Game.

(French Defence.)

| WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 3 | 23 Q to Kt 3 | Q to Q 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | Kt to K 2 (*a*) | 24 B to Q 2 | B to Q 2 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Kt 3 | 25 B to Q B 3 | Q R to K sq |
| 4 B to Q 3 | B to K 2 | 26 Kt to K 3 (*i*) | P to R 4 |
| 5 Castles | P to Q Kt 3 | 27 P tks P *en p.* ch | Kt tks P (*j*) |
| 6 P to Q B 4 | B to Kt 2 | 28 Kt to B 5 ch | Kt tks Kt |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | Castles | 29 P tks Kt | R to K R sq |
| 8 P to Q R 3 (*b*) | P to Q B 4 (*c*) | 30 Q R to K sq | R to R 3 |
| 9 P to Q 5 | P to K 4 (*d*) | 31 P to B 6 ch | K to R 2 |
| 10 Kt to K 2 | P to Q 3 | 32 R to B 2 (*k*) | R to R 6 |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to Q R 3 | 33 Q to Kt 5 | Kt to Kt sq (*l*) |
| 12 Kt to B 5 | B to K B 3 | 34 B to K B 3 (*m*) | B to B 4 |
| 13 R to Q Kt sq | Kt to K 2 | 35 B to Q sq | P to K 5 |
| 14 P to K Kt 4 | P to Kt 3 | 36 R to K 3 | R tks R |
| 15 P to Kt 5 (*e*) | B to Kt 2 | 37 Q tks R | Kt to Q 2 |
| 16 Kt tks B | K tks Kt | 38 Q to Kt 5 (*n*) | P to K 6 |
| 17 Kt to R 4 | Q to Q 2 (*f*) | 39 R to B 4 | Q to K B sq (*o*) |
| 18 P to K B 4 | Q to R 6 | 40 B to K 2 | Kt to K 4 |
| 19 Kt to Kt 2 | B to B sq | 41 R to R 4 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 20 B to K 2 (*g*) | Q to Q 2 | 42 R to R 6 | Kt to Kt 5 (*p*) |
| 21 P tks P (*h*) | P tks P | 43 B tks Kt | B tks B |
| 22 Q to K sq | Kt to K Kt sq | 44 R tks P ch | |

And White wins.

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) Doubtless with the laudable intention of getting as soon as possible out of the books, and, with one so versed in them as Mr. Wayte for his opponent, the venture was perhaps a justifiable one, especially since Mr. Thorold was already behind in the score.

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*(b)* This can hardly be warranted by any exigencies of the position, and looks like lost time. 9 Q to B 2 would prevent P to K B 4, but 9 B to K 3 was probably better, developing a piece.

*(c)* P to Q 4 is certainly preferable, for the text move allows White to obtain a strong advanced centre which cannot be broken, and which greatly blocks in the Black forces.

*(d)* Perhaps the best course now left to him, for if P to Q 3, the Q P would by-and-by become a weak point, and if P to K B 4, the reply is P to K 5.

*(e)* Mr. Wayte's style in this match is characterised by a sound boldness which has, we think, been much developed by his opportunities for constant practice in London with the best players, and which also had a great deal to do with his success at the last Counties Chess Meeting at Bath.

*(f)* He ought rather, we believe, to play Kt to K Kt sq, and if White continued with P to K B 4, then P to B 3.

*(g)* Good, the Black Queen is obliged now to retreat, for fear of being lost.

*(h)* P to B 5 would be more troublesome to Black, for if P takes P, 22 P takes P, Kt takes B P, then 23 B to Kt 4 would win a piece.

*(i)* Kt to K sq, with the object of going to Q 3 or B 3, looks at first sight stronger; as, however, Black could then double his Rooks on the King's file, there would be nothing in it.

*(j)* Mr. Thorold struggles hard to get out of his difficulties, but the skilful steadiness with which White maintains his advantage proves too much for him.

*(k)* Here we think he might safely have played P to K R 4, threatening B to Q 2. Black's only way then to avoid the loss of the exchange would be to move his King, whereupon White could proceed with B to Q sq, winning the K P, for he had nothing to fear from the answer P to K Kt 4.

*(l)* This Kt might as well have been off the board for the last 21 moves. If, instead of bringing it back to its square, Black had played P to K 5, the reply B to Kt 4 would have led to the loss of the K P in a short time.

*(m)* The Bishop should go to Kt 4 at once.

*(n)* He could also take B with R, for if P retakes, mate follows directly.

*(o)* Forced, because White threatens mate in four moves by checking at R 4, and then sacrificing the Rook.

*(p)* The finish is very pretty. Mr. Wayte of course intends to play Q to R 4, and Black has no other way to prevent it.

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## GAME CCCXXV.

Ninth Game, played January 21, 1885.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 4 | 25 Kt to B 2 (*g*) | B to Q B 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to K 3 | 26 Q to K 2 | B to Q 2 |
| 3 P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 27 B to K 4 (*h*) | P to K B 4 |
| 4 B to K 2 | P to Q B 4 | 28 B to Kt 7 | Q tks P |
| 5 Castles | P to Q Kt 3 (*a*) | 29 R to Q B 3 | Q to Q 5 |
| 6 P to Q Kt 3 | B to K 2 | 30 Q to K B 3 | B to K 3 (*i*) |
| 7 P to Q B 4 | Castles | 31 P to R 3 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 8 B to Kt 2 | B to Kt 2 | 32 R to Q 3 | Q to R 8 ch |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 33 R to Q sq | B tks Kt ch |
| 10 R to Q B sq | R to Q B sq | 34 K tks B | Q to Kt 7 ch |
| 11 P to K R 3 (*b*) | P to Q R 3 | 35 K to Kt sq | Kt to B 3 |
| 12 B P tks P | K P tks P | 36 P to Q Kt 4 | B to Kt 6 |
| 13 Kt to K 5 | Q to Q 3 (*c*) | 37 R to Q 8 ch | K to B 2 |
| 14 P to K B 4 | P to Q Kt 4 (*d*) | 38 B tks P (*j*) | Q tks P |
| 15 P tks P | Q tks P | 39 Q to Kt 7 ch | K to Kt 3 |
| 16 R to K B 3 | Q to Kt 3 | 40 Q tks P | Q to B 8 ch |
| 17 R to K Kt 3 | K R to Q sq | 41 Q to B sq | Q to B 2 |
| 18 Kt to K Kt 4 | P to Q 5 (*e*) | 42 R to Q 4 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt tks Kt ch | B tks Kt | 43 Q to Q 3 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 20 Kt to K 4 | B to K 2 | 44 P to Kt 4 | B to B 7 |
| 21 B to Q 3 | Kt to Kt 5 (*f*) | 45 Q to B 4 | Kt to B 5 |
| 22 R tks R | B tks R | 46 K to R 2 | B to Q 6 (*k*) |
| 23 B tks Q P | R tks B | 47 Q to B 5 | Q to Kt sq |
| 24 P tks R | Q tks P ch | 48 R to Q 6 ch | |

And White wins.

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) Notwithstanding appearances, this is quite safe, for White can gain nothing by either Kt to K 5 or checking with the Bp.

(*b*) The symmetrical course of the opening is now for the first time varied, but we doubt the expediency of this move, and should prefer B to Q 3 or P to Q R 3.

(*c*) White's departure from the normal line of play is certainly puzzling; was this, however, the best method of meeting it? Taking the Kt was perhaps unadvisable, but B to Q 3, followed by Kt to K 2, looks good enough.

(*d*) This gives him the advantage of a badly isolated Pawn. K R to Q sq seems to be at least harmless, yet we do not much like Black's position.

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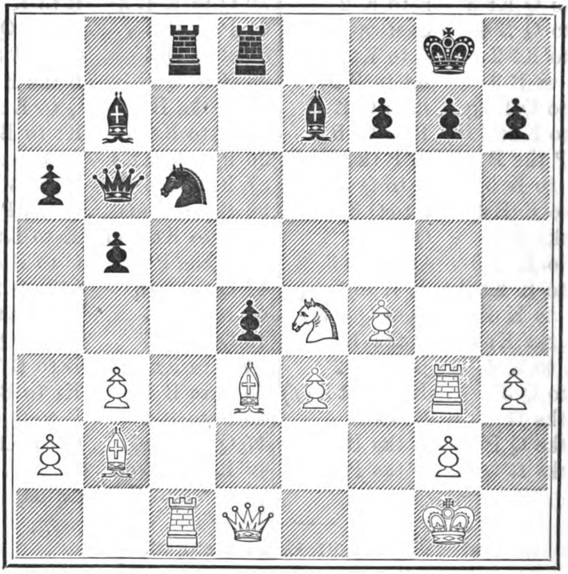
*(e)* Mr. Thorold has now cleverly obtained a strong attack, and the best way to meet it appears to be to play the K to B sq, though that is not entirely satisfactory. The text move loses time, and lets in White's Q Kt.

*(f)* We give a diagram of the position here, which is a difficult one for both parties. The text move involves the loss of the exchange, but what was Black's proper course? Some of our readers will perhaps be able to supply the answer.

Position after White's 21st move.

BLACK (MR. WAYTE.)



WHITE (MR. THOROLD.)

*(g)* K to R 2 is stronger, for if then Kt takes B, R takes Kt, and Black dare not take Kt with Q; if on the other hand Kt takes P, White replies with Q to B 2.

*(h)* White cannot save the B P, for if 27 P to B 5, then Q to R 8 ch, 28 Q to B sq, Q to K 4, 29 R to B 3 (if R to Kt 4, Kt takes B &c.), B to B 3, recovering the exchange.

*(i)* He would gain nothing by taking the R P, for White would force the exchange of pieces by R to Q 3, and win back the Pawn afterwards.

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*(j)* In a match game Mr. Thorold is wise not to risk anything, but in an ordinary one we are sure he would have gone in for attack here by Q takes P.

*(k)* Pretty, though unavailing. Mr. Wayte has fought his uphill game most ably, and only the solid steadiness of his opponent has prevented him from recovering himself.

## GAME CCCXXVI.

Tenth Game, played January 22, 1885.

(Three Knights' Game.)

| WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Rev. W. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 23 R tks Kt | R to K 2 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 24 Q to B 5 (*i*) | R to Kt 2 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | P to Q 3 (*a*) | 25 Q R to Q 6 | R to K 4 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | B to K Kt 5 | 26 Q to B 3 | R to Kt 4 |
| 5 P tks P (*b*) | B tks Kt | 27 R tks Q B P (*j*) | Q to K 4 |
| 6 Q tks B (*c*) | P tks P | 28 P to Q B 3 | P to K R 4 |
| 7 B to K Kt 5 | B to Kt 5 | 29 R to K B 5 (*k*) | R tks R |
| 8 B to Kt 5 ch (*d*) | P to B 3 | 30 Q tks R (*l*) | Q to B 5 |
| 9 B to B 4 | Q Kt to Q 2 | 31 Q tks Q (*m*) | Kt tks Q |
| 10 Castles (K R) | B tks Kt (*e*) | 32 B to B sq (*n*) | R to Kt 3 |
| 11 Q tks B | Castles | 33 R tks R | K tks R |
| 12 Q R to Q sq | Q to Q B 2 | 34 P to K Kt 3 | Kt to K 3 |
| 13 P to K B 3 (*f*) | P to Q Kt 4 | 35 P to Q R 4 | P tks P |
| 14 B to K 2 | P to K R 3 | 36 B tks P | Kt to B 4 |
| 15 B to K 3 | P to Q R 3 (*g*) | 37 B to Kt 5 | Kt tks P (*o*) |
| 16 Q to K sq | K to R 2 | 38 B to Q 3 (*p*) | K to B 4 |
| 17 Q to K R 4 | R to K Kt sq | 39 K to Kt 2 | K to K 4 |
| 18 K to R sq | Q R to K sq | 40 K to B 3 | Kt to B 4 |
| 19 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 41 B to B 2 | P to B 3 |
| 20 B tks P | Kt to K 4 (*h*) | 42 P to R 3 | K to Q 4 |
| 21 B tks R P | Kt to Kt 3 | And the game was finally drawn. | |
| 22 Q to R 3 | P tks B | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* A sound defence, and therefore suitable for a match game, though promising dulness.

*(b)* Black should have taken the Pawn last move, for this ought to give his opponent a slight advantage.

*(c)* P takes B is preferable, for then P takes P, 7 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, 8 B to K Kt 5, B to K 2 (best), 9 Castles ch, K to K sq, 10 B to R 2, and White has a little the best of it.

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*(d)* This gives the enemy time. P to Q R 3 now would either force the Bishop to retire or take the Kt, in which latter case Black would be left with two Knights against two Bishops, and with a very cramped position.

*(e)* He would do better, we think, to keep the B, and play Q to B 2.

*(f)* Defensive tactics like these are unnecessary where there is scope for attack, and White, we believe, had here the prospect of obtaining a powerful one by playing Q to K R 3. Obviously, Black could not then take the K P without losing a piece; if he tried P to K R 3, there would follow 14 B takes R P, P takes B, 15 Q takes P, Kt to R 2, 16 R to Q 3 and wins; or if 13 ... Kt to Kt 3, then 14 B takes Kt, P takes B (best, if Kt takes B, 15 Q to Kt 4, P to Kt 3, 16 Q to Kt 5 and wins), 15 Q to R 6, Q R to Q sq (best), 16 B to Q 3, R to Q 3, 17 P to K B 4, with a winning game.

*(g)* The object of this move is, of course, to guard the Q Kt P, which is threatened by the Bishop.

*(h)* An error which loses a Pawn. White has now again all the elements of a successful attack.

*(i)* The proper continuation here seems to be Q R to Q 6, as it was important to keep the Queen bearing on the R P; if Black then played P to B 4, White could reply with B to B 3, and afterwards perhaps P to K Kt 4, for if the B K then went to Kt 2, Q to R 5 threatened fatal consequences.

*(j)* We do not know what Black intended to do if White had now advanced P to K R 4, but it appears to us like a winning move. The position is so interesting that we represent it on a diagram. (See next page.)

*(k)* Mr. Thorold has with much *élan* and ability overcome some of his difficulties, and now menaces a formidable assault. It was therefore prudent for White to force the exchange of pieces, yet he might perhaps with safety have taken the Q R P, since Black could not play Kt to R 5 for fear of mate.

*(l)* Taking with the Pawn is stronger, for if then Kt to B 5, the B retires to B sq, threatening P to K Kt 3.

*(m)* He should not have exchanged Queens, but simply captured the Q R P. If then Q to B 8 ch, 32 B to B sq, Q takes Kt P, White wins a piece by 33 Q takes P ch, K to Kt sq, 34 R checks, Kt to B sq, 35 Q to Q B 5.

*(n)* It was enticing to keep the Kt out of his game, and to retain a lien upon the united Pawns; nevertheless, we think that by 32 B to B 3, R to Kt 3, 33 R to B 7, K to Kt 2 (best), 34 P to K Kt 3, Kt to K 3 (best, for if Kt to Q 6, 35 B takes P, R to B 3, 36 K to Kt sq, Kt takes P, 37 P to K 5, and wins), 35 R to R 7, White's chances of victory would be much increased.

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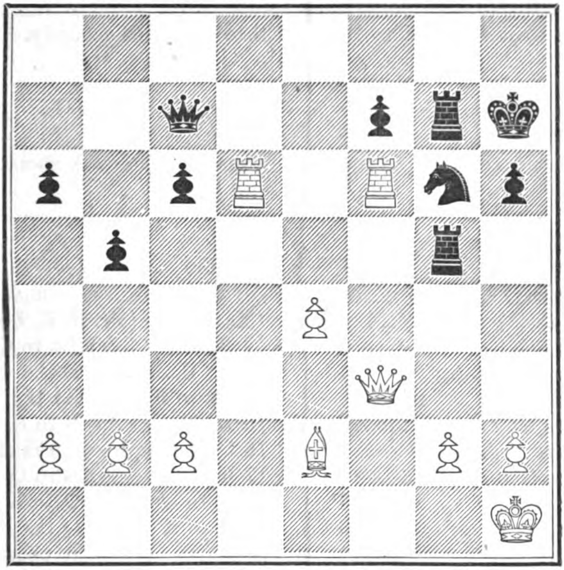
*(o)* As good as anything else, for had he kept the Kt where it was, White would have won eventually by bringing up his King.

*(p)* A miscalculation apparently. B takes P must win, and even at his next move B to B 2 would repair the error.

Position after Black's 26th move.

BLACK (MR. THOROLD.)



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

## GAME CCCXXVII.

Played recently at Bristol.

(Centre Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Amateur.) | BLACK. (Mr. J. Burt.) |
|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P tks P |
| 3 Q tks P | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Q to K 3 | B to Kt 5 ch |
| 5 P to Q B 3 | B to R 4 |
| 6 B to Q 3 (*a*) | B to Kt 3 |
| 7 Q to Kt 3 | Q to B 3 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 (*b*) | P to Q 3 (*c*) |
| 9 B to K Kt 5 | Q to Kt 3 (*d*) |
| 10 Kt to R 4 | Q to K 3 |
| 11 Kt to B 5 (*e*) | |

And White draws.

### Notes by W. T. Pierce.

(*a*) It is better to play Q to Kt 3 before bringing out the K B, then in answer to Q to B 3 White can reply B to K Kt 5.

(*b*) If B to K Kt 5 now, Black wins a P by B takes P ch.

(*c*) Q to Kt 3 would lead to an even game.

(*d*) Courting danger. Q to K 3 at once is quite safe.

(*e*) This secures a draw, and is perhaps the best course at White's disposal. The Q must return to Kt 3 and White returns the Kt to R 4. If K to B sq, 12 B to R 6 wins speedily.

## GAME CCCXXVIII.

Played at the Meeting of the Counties Chess Association at Manchester in 1882.

(French Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Fish.) | BLACK. (Mr. R. K. Leather.) | WHITE. (Mr. Fish.) | BLACK. (Mr. R. K. Leather.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 3 | 12 P to Q R 3 (*e*) | Kt to Q 5 (*f*) |
| 2 P to Q Kt 3 (*a*) | P to Q 4 | 13 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt |
| 3 P tks P | P tks P | 14 Kt to K 2 | Kt tks Kt |
| 4 B to Kt 2 | Kt to K B 3 (*b*) | 15 B tks Kt | B to K B 4 (*g*) |
| 5 Kt to K B 3 | B to K 2 | 16 Q to B sq ? | R tks B (*h*) |
| 6 P to Q B 4 ? | Castles | 17 K tks R | B to Q 6 ch |
| 7 P tks P (*c*) | Kt tks P | 18 K to Q sq | Q to K 2 |
| 8 B to B 4 | B to B 3 (*d*) | 19 R to K sq | Q tks R ch |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 | R to K sq ch | 20 K tks Q | R checks |
| 10 K to B sq | Kt to B 5 | 21 K to Q sq | B tks B P |
| 11 Q to B 2 | Kt to Q B 3 | 22 Resigns. | |

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) This has been tried before in the French opening, but not been found to answer, because sooner or later White must play P to Q 4 blocking his B at Kt 2, or else suffer Black to play P to Q 5.

(*b*) There is no reason why the Q P should not go on at once.

(*c*) Injudicious, the best course was to bring B to K 2 and then Castle.

(*d*) A good move, yielding an immediate advantage.

(*e*) Losing valuable time; R to K sq was apparently safe enough.

(*f*) B to Kt 5 was also very strong.

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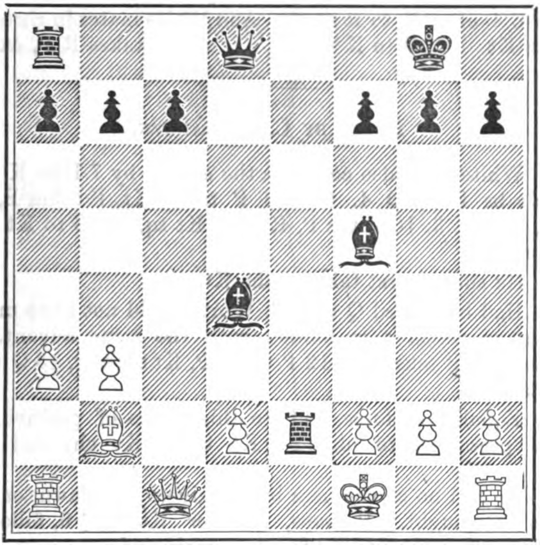
(*g*) Cleverly played, and winning at least a Pawn, whatever White does.

(*h*) Excellent, and leading to a beautiful termination. If now 17 B takes B, Q takes B, 18 K takes R, B to Q 6 ch, 19 K to B 3 (if 19 K to Q sq, then Q to Kt 5 ch, 20 P to B 3, Q takes Kt P and wins), P to K R 4, 20 P to K R 3 (forced), P to R 5, 21 R or Q to K sq, Q to Q 4 ch, 22 K to Kt 4, Q to B 4 ch, 23 K takes P, Q to B 5 ch, 24 P to Kt 4, P to Kt 4 ch, 25 K to R 5, K to R 2, and wins. We give a diagram of the situation after Black's 16th move.

Black (Mr. Leather.)



White (Mr. Fish.)

## GAME CCCXXIX.

The two following games were played in the blindfold exhibition given by Mr. Blackburne at Melbourne on Jan. 8th, 1885.

(Danish Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Witton.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Witton.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 3 P to Q B 3 | P tks P |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 4 B to Q B 4 | Kt to K B 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Kt tks P | Kt to Q B 3 | 19 B tks Kt | Q tks B |
| 6 Kt to K B 3 | B to Q Kt 5 | 20 Q R to Q sq | Q tks Q Kt P |
| 7 Castles (*a*) | P to Q 3 | 21 Q tks P | Q tks Q R P |
| 8 B to K Kt 5 | B to K 3 (*b*) | 22 R to Q 2 | Q to Q R 4 (*f*) |
| 9 B tks B | P tks B | 23 K R to Q sq | Q to K B 4 |
| 10 Q to Kt 3 | Q to K 2 (*c*) | 24 Q to K Kt 3 | P to Q R 4 (*g*) |
| 11 Kt to Q 5 | P tks Kt | 25 R to Q 7 | Q to K B 3 |
| 12 P tks P | Kt to K 4 | 26 P to K R 4 | P to K R 3 (*h*) |
| 13 Q tks B | Castles K R (*d*) | 27 R from Q to Q 6 | Q to R 8 ch |
| 14 Kt to Q 4 | P to Q B 4 (*e*) | 28 K to R 2 | P to Q R 5 (*i*) |
| 15 P tks P *en p.* | P tks P | 29 R to K Kt 6 | R to K Kt sq |
| 16 Kt tks P | Kt tks Kt | 30 Q to B 4 | K R to K B sq |
| 17 Q to B 4 ch | K to R sq | And White mates in three moves | |
| 18 Q tks Kt | Q to K 4 | by R takes R P, &c. | |

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) White may also continue the attack by 7 P to K 5, for if the reply be P to Q 4, then 8 P takes Kt, P takes B, 9 Q to K 2 ch, B to K 3, 10 P tks P, R to K Kt sq, 11 B to Kt 5, with a fine game.

(*b*) He should first take off the Kt.

(*c*) Had he played Q to Q 2, White could not have made the pretty move which now follows with the same advantage, *e.g.* 11 Kt to Q 5, P takes Kt, 12 P takes P, Kt takes P, 13 Q takes P, Q to B 2, &c.

(*d*) Equality of force, and we think also of position, might still be preserved to him by Kt takes Kt ch, and Castles Q R.

(*e*) He had no choice here but to give up a Pawn, or submit to a fatal onslaught. Perhaps, however, Kt to Q 6, followed by Kt to B 4 was preferable to the course adopted.

(*f*) Black loses too many moves by these vagaries of his Queen. It was useless going to this square, since it was evident that White intended to double his Rooks; the Queen should therefore have retreated to B 2.

(*g*) Apparently unconscious of the gathering storm. There was still time to defend himself by P to K R 3, and then R to B 2 if the adverse Rook went to Q 7.

(*h*) Even now R to B 2 is not too late.

(*i*) Q R to K sq would prolong the struggle, but it is rare for an opponent to escape when once Mr. Blackburne gets such a position as this.

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## GAME CCCXXX.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Lush.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Lush.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q 4 | 13 K R to K sq | Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 2 P tks P | Q tks P | 14 P to Q B 4 | Q R to Q B sq (*e*) |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Q to Q R 4 (*a*) | 15 Q R to Q sq | P to K R 5 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | P to Q B 3 | 16 B to K B 4 | Q to K 2 |
| 5 Kt to K B 3 | B to K Kt 5 | 17 P to Q 5 (*f*) | Q B P tks P |
| 6 B to Q 3 | P to K 3 | 18 P tks P | Kt tks P |
| 7 Castles | B to Q 3 (*b*) | 19 B to Q Kt 5 | Kt to K B 3 (*g*) |
| 8 P to K R 3 | P to K R 4 (*c*) | 20 B to Q 6 | Q to Q sq |
| 9 Kt to K 4 | Q to Q B 2 | 21 Q to K B 5 | Q to K 2 (*h*) |
| 10 Kt tks B ch | Q tks Kt | 22 Q to Q 3 | Q to Q sq |
| 11 B to K 3 | B tks Kt (*d*) | 23 R tks P ch | Black resigns. |
| 12 Q tks B | Kt to B 3 | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) It is a moot point whether Q to Q sq or Q to Q R 4 is the best play here.

(*b*) Kt to B 3 is stronger, preventing, White from gaining time by Kt to K 4.

(*c*) Specious and pretty, but unsound, for if, after Kt to K 4, the B retires to B 2, White wins a piece by B to Q 2, and if the Q supports the B, by taking it he nullifies the attack.

(*d*) Necessary now, and it gives White the advantage of two Bishops against two Knights.

(*e*) We consider that practically White has a won game here, for Black dare not Castle on either side, and yet he seems to have nothing better to do.

(*f*) Finely played. This whole game is a capital specimen of Mr. Blackburne's blindfold skill.

(*g*) Kt to Kt 3 was preferable as giving an outlet for the Queen, but it would have been merely a *pis aller*.

(*h*) Forced; a more hopeless situation we think we have never seen.

## GAME CCCXXXI.

Played over the board in the Melbourne Chess Club.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Burns.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.) | WHITE. (Mr. Burns.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 4 | P to K 3 | 3 P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 4 | 4 B to Q 3 | B to Q 3 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | P to Q B 4 | Castles |
| 6 | Castles | P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7 | Kt to B 3 | B to Kt 2 |
| 8 | P to Q Kt 3 | Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 9 | B to Kt 2 | Q to K 2 |
| 10 | Q R to B sq (*a*) | P tks P |
| 11 | P tks P | Q R to Q sq |
| 12 | P to K 4 (*b*) | P to K 4 |
| 13 | P to Q 5 | Q Kt to B 4 |
| 14 | B to Kt sq | B to R 3 |
| 15 | Kt to Q 2 | P to Kt 3 (*c*) |
| 16 | P to Kt 3 (*d*) | B to B sq |
| 17 | Kt to Kt 5 | B to R 6 |
| 18 | R to K sq | Kt to Kt 5 |
| 19 | P to B 3 | Kt to R 3 (*e*) |
| 20 | Kt tks R P (*f*) | Q to Kt 4 |
| 21 | Kt to B 6 | R to R sq |
| 22 | Kt to B sq | Kt to R 5 |
| 23 | B to R sq | P to K B 4 |
| 24 | B tks P (*g*) | B tks B |
| 25 | Kt tks B | P to B 5 |
| 26 | Q to Q 4 (*h*) | B tks Kt |
| 27 | K tks B | P tks P |
| 28 | P tks P | Q R to K sq |
| 29 | K to Kt 2 ! | R tks Kt |
| 30 | R to K B sq | Q to R 4 |
| 31 | P to B 4 (*i*) | Q R to K sq |
| 32 | B to B 2 (*j*) | Q Kt to B 4 |
| 33 | B to Q sq | Kt to Kt 5 |
| 34 | R to R sq | R tks K P (*k*) |
| 35 | Q tks R | Q tks R ch |
| 36 | K tks R | Kt to B 7 ch |
| 37 | K to Kt 2 | K Kt tks Q |

And Black wins in a few more moves.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN..

(*a*) Mr. Blackburne's two last moves form a distinct departure from the classical continuation by P to B 4 and Kt to B 3. He tried this variation in the celebrated game with Mr. Zukertort in the London Tourney of 1883 (See B. C. M. vol. 3 p. 210), whereupon the latter in a similar position to the present one replied with Kt to Q Kt 5, and that we believe to be the correct line here; at any rate R to K sq was much better than R to Q B sq.

(*b*) This seems to have the effect of weakening his centre and letting in the adverse Kt; he could still advantageously play Kt to Q Kt 5.

(*c*) Intending Kt to R 4 and P to K B 4. Black now gets the attack completely into his own hands.

(*d*) In view of the dangers threatening, we should be disposed (incorrect though it looks) to proceed by 16 P to K R 3, Kt to R 4, 17 P to K Kt 4, Kt to B 5, 18 Q to B 3 &c. as giving the best chance of a defence.

(*e*) The Kt had gone to Kt 5 no doubt to tempt the B P on. Mr. Blackburne we are told was inclined to play Kt to R 5 instead of retiring, but he wisely dismissed it as unsound.

(*f*) It was more prudent to take the B.

(*g*) The row of pieces on White's royal rank is remarkable. Having a Pawn to the good, he might perhaps now justifiably try to break the attack, and get one of his own by 24 P to B 5, B takes P ch (if Kt takes P, then P to B 4, and if P takes P, Q to Q 4), 25 R takes B, P takes R (best), 26 B takes P, &c. At any rate he could have simply taken P with P at move 24, and then the K P.

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(*h*) The Kt should retreat to Q 3. If then B takes Kt, 27 R takes B, P tks P, 28 P to K R 3, and we prefer White's game.

(*i*) Mr. Blackburne's last move was not good, and he afterwards pointed out that Mr. Burns could have won a piece here by 31 R to B 2, and 32 R to R sq.

(*j*) R to B 2, compelling the Q to go to Kt 5, or the Kt to B 2, was still the proper course.

(*k*) Obviously a decisive stroke.

## "A PAWN'S ROOM MAY BE BETTER THAN ITS COMPANY."

"Good evening, Smith. Are you for another match?"

"Yes, certainly: but I should like you to change the odds, Jones."

Now Jones was about the strongest player in our club, and had been playing Smith at Pawn and two. Jones had quite as good an opinion of his own play and Chess knowledge as it deserved: Smith, a quiet man, often surprised us with some of the curiosities of Chess, into which he was a diligent searcher.

"Oh!" said Jones, "I am quite willing to give more. You were decidedly beaten last match, you know."

"Yes, but you study these openings and have such book-knowledge. I should like to have you out of the books. Besides the absence of a Pawn is not an unmixed disadvantage: perhaps the contrary. I said I wanted you to 'change the odds,' not to 'give more.' I will receive Pawn and two from you, but will also play minus a Pawn, removing which Pawn I please, but I don't tell you which beforehand."

"That sounds absurd: two moves and a Pawn must be better to receive than two moves in the long run: a Pawn is a Pawn. But stay"—he was placing his men meanwhile—"you could remove Rook's Pawn and take my Rook in two moves!"

"I didn't think of that: let us bar Rook's Pawn, and try the displacement I propose. We can settle how many games we play when we see how it works."

Smith had a look that made some of us suspect he had some plan for showing Jones he did not know everything. But Jones was slow to suspect a joke upon his wise self; so he said:

"Well, well; let's begin. I ought to win, of course."

But he didn't win: nor after one game did he think it worth while to continue the match.

It may amuse some readers of the B. C. M. (though the experienced will of course know the study) to find out which Pawn Smith removed, and how he won. W. C. G.

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# Obituary.

North of England Chess has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. M. Bateson Wood, the President of the Manchester Chess Club. Men of Mr. Wood's stamp are of invaluable service in keeping the "sacred fire" burning in provincial Chess circles, and it is needless to say that his worth was fully appreciated by his Chess-playing townsmen. The following tribute to his memory appeared in the Chess department of the Manchester *Weekly Post* on the 28th February, and it affords us a melancholy pleasure to give it a more permanent record in the pages of the British Chess Magazine.

## Death of Mr. Bateson Wood.

A heavy blow has this week fallen upon the Manchester Chess Club, and its effects have been felt, more or less, by every other Chess organization in the city. We refer to the death of Mr. Matthew Bateson Wood, the honoured president of the club. The sad event, which took place on Sunday last, was not entirely unlooked for, the rapid decline of Mr. Wood's health having been only too painfully evident for months past; but the announcement of his death caused, nevertheless, almost as great a shock as if he had been unexpectedly taken away. Mr. Wood had such an ardent and deep-rooted love of Chess, and took such a prominent part in every local movement relating to the game, that some may have been tempted to place him amongst the few who make the practice and study of Chess the main occupation of their leisure hours. It is, however, well known that he took a more serious view of life. As will be seen from the brief sketch of his career given below, he was a very busy and much-esteemed member of the legal profession, and a most active supporter of several important charitable and philanthropical institutions. There can, in fact, be no doubt that in the course of his well-spent life of nearly sixty-two years Mr. Wood has done more than could fairly have been expected of any one man towards promoting the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men. In his character there was a happy blending of ability and tact with geniality, courtesy, and other qualities which win respect; and it is admitted on all hands that by his death Manchester has lost one of her most worthy citizens.

Just twelve months ago yesterday Mr. Wood presided at the formal opening of the present rooms of the Manchester Chess

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Club, and in the presence of a large gathering of local Chess-players gave a very complete history of the club. The first mention he made of his own connection with Manchester Chess occurred in his reference to the visit of the now defunct British Chess Association in 1857, when he was appointed on the local committee, but he must have been a member of the club some years before that. In 1871 Mr. Wood was elected president of the club, a position which he occupied until his death, excepting during the year 1876, when for special reasons he gave way to Mr. Baddeley. He was also president of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club from the year 1879 until the annual meeting in October last, resigning then much against the wish of the members, who, however, retained his services as a member of the committee. He was president of the Counties Chess Association on the occasion of its visit to Manchester in 1882, and he was elected on the council of the recently established British Chess Association. Mr. Wood, though he did not occupy a place in the very front rank of local experts, was, when at his best, an ingenious and a fairly strong player, and as a rule was selected to play in the club matches. His name appears in the team of ten players which represented Lancashire in the match with Yorkshire in 1871. Though he abhorred long games, he was not a "skittle" player, always having a definite plan of operations, and putting as much finish into his play as could well be expected with the short time-limit he allowed himself. We have heard him maintain that Chess should be regarded as an exercise in quickness of decision as well as in depth of calculation. He was a liberal donor of prizes, both to the Manchester club and the Athenæum. In matters relating to organization and management his services were invaluable. This was especially the case during the crisis which ended in the migration of the Manchester club to its present quarters, and the very successful organization of the Lancashire team in the recent match with Yorkshire may be mentioned as another instance in which Mr. Wood's remarkable tact and good judgment were brought into play for the good of local Chess.

Mr. Wood died on Sunday last, as already stated, at his residence, Fallowfield House, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a member of an old family of Wesleyan Methodists. His grandfather, the Rev. James Wood, one of Wesley's coadjutors, who was stationed as superintendent at Oldham street Chapel, with Adam Clarke and Jabez Bunting, in 1804-5, was president of the Conference held in London in 1800, and of that held in Bristol in 1808. His father was the Rev. Robert Wood, another well-known Wesleyan minister. Mr. Bateson Wood



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was born in Liverpool on May 23rd, 1823, when his father was stationed at the Brunswick Chapel in that city. In 1832 his father was appointed superintendent of the Oxford Place Circuit, Leeds, and during his three years' ministration his son was educated at the Grammar School of that town. In 1835 the Rev. Mr. Wood was stationed as superintendent of the Grosvenor street Circuit, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Upon removing to Manchester his son was placed in the Grammar School, where under Dr. Jeremiah Smith he finished his education. On leaving school he was, in 1838, articled to Mr. Thomas Potter, solicitor, of Princess street. At Trinity Term, 1844, he was admitted to practice as a solicitor, and in the same year became a partner with Mr. Potter, whose daughter he had just married. The firm continued under the name of Messrs. Potter and Wood until Mr. Potter's death in 1864; from which period Mr. Bateson Wood carried on the business alone until a few years since he took into partnership, first, Mr. J. S. H. Atkinson (since retired), and subsequently his nephew, Mr. R. W. Williamson (son of Professor Williamson), who is now the only representative of the firm. In connection with his profession it may be mentioned that in 1870 Mr. Wood succeeded Mr. George Taylor as president of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association, and in 1875 he succeeded Mr. James Street as treasurer to the Association, an office which he held until his death. He was likewise a member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom (of which he was once offered the presidency) and of the Solicitors' Benevolent Institution. Outside his profession Mr. Wood was a most benevolent and active citizen. He was chairman for some years of the committee of the Southern Hospital for Women and Children, Chorlton-on-Medlock; honorary secretary of the Institution for Diseases of the Ear, in Byrom street; and a member of the committee of the Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables. In the last-named he was particularly active, giving half a day every week to personally solacing the poor inmates of Mauldeth Hall. He was likewise always to the front in promoting any movement for the social and moral welfare of working men and women. He took a prominent part in the establishment of coffee taverns and kindred organizations, and as chairman of the Working Men's Clubs Association Committee, since its formation in 1876, he was really the originator of the now popular "Concerts for Workpeople." Mr. Wood's elder sister is Mrs. Mary Anne Everett Green, the well-known writer on historical subjects. Another sister is the wife of Dr. Adam S. Farrar, canon residentiary of Durham, and Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Durham.

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The remains of Mr. Wood were interred yesterday in the graveyard attached to Birch Church, Rusholme, and they now rest with those of his wife, who died in May, 1863. So numerous were the funeral wreaths that the coffin was scarcely visible. In addition to the deceased's relatives and more intimate friends, there were present representatives of the various institutions with which Mr. Wood was connected, the church being almost full. Among the members of the local Chess clubs who attended were Mr. R. Marriott, secretary of the Manchester Chess Club; Mr. T. Higginbotham, vice-president, and Mr. F. J. Hamel, the secretary of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club; Mr. H. Jones, Mr. S. Cohen, Dr. Hewitt, Mr. J. Hicks, Mr. J. Riddel, Mr. T. B. Wilson, Mr. J. Dakin, and Mr. C. A. Dust. The service was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Anson. As a token of respect for the memory of their late president the members of the Manchester Chess Club decided not to open the club-room yesterday until after the funeral, and early in the week a letter of condolence was forwarded on their behalf to the family of Mr. Wood.

## Death of Mr. S. H. Nash.

Mr. Burt writes us as follows:—Doubtless some of your readers will regret to hear of the death of Mr. S. H. Nash, late of Oxford. It will be remembered that Mr. Nash represented his University in the Inter-university Match in 1883. His play in that contest was not of a very high order, but he had made considerable progress since, and bid fair at no distant day, if he had been spared, to be a strong opponent for the best players. On the 25th February he played in the match Bristol *v.* Bath, and won his game, of a strong opponent of the latter city, after a stubborn defence of four hours' duration. I received a letter from him on the 25th saying he was "afraid" he would be unable to keep his appointment here with me the following evening as he had a cold, apparently thinking little of it. Death claimed him on the 9th at the early age of 22.

A local paper speaks of him in the following terms:—For a young player, Mr. Nash was unusually strong, being well up in the openings: and his brilliant style and far-sighted combinations made him a dangerous opponent to more experienced players. Added to his skill as a Chess-player, his gentle disposition and quiet, unassuming manners made the subject of this notice an especial favourite; and we feel sure his loss will be equally felt in the Chess circles of Oxford and elsewhere as in those of the immediate neighbourhood.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—The Chess-players of New Orleans have sent us a circular announcing their intention of holding an International Chess Congress at that city this month in connection with the Universal Exhibition which was recently opened there, provided they were able to collect sufficient funds by March 15th. As we only received the circular, which is dated February 7th, on March 13th, and as the fighting was to begin on April 7th, we must fain remark that the promoters of the undertaking entered far too late into the field, and have given the Chess world much too short a notice to hope for a great success. For an event of this magnitude a preliminary announcement should have been issued six months ago at least, and the final programme quite three months before it took place. No prospective entrant on this side of the Atlantic would have been well able to reach New Orleans in time for the fray at the date when the circular came to hand, so that the Congress, instead of being international, can only now be a national one; but as such, it has our best wishes, though we regret to learn from his own pen that Mr. Steinitz will be unable to take part in it. The circular, in alluding to that master's residence in the country, and to Mr. Zukertort's recent visit, mentions that American Chess has been greatly benefited thereby, and that the large increase during the last five years in the number of Chess-players and Chess journals throughout America warrants the belief that the Congress will be well supported. The programme includes a Grand Tournament, open to all comers at a moderate entrance fee, with a first prize of not less than five hundred dollars, and others in proportion; a Minor Tourney, exclusively for those who receive odds from first class players; a Problem Tourney, with suitable prizes; a Congress of Chess-players, to take appropriate action in the interests of American Chess; and finally a Book of the Congress to record its games, problems, and proceedings. Every subscriber of five dollars and upward, or group of subscribers forwarding that amount, will receive a copy of the book, and a free admission ticket to the Congress during the period of its being held.

The old New York Chess Club has removed to more commodious quarters at the Café Logeling, No. 49, Bowery, and has consequently received a large accession of members. Its fifteenth annual tourney lately closed, the result being that for the two highest prizes there was a tie between Messrs. Angresius and Doyle. Messrs. Vorrath, Stark, and Schmidt tied for the three next prizes. Mr. Johnson won the sixth, Mr. Fitch the seventh, and Mr. Werner the eighth.

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The annual dinner of the Manhattan Club took place on Feb. 28th, when the prizes won at its recent handicap tourney were presented. We have already stated that the first prize was gained by Mr. Delmar, and the second by Mr. Hanham. The third went to Mr. Rothschild, the fourth to Captain Mackenzie, and the fifth was divided between Messrs. Baird and Simonson.

Mr. Steinitz has again paid a visit to Baltimore, and played a series of three games with Mr. Sellman, winning them all. He also had four opponents in a simultaneous blindfold *séance*, all of whom were defeated in an hour and forty-five minutes. Some off-hand games on even terms and at odds likewise resulted in the success of the visitor.

A Chess meeting and festival was held at the Elizabeth Club, New Jersey, on Washington's birthday, and a team of thirty-one players opposed Mr. Steinitz simultaneously, but they all succumbed to his skill in four and a half hours.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* announces the death of Morphy's mother, a talented Creole lady, which took place in that city on February eleventh.

Australia.—Mr. Blackburne at the end of January gave an exhibition of blindfold Chess at a place called Warrambool, where he had ten opponents, of whom he defeated seven: the other three, Messrs. Flaxman, Heaver, and Lyons, succeeded in drawing their games.

On January 27th Mr. Blackburne gave a blindfold exhibition at Hamilton. He had six antagonists, five of whom were vanquished, but Mr. Clarke of Merino drew his game. On February 7th Mr. Blackburne encountered twenty opponents in simultaneous play at Melbourne, winning eighteen games, and drawing with Messrs. Crewe and Simpson.

France.—Ten players are taking part in the final pool of the annual handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence, viz., Messrs. Clerc, De Rivière, Macaulay, and Taubenhaus of Class I., Messrs. Chatard, Mourinick, Vossen, and Weissmann of Class II., and Messrs. Boitelle and Richsmann of Class III. M. Taubenhaus, having scored eight games, with only one more to play, has the best chance of first prize.

On the 10th ult. a grand banquet, presided over by the Marquis d' Andigné and M. Cozette, was held to celebrate the fusion of the Grand Cercle of Paris with the Cercle des Echecs.

Italy.—The January-February double number of the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, being the first under the new editorship, came to hand at the beginning of last month. It is adorned with a figurative cover representing the goddess Caïssa holding a Chess-board on her lap supported by a Cupid. On the first page is a likeness of the former deceased editor Sig. Borgi, followed by a

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memoir of him from the pen of Sig. Orsini, together with two of Sig. Borgi's games. The present state of the Paris and Vienna match is illustrated by diagrams, a learned article upon Salvio by Signor Dubois is continued from a former number, and there is a translation of Mr. Potter's article in *Land and Water* on the Allgaier-Thorold opening. A well selected assortment of 18 published and original games succeeds, followed by six actual game endings with diagrams. Next we have an article by Signor Seghieri on Problem composition, nine pages of current Chess news, and no less than 22 Problems on diagrams as a *bonne bouche* at the end. The magazine is beautifully printed on excellent paper, and altogether reflects great credit upon the diligence and judgment of its new editors. We learn from it that a Chess Club, named after the late Sig. Maluta, has been established at Padua, and that a tourney with 35 entrants, divided into five classes, is now in progress. Also that a club has been founded at Milan, with Count Castelbarco as President, its *locale* being the Caffé del Leone.

The Committee at Milan charged with examining the projects sent in to the Competition for promoting the increase and diffusion of Chess in Italy (See B. C. M. vol. 4, p. 403), have issued their report, which decides that the two best projects are of equal merit, namely, "Laboremus" and "Per correr miglior acqua." The authors of these compositions are Major Arganini of Milan, and Signor Salvioli of Venice, between whom therefore the prize is divided. By his work on the Openings, and his Chess column in *La Gazzetta del Popolo*, Sig. Salvioli is doing as much as any man to promote the knowledge and practice of the game among his countrymen; we are glad therefore to find that his services have received this recognition.

Turkey.—It is reported that Turks and Persians are now devoting themselves to the study of Chess, and that a newspaper at Constantinople yclept *Ferdinman Halikat* is publishing periodically a Chess column edited by Mahmoud Pacha.

Austria and Germany.—Between the Vienna Club, the St. George's of London, and the Cercle des Echecs of Paris an arrangement has been made by which their respective members shall have free access to either club on visiting any of the three capitals. The first prize in the winter tourney of the Chess Club at Frankfort has been won by an English resident Mr. Barnes.

## B. C. M. END-GAME TOURNEY.

We purpose in our next to announce the particulars of an End-game Tourney to be held in connection with this magazine.

There will be probably also a Solution Tourney, and money and book prizes will be awarded in both. The Rev. C. E. Ranken has undertaken the office of judge.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in London.

What *mal-a-droit* sayings sometimes occur even amongst Chess-players! I was present lately at a club match where Brown and Jones met each other for the first time. During the progress of the game Brown lingered an extra time over a move which to his opponent presented no cause for delay. After some time Jones reminded him that it was his turn to move. "Dear me!" said Brown, "what a fool I am, I thought it was your move." Sometime afterwards Jones in his turn became absorbed in contemplation from which at last he roused himself exclaiming as he did so, "Well I never! I must be almost as big a fool as you, I forgot it was my move." "Thank you for the compliment," said Brown. Jones looked happy, or at any rate as happy as he could. The other night two players were engaged in a match game. Said one as he took up his opponent's Bishop, "I hate priests, so I'll have this fellow off!" And then he remembered that his opponent was a clergyman and one very sensitive about the cloth too, and that he wanted to stand well in his good graces. "Yes, I know you are a member of the disestablishment society," calmly said the clergyman, lifting up the Knight which had just captured that Bishop. Now he really was a member of that pugnacious body, and generally was proud of being so, but now he felt as if he ought to have bitten his tongue off before he gave utterance to the unlucky expression.

In the winter handicap of the City of London Chess Club matters are drawing to a close. In playing off the tie in No. 6 Section Mr. Durrant (4th class) at last succeeded in beating Mr. Coupland (3rd class) but not till after 3 draws had taken place. In playing off for ultimate place the following is the position of the different players. Mr. B. G. Laws (3rd class) 5 wins out of 6. Mr. M. Klemantaski (4th class) 4 out of 5. Mr. J H. Clark (6th class) 3½ out of 5. Mr. G. A Hooke (2nd class) 4 out of 6. Mr. T. Durrant (4th class) 2 out of 4. Mr. H. D. Woolley (4th class) 2 out of 4. Mr. J. H. Taylor (3rd class) 2 out of 6, and Messrs. W. E. Vyse (2nd class), S. Stiebel (3rd class), and E. P. Griffiths (3rd class) 1½ each out of 6. Some close fighting may yet take place but it is evident who are drawing ahead out of the ruck.

In the spring handicap of the City Club some little progress has been made, as the first games were played on the 9th March, since which date the tourney has progressed very steadily, but it is too early as yet to report results. In No. 1 Section (first and second class players only) Messrs. Chappell and Stevens are leading with 2 wins out of a possible 2. Both the two first class players have

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so far been unfortunate as Mr. Stevens defeated the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell (odds of P and move), and Mr. Cohen was victorious over Mr. Gunsberg (same odds). In No. 2 Section (3rd class players only) Messrs. Crawford and Huntley are nominally leading with 3 wins out of a possible 3, but as each of these players has scored one game by default, their chances are not so overpowering as the bare figures would show. In No. 3 Section (3rd class players) Mr. J. H. Taylor is leading with 2 out of a possible 2. In the remaining 7 Sections (4 Sections of fourth class players and 3 of fifth and sixth class) the fighting is so irregular that it would be altogether unprofitable to give details. No tourney for some time past has excited so much interest amongst the members as the present one. Players seem to approve of the method here adopted whereby odds-giving is the exception and even play the rule. The great attraction of course has been to the tables where the 1st Section were engaged, and the attendance of spectators has been very large, so large indeed that even the space of the present commodious club-room has been taxed to the uttermost, whilst as to boards and men those who want to play "skittles" have to look out for themselves. "Got another Black Knight, Mr. Adamson?" anxiously enquired a would be "skittler." "No, I haven't one left," was the reply, "but hallo! stop there, my dear fellow, here is one but mind you it has no head." And away went the skittler triumphantly bearing off his headless charger, whilst others are looking out for Queens or Bishops or arranging for 3 White Rooks and 14 Black Pawns to do duty in two different games. "Be quick there, you fellows, and change off Rooks, we want one here," is the cry occasionally heard. All this is not to be wondered at when I state that the total membership is now 240, and that by far the greater proportion of these are regular attenders. As a matter of fact the committee find that the numbers now on the books and in attendance, are "sufficient for all practical purposes." At any rate, that is their statement in the last annual report, but in spite of this feeling on their part the club continues to grow. So far as new members are concerned, the cry is "still they come!" Mr. Adamson grumbles at the additions, but rubs his hands at the same time. The "City" is a growing club and it must expand.

General interest in the doings of the Local Metropolitan Clubs almost ceased when it was known that the North London had gained both the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy and the Staunton Medal, and although a few battles between various clnbs have been fought in March, I need make no special reference to them. There is a feeling that the North London Club should take higher rank and begin to range itself alongside the two great clubs. It is very strong both in numbers and playing strength, and unlike the other local clubs

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it has gathered up its members from a very wide area, instead of restricting itself to local men as the Athenæum, Brixton, Bermondsey, and other clubs do. There is something to be said on this point, and I am sure the gallant North Londoners, after their victories year after year, will not object. I think it is the greatest compliment that could be paid to them.

On Saturday the 21st March, Herr J. H. Zukertort gave an exhibition of simultaneous Chess at the Athenæum, Camden Road, 24 players of the Athenæum Club being his opponents, and play commencing at 6-45. The Dr. was in grand form and played very quickly. As a matter of fact he scored his first victory at 7-5 and his second at 8-30, whilst the last game was concluded about 11-20, the score being then 19 wins, 4 draws, and 1 loss to the single player, really a magnificent result taking into account the strength of the team opposed to him. Messrs. Hodge, Marks, Pritchard, and Roberts obtained draws, and Mr. Carr secured the win. Mr. Carr's play in this game was much admired by the spectators. It was a Hamppe-Allgaier, and he early left a Rook for Zukertort to take if he thought well. He did capture, and then Mr. Carr got a see-saw check which would have drawn, but Zukertort preferred playing his King out into the middle of the board whereupon Mr. Carr pressed his attack very smartly and won really a brilliant game.

On Tuesday, March 24th, a combined team from the two Universities encountered 20 of the third class of the City of London Club. Result—City, 11½; Universities, 8½.

On Wednesday, March 25th, Oxford University played a team of St. George's. Score, St George's, 4½; Oxford University, 3½.

On Thursday, March 26th, the annual match took place between the two Universities. Result—Oxford, 5½; Cambridge, 6½.

On Saturday, March 28th, eight of Cambridge and Oxford encountered eight Brighton players. Score, Cambridge and Oxford, 7; Brighton, 6. I must leave further details of these matches for next month's magazine. J. G. C.

## Surrey Chess.

In the match between Mr. H. Jacobs and Mr. L. P. Rees the score now stands at one each.

Simultaneous play is not to be monopolised by the professionals apparently. On the 20th February Mr. Jacobs made his first venture in this line, with a result on which he is to be congratulated. He met eight members of the Brixton Club who were stated to be "a good second class," and although before the contest closed he was much fatigued from the unusual nature of

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his exertions, he was successful in six games, drew one, and lost only one to Mr. Balfour. Since then Mr. Jacobs has met several members of the Whitgift Chess Club with success.

In the Surrey cup competition Mr. Bayliss has defeated Mr. Jacobs. This will, unless something very unforeseen occurs, leave the final result to be fought out between Mr. Bayliss and Mr. D. Y. Mills.

On Monday, March 23rd, Croydon played the London and Westminster Bank, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms at Croydon, 8 a side, and the Bank was victorious by 7 to 1. Several well-known faces were absent from the Croydon ranks. This was really the Croydon Club's opening that evening at their new rooms, the club having, in consequence of inadequate accommodation, abandoned the Literary Institute for more comfortable quarters at the Young Men's Association. The change is certainly for the better and the players were well looked after. The subscription has been reduced to 10/- without entrance fee.

On the 6th the "Boswell" and "St. John's" Chess Clubs met at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and this time the home team defeated the representatives of the Church Association by 7½ to 4½. Croydonians have now no excuse for want of acquaintance with the mysteries of our royal game. We have no less than five clubs in the town, besides the Norwood and Wallington Clubs, and the Surrey Chess Association ! C. W. M. F.

## Chess in Scotland.

The Championship Tournament at the Glasgow Chess Club has not yet terminated, but M. Barbier still remains the most likely winner. Sheriff Spens, whose score is half a game behind M. Barbier's, challenged the latter to a match for the best of 11 games, draws to count half to each. Sheriff Spens won the match with 6 wins to 2. Eight games were played, two of which were drawn.

Several important matches have been played, and some club tournaments have been concluded during the past month.

A match between the Chess Clubs of Brora and Golspie was played at Golspie on 9th Feb., five players a side, and resulted in a victory for Golspie by 8 games to 1. The Golspie Club has, however, only been in existence during the past season.

A match between the players of Crieff and Dundee came off at Perth on 21st Feb., and terminated, as might be expected, in favour of the latter. Each side was represented by five players, and the scores were Dundee 5½, Crieff 3½. Dundee has been celebrated as the stronghold of Chess in Scotland for many years, but Chess enthusiasm seems to have been on the wane there of late.

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On 24th Feb. twelve members of the Arlington Chess Association encountered a similar team of the Queen's Park Chess Club in the rooms of the latter. The match was drawn. Score—10 games each.

On 7th March the Arlington players met the Wanderers' Chess Club in the Bridge Street Station Hotel, Glasgow, 10 players a side. The Arlington players were victorious with 10 games to 7.

A handicap tournament in connection with the Central Club, Glasgow, begun in October last, has recently terminated. The principal prizes were won by Mr. J. Russell, Mr. J. Court, and Mr. W. Harrison, in the order given. A set of minor prizes were won by Messrs. Young, Kirk, and McMonagh.

A handicap tournament at the Glasgow Chess Club, which was protracted from the Spring of last year, has terminated in Mr. Fyfe winning the first prize and Mr. Forsyth the second. Half a game was the difference between their scores. A similar tournament is now in progress. M. Barbier is likely to carry off first honours.

Many years ago a Chess club existed at Fort William, near the foot of the lofty Ben Nevis, but, like many other similar institutions, gradually became dormant. Recently, the club has been revived, under the name of The Lochaber Chess Club. The membership already numbers 50. D. F.

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## Chess in Ireland.

The first social gathering of Chess-players known to have taken place in Dublin since the International Tournament of 1865—when Herr Steinitz gained first prize, Rev. G. A. Mac Donnell second, and Mr. Bolt third—took place at Byrne's Restaurant, Nassau Street, on the 28th of February last. By Mr. Porterfield Rynd's invitation upwards of one hundred Chess-players met and enjoyed a most delightful evening. About fifty boards were in use at one time, and an unceasing supply of refreshments was served during the entertainment. Much credit is due to Mr. Rynd for the very spirited manner in which he has marked a distinct revival of Dublin Chess.

A general meeting of Chess-players was held at Byrne's Restaurant, on the evening of the 7th ult. Mr. Thomas Long, B.A., occupied the chair, and the following committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements of a meeting to be held in Dublin during Easter week: Mir Aulid Ali, Mr. D. Allingham, Mr. G. F. Barry, Mr. J. Cairns, Mr. P. A. Chance, Mr. D. Cudmore, Mr. C. Drury, Mr. P. Dunscombe,

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Mr. E. F. Gerahty, Mr. W. M. Hackett, B.A., Mr. H. F. Hamilton, Dr. J. King Irwin, Rev. D. D. Jeremy, Mr. G. S. Johnston, Mr. J. Liddell, Mr. A. E. Little, Mr. T. Long, B.A., Dr. Mack, Dr. T. Mason, Mr. D. O'C. Miley, Mr. D. Middleton, jun., Mr. W. H. S. Monck, Signor F. Morosini, Dr. W. A. Murray, Mr. A. S. Peake, Mr. T. B. Rowland, Mr. P. Rynd, Major H. Shaw, Mr. W. B. Tarpey, Mr. C. Walsh, Mr. J. J. White, Mr. M. S. Woollett, and Mr. T. B. Rowland was appointed hon. secretary and treasurer.

The meeting to be held is intended to assume the two-fold character of a conversazione, open, without any charge for admission, to all Chess-players in Dublin at the time; and a conference, which, it is hoped, will lead to the formation, on a permanent and healthy basis, of an association of Irish Chessists. Some of the objects of the conversazione are, as suggested by Mr. Porterfield Rynd, (1) the holding of it periodically for the promotion of intercourse between the Chess-players of Dublin; (2) the formation of another and more widely popular Chess club in Dublin; and, perhaps (3), the establishment in Dublin of a good café like Gatti's in London, for the public practice of Chess. Other objects will doubtless be developed in the progress of arrangements.

At the conversazione matches will be played, and teams representative of the several clubs and provinces will compete. It is hoped that the new club, which will be called the St. Patrick's Chess Club—and which it is hoped will assume dimensions as large as the St. George's in London—will be formed in time to send in a team also. Simultaneous and blindfold games and a problem solving tourney are promised.

Subscriptions were collected, and the general features of the intended entertainment discussed. A Chess Association will be formed at Easter for Ireland such as those which exist in England and Scotland. Several hundred players have already signified their wish to join in the formation of it, but considering that as yet the provincial players have had no opportunity of taking part, it was decided to defer the organisation until Easter, when many of them are expected to be in town, and the others may have been consulted.

Mr. Thomas Long, B.A., the chairman, was the first (in 1866) to suggest the Association, and it is pleasing to note that he presided at the first meeting, nearly twenty years after, to carry it out. Mr. Long is the author of "Key to the Chess Openings," and other works on Chess.

It is not yet decided what rooms will be secured for holding the conversazione. The room at the Restaurant is an excellent room for its size, but would not be large enough. As much of

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the success of the meeting will depend on the funds collected, liberal subscriptions are expected, as well from those who merely wish, for the credit of their city and country, to promote this healthy and scientific mental pastime, as from those who are devotees or patrons of the noble game. All persons desirous of subscribing or taking part in the movement are requested to communicate with the hon. secretary and treasuror, Mr. T. B. Rowland, Leinster Lodge, Clontarf, or with any member of the committee.

The proprietors of the Restaurant, 29, Nassau-street, have decided upon giving facilities for public practice at their rooms. They will provide boards and men as in the London Chess resorts, and give every necessary accommodation—including bedrooms, of which there are eight—to Chess-players visiting Dublin.

The members of the Dublin University Chess Club are engaged with the ordinary tournament for Hilary Term. A lately started Handicap is also in progress, twenty of the members having entered for it.

The Michaelmas Tourney, commenced on December 5th, was lately concluded after much hard fighting, and won by Mr. G. B. Fairbrother, hon. sec. He played the last tie with Mr. J. C. Newsome, winning two games against his one. Mr. Newsome played very well throughout, and promises to be one of the strongest players in the club. Mr. Fairbrother won the President's Cup last year.

A Handicap is about to be organised at the Richmond Chess Club under the management of Mr. John White. It is to commence early this month. St. Patrick's day was celebrated at this club by a dinner at which there was a large number present. Festivities were resumed on the following evening, when Mr. Porterfield Rynd played several games simultaneously and two *sans voir*, against Messrs. John White, H. Monck, S. G. Harris, T. B. Rowland and Dr. Burn, in consultation. T. B. R.

## REVIEWS.

### CHESS ECCENTRICITIES.*

With a persistent disregard of the conservatism of modern Chess-players, Major Verney has in his "Chess Eccentricities" completed the work to which his "Four-handed Chess" may

*"Chess Eccentricities," by Major George Hope Verney. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1885; crown 8vo, price 10/6.

be called the prelude. It cannot be denied that the number of those who view innovations of the Royal game with resentment is largely in the majority, and if a tiny work of unpretentious claims such as "Four-handed Chess" is received with chilling sensation, what will be said of a successor desecrating and irreverent as that which has just issued from the press; to those who have placed Staunton among their household gods and who preserve with iron tenacity the cherished traditions of Philidor, how great a shock! For mark you, there is no end to its iconoclasm. There is Chess for two, three, and four players in we don't know how many varieties; and in a spirit which our friends of the last paragraph would call *outré*, Major Verney has actually had the temerity to introduce Six-handed Chess by Max Lange, and Eight-handed Chess by himself.

But we will just take a rapid glance through the book, first stating in the manner of the novelists, who always tell us how their hero or heroine looks before they descend to other particulars, that "Chess Eccentricities" is very elegantly got up, and is dressed in a cover which, though attractive to view, fully bears out its title. The author starts with his first love, Four-handed Chess, and gives us a repetition of what his little work on that subject contained. Following this are several varieties of Chess for four by German, Austrian, and Russian authors, with the Spanish method of playing it, and a description of the ancient Chaturanga, to whose acquaintance we owe so much to the researches of the learned Orientalist, Dr. Forbes. Then come two little inventions of the Major's own, Round Chess for Four and the game of the Four Kings.

Next are the various ways of playing Three-handed Chess and after that the varieties of play in the ordinary game. And here the interest of the student will be more than ever excited, for he is introduced to the various modes of playing his favourite game the world over—in Syria and Arabia, in Persia, in Hindustan, in Tibet, Burmah, Siam and Cochin China, in Java, in Borneo, in Abyssinia, and in China. We can play Chess with the natives of India, and hob-nob with the unspeakable Turk; even the way the Celestials move out their pieces and pawns is no longer a sealed book to us, and we can cross their river in the pride of knowledge. The next subject, treating of the methods of displacement, could be enlarged by private caprice to any extent, so we will pass that without any comment.

Then follow many other varieties, including Boards with additional squares, and from a perusal of the various chapters under this heading we derived no little amusement. We must confess that when we came to a description of Timur's Great Chess it almost became a question of a straight jacket. This wonderful

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Mogul Emperor, of whose historical exploits one gets such an interesting account from Gibbon's florid page, constantly played at the Great Chess (with a board of one hundred and ten squares besides two Citadels) and to which his courtier and biographer says "he was devoted, because he thereby whetted his intellect; but he possessed too lofty a mind to content himself by playing at the common game." We read that this game has an increase of two Camels, Giraffes, and other funny things. Nay, one of the Pawns is actually made a "Corporal," and the common game in comparison with this is a mere nothing. Shades of Morphy protect us! Giraffes indeed! They were evidently for emergencies, when it became a case of neck or nothing. We turn the page with feelings sadly disturbed and investigate what is called the "Complete Chess" of about the same period, and here we are actually confronted with a Lion and a Bull. Nor is that all for looking farther on we find that the Turks not only have extra pieces called Stags and Rhinoceroses but play on a board of a hundred and sixty-nine squares. That we should ever sit in the company of such animals the Saints forfend! We really have to pass over numberless curious ways of diversity, all more or less entertaining, and will only say that Six-handed and Eight-handed Chess, together with several "Odds and Ends," conclude the work.

To the compiler the greatest credit is due. We feel sure the work must have cost him an immense amount of research. In the preface he states that one gentleman from the United States sent him over fifty-four works on the subject.

Altogether the book is one of exceptional merit and we confess to having read it with more interest than any publication that has issued from the Chess press for some time past.

Indeed we have a good deal of sympathy with Major Verney, as to Chess, and agree with him that an effort should be made to relieve the intensely severe aspect of the game, so as to enable it at times to partake more of the social than the scientific. All which with humble deference to Caïssa. W. Mead.

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## CHESS FRUITS.

By Thos. B. Rowland and Frideswide F. Rowland.

Although styled in the preface a sequel to *Chess Blossoms*, the present work contains but very few productions of the talented authoress of the former book, the bulk of the contents of the work just published being the contributions of Mr. T. B. Rowland. As this gentleman is well known as a clever problem-

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ist much was expected from the present work. Without going so far as to say that these expectations were, in our own case, not exactly realised, we still must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment as we turned over its pages. It may be that our expectations had been too great, and the cause of the disappointment may therefore be partly in ourselves, but we think that beyond this there is something in the book itself that justifies the statement we have made. It is not so much that we can find any special fault with any particular part of the book, but rather that the result of the whole is just a little below the point of interest which we had anticipated. The cause of this is indeed not far to seek, and may be summed up by our saying that the work contains much that is crude and immature. And here lies a great danger to Chess literature. It used to be that a collection of problems were the best productions of a composer's whole life carefully selected, winnowed, and sifted, until we got really what was worthy of permanent preservation. Such were the collection of "J. B. of Bridport," and similar works. Nowadays, unfortunately, no sooner does a young composer begin to make a name than he must launch a collection of problems at the head of an unoffending public. Problems good, bad, and indifferent are thrown in together pell-mell without any process of selection whatever. Now it is apparent that much that is most excellent in the weekly column or other form of periodical Chess literature may not be suitable for reproduction in a permanent form, and we therefore think that Mr. Rowland would have added more to his ultimate reputation had he waited some time longer and presented in after years a more carefully selected collection of his productions. We well remember some years ago reading an essay by A. K. H. B. entitled "Concerning Veal." Now the veal the genial essayist had in view was not that which is to be found in Smithfield or Leadenhall Markets but the immature productions of youthful intellect. The glowing verses of the young poet burning with a fire beyond that of Byron's, and flashing with imagination to which Shelley was a stranger. The sermons of the budding curate compared to which Jeremy Taylor's are flat and Spurgeon's dry. The mental philosophy of the youthful metaphysician who, in his own estimation, has eclipsed Locke and rivalled Bacon. All veal every bit of it. Good veal too, it may be, and, if allowed to grow, with possibilities of good beef about it, but as it is, it is veal and nothing but veal. Now we think that it is just this overabundance of "veal" in Mr. Rowland's book that gives rise to the disappointment we have already mentioned. We do not wish to be misunderstood in what we say nor to lead any one to suppose that our condemnation is stronger than it is. It goes no further than the

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feeling that much of what we get here has already served its purpose, and is too slight to be worthy of reproduction in permanent form, and we are quite sure that no one will acknowledge this more freely than Mr. Rowland himself—now possibly, but certainly in after years.

About one third of the book is taken up with two-move problems, 47 being by Mr. Rowland and 4 by Mrs. Rowland. Bearing in mind what we have already said, there is perhaps not one of these that has not some point of interest sufficient to catch the attention of the solver for the moment, whilst it must be admitted that some of them are of high excellency and deserving a place in a permanent collection. Of these we may mention Nos. 7, 9, 10, 12, 22, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 48 and 49. Of these again we may specially speak of Nos. 12, 30 and 34, as each is really a fine problem in its own special way. We present a diagram of No. 30 as being a fair specimen of the author's style.

No. 30.

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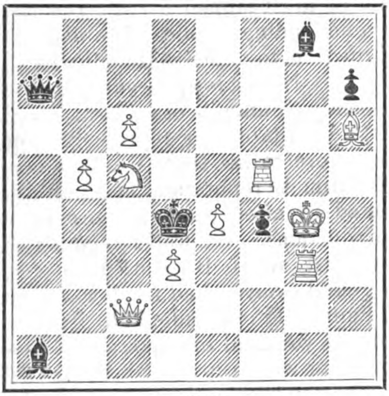

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Here and there in the two-movers we see evident signs of repetition of idea. For example compare Nos. 27, 30, 33, and 44. It will be noticed that in all of them the moves of the Black Bishop give rise to several distinct mates. In No. 30 this idea is carried out with great skill as each move of both Bishops leads to a different mate. But why give us No. 33 after No. 30, the former being but a toned-down copy of the latter? Again compare Nos. 11, 17, and 45 and a striking resemblance will be found both in idea and construction, whilst we have the same idea presented in a somewhat modified form in Nos. 21 and 36.

*(To be continued.)* E 3

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# THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

Nationaltidende Problem Tourney.—The award in this competition for three-movers has come to hand. A considerable average of the 41 problems sent in were disqualified for unsoundness, another proof, if one were wanting, that the multiplicity of Problem Tourneys of the present day is very far from conducive to good and careful work on the part of the competitors.

From those which successfully passed through the ordeal of examination, the judges, Messrs. A. Arnell and S. A. Sorensen, selected the following positions as the recipients of First and Second Prizes.

1st Prize, G. Hume, Nottingham.

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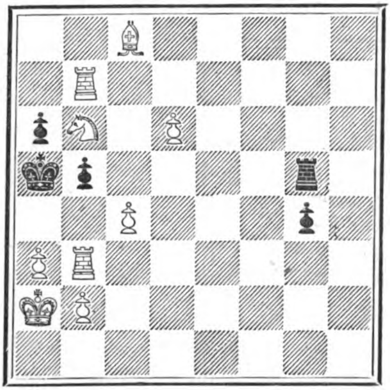

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

2nd Prize, Eduard Walter, Bohemia.

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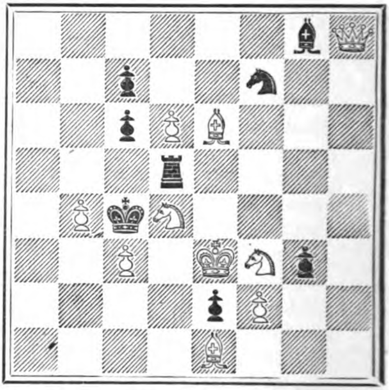

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The Third is awarded to a problem by E. Mazel of Brünn, whilst extra prizes are given to Messrs. Dobrusky and Studd for their contributions which are pronounced "ex aequo," honourable mention being accorded to Messrs. H. Mathisen and J. Barsdorf. We quote Mr. Studd's problem and place by its side one sent by him to the *St. John Globe* Tourney, which, possibly owing to the fact that it did not coincide with Mr. Phelps's ideas on the subject of construction, (?) "failed to catch the Speaker's Eye." We shall be glad to receive the opinions of our solvers as to the merits of these two positions. Amongst the unsuccessful competitors in the *Nationaltidende* Tourney we notice the well-known names of Chocholous, Meyer, and Pradignat.

Extra Prize in *Nationaltidende* Tourney,
By A. E. Studd.

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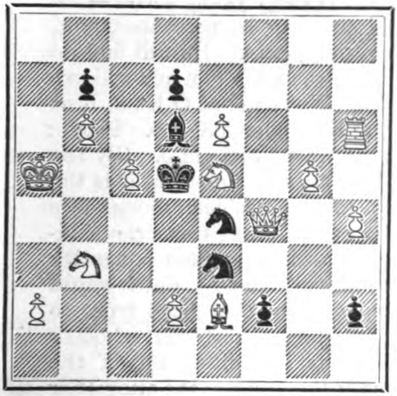

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

A competing problem in *St. John Globe* Tourney.

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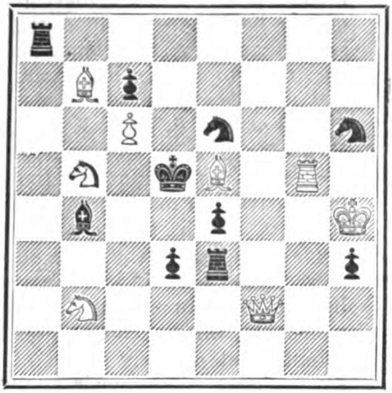

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The Bi-move Mania.—Not long since, in commenting upon the award in an Australian Tourney, we quoted the dictum of a connoisseur, adverse to two-movers of the present day, on the ground that, in many cases, "what is good is not new, and what is new is not good." This pithy criticism has given rise to some discussion, pro and con, in contemporary columns. The Chess editor of *Land and Water* champions the bi-move species for reasons not without force, his main arguments being, that there are many others to be considered besides connoisseurs; that two-movers are educationally useful and grateful to travellers and short-sighted solvers who essay solving from the diagram and cannot (query, will not?) dive deeper without board and men. To the first of these propositions we assent, but it should be borne in mind that so far as tourneys are concerned—and to these we mainly referred—connoisseurs should be especially considered since they are, or ought to be, the final arbiters. As regards the rest, there is, no doubt, some educational advantage to beginners in two-movers of a non-complex form, but even tyros should, after some preliminary practice, be encouraged to look further forward without moving the pieces. Milk for babes, by all means! but perpetual trifle is wholesome for no man. In our own youth the bi-move was educationally an unknown factor. We and many other solvers perforce learned to unravel longer problems without board and even now *some* 3 and 4-movers take us less time so to solve than elaborate and profusely varied bi-movers. There is

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more educational benefit to be derived from such problems as the following, which we abstract from the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of 1846, than from the bulk of the bi-move specimens scattered broadcast over innumerable columns. Let any young solver—not quite a beginner—to whom this old problem is, perchance, new, set up and try it without moving the pieces. He will find no variations to distract his attention from the main plot and will, we feel sure, be alike pleased and edified. White: K at Q Kt 8, R at Q 6, B at K R 6, Kt at K Kt 7, Ps at K Kt 3 and K B 6. Black: K at Q sq, B at Q 2 and P at K Kt 4—mate in 3. (By the author of the celebrated "Indian" problem.) In truth, it is the interweaving of many branches in the modern problem, much more than its length, that causes bewilderment to the learner. A bi-move stratagem, of the single shoot species, is an unknown quantity nowadays and would be all but worthless if made. But it would be easy to quote a bookful of three-movers, of the above type, to which the Chess Schoolmaster might wisely direct the scholar's attention at an early period of the latter's studies. But if the solver's guide, philosopher, and friend *will* encourage the altogether fallacious notion that all problematic beauty is but skin deep and can only be wooed pleasantly in the flimsiest guise, he will certainly check healthful progress and discourage the pupil from cultivating even that moderate degree of foresight which will gradually improve his chances of becoming a better player, as well as a good problemist. Regarding novelty in 2-movers, the latest (in *Land and Water*) by Mr. Collins allows 7 moves out for the Black K, but achieves this feature by opening with a combined check and capture, and by dual promotions of Pawns, features that the composer can only excuse on the ground of novelty. So in this, the latest case, "what is new is not good!"

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

The authors of "Chess Fruits" have received the following letter:—Windsor Castle, March 16, 1885. Sir Henry Ponsonby presents his compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, and is commanded by the Queen to thank them for the book "Chess Fruits," which they have had the kindness to send to Her Majesty.

A match was played at Oxford on the 28th February between the Oxford University and the Birmingham Chess Clubs. Score—Birmingham, 7; Oxford, 1; drawn, 6.

Tha return match between the Southampton and Bournemouth Chess Clubs took place at the Bournemouth Church Institute on the 18th March. Score—Southampton, 13½; Bournemouth, 8½.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. G., Tiflis.—We are obliged for the game and amusing comments, but the great oversight on move 19 of Black, when he ought, of course, to have captured R P with B, winning offhand, renders it unfit for publication.

### Problem Department.

C. E. T., Clifton.—Received with thanks. Both seem correct.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—Thanks for your note and the corrections. We quite think the four-mover sound now, but will test the five-mover further. It looks in much better form, as rearranged.

G. L., Patrasso.—Problems to hand and welcome.

East Marden.—You have been almost always first in the field with your solutions, throughout the competition, and, generally, without trenching on the second month allowed to solvers.

E. J. Winter Wood.—Copy of prize book safely received. Very much obliged!

J. E. V., Aldmonsbury.—Your three-mover can be solved thus—1 B to Q 2, R ch (best), 2 B takes R, 3 B takes P mate.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 276.—1 B to B 6, &c.
No. 277.—1 R to Q 6, &c.
No. 278.—1 Q to K 4, P to Kt 5 *(a)*, 2 Kt to R 5, &c. *(a)* P takes Kt *(b)*, 2 K to B 3, &c. *(b)* K moves, 2 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c.
No. 279.—1 R to Q B 5, Kt to Kt 3, 2 P to R 5, Kt to Q 2 (best), 3 R to Q Kt 5, Kt to B 3, or B sq, 4 R to K 5, Kt to Q 2 (best), 5 R to K 6, Kt to B 4 (best), 6 R to Q 6, Kt to Kt 2, 7 R to Q 5, Kt moves, 8 R takes Kt, P mates.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XVII.—The second solution, alluded to last month, is as follows:—1 K to Q 4, P to K B 3, 2 P to K 3, K to R 5, 3 R to

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Q R 3 ch, K to Kt 5 (Black may begin with 1 K to R 5, then, 2 R to R 3 ch and 3 P to K 3, &c.), 4 Q to R sq, P to R 4 *(a)*, 5 B to K 4, P to R 5, 6 P to Q 3, P to R 6, 7 R to R 8, P to R 7, 8 Kt to R 5, K to R 5, 9 Kt to B 4 ch, K to Kt 5, 10 Kt to K 5, P takes Kt mate. *(a)* P to R 3, 5 B to K 4, 6 P to Q 3, 7 Kt to Q 8, 8 Kt to K B 7, 9 Kt to K 5, P takes Kt mate.

No. XX.—1 Kt to Kt 5 ch, 2 Kt to Q B 7 ch, 3 R to B 4 ch, 4 B to R 6 ch, 5 Q to R 4 ch, 6 Q takes Kt ch, 7 Kt to K 6 ch, 8 Q to K Kt 7 ch, 9 B to K 2 ch, R takes R mate.

No. XXI.—This seven-mover can be done in six, thus, 1 R to K Kt 8, Q to R sq *(a)*, 2 B takes R ch, 3 R to K B 4 ch, 4 Kt to Q 4 ch, 5 Q to K 2 ch, 6 R to Kt 4 ch, P takes R mate. *(a)* Q to R 3 or Kt 2 or 3 *(b)*, 2 Kt to Q R 4 dis ch, K takes Q P *(c)*, 3 R to Q 8 ch, 4 Q to R 8 ch, 5 Kt to Kt 6 ch, 6 Kt to Kt 5 ch, Q takes Kt mate. *(c)* K to Q 4, 3 Q to R 8 ch, 4 R to K 8 ch, 5 R to Q 8 ch, 6 Kt to Kt 5 ch, Q takes Kt mate. If Black play 1 Q takes R, 2 Kt to Kt 5 ch, Q takes Kt mate.

No. XXII.—1 B to R 2, Kt moves, 2 Q R to R 4 dis ch, Kt to Kt 6 or B 5, 3 Q to Kt 5, 4 B to K 3, 5 B to Q 2, 6 Q to Kt 8 ch, 7 Q to B 7, 8 R takes R P ch, B takes R mate.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

No. XX.—Solved by East Marden, Mercutio, and J. A. Miles.

No. XXI.—Author's solution from Mercutio, J. A. Miles. The second solution from East Marden and J. G. Chancellor.

No. XXII.—Solved by J. G. C., East Marden, and Mercutio.

## REVIEWS.

No. XX.—Fair, but bearing much too close a resemblance to "the Scroll," B. C. M., vol. III., page 276, though no improvement thereon. J. A. M.—I rank this in the second class of problems in the tourney. Mercutio.—The first two moves might have been omitted and revolving the B round K is not new, but the problem is not easy; all Black's men are moved from their original squares and the mate is both neat and far from obvious. East Marden.—This, I regret to say, proved too hard a nut for me to crack. There are two solutions in ten, but I find none in nine. J. G. Chancellor.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### PROBLEM XXVI.

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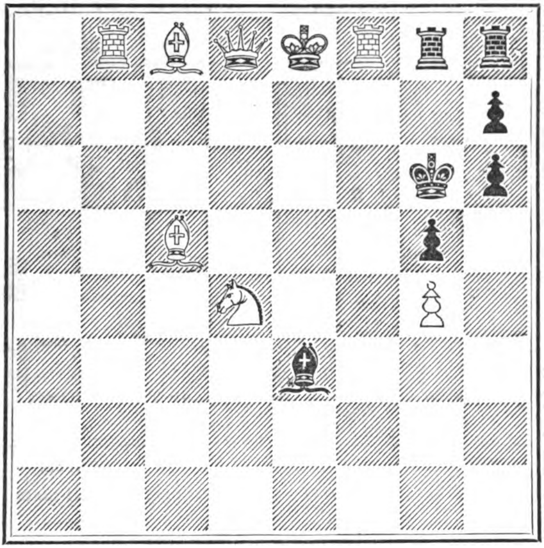

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in eight moves.

### PROBLEM XXVII.

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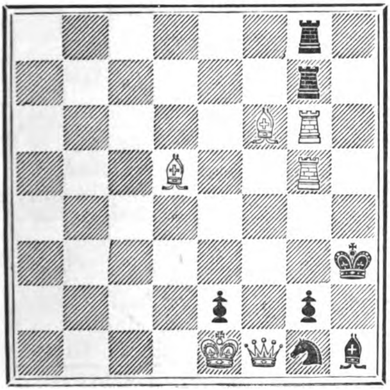

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in nine moves.

### PROBLEM XXVIII.

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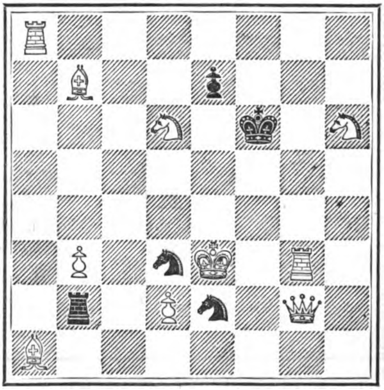

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in ten moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 280.—By B. G. Laws.

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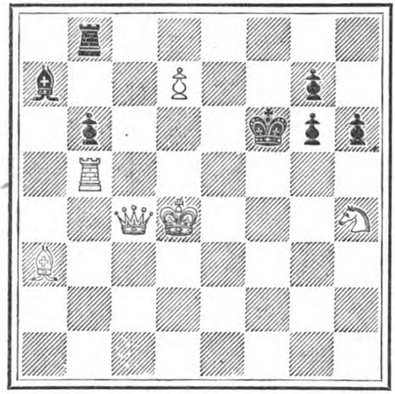

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## No. 281.—By G. J. Slater.

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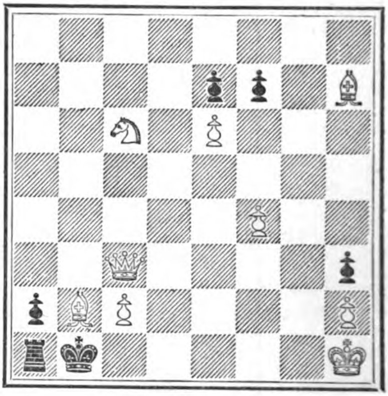

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in two moves.

## No. 282.—By J. Crake, Hull.

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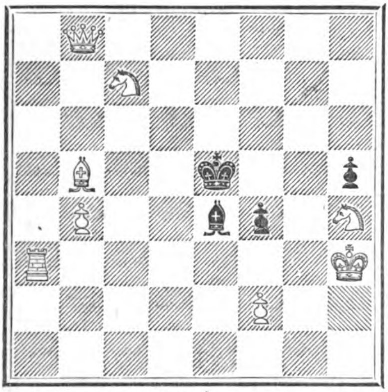

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 283.—By J. G. Chancellor.

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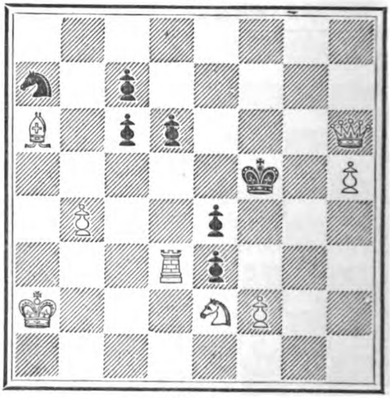

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

## MAY, 1885.


## CHESS FRUITS.

BY THOS. B. ROWLAND AND FRIDESWIDE F. ROWLAND.

(*Concluded from page* 149.)

We do not mean to say that there are not differences between these various problems sufficient to warrant their publication in various and distinct weekly columns, but when they are brought together in one collection the effect is to produce a feeling of monotony, and to our mind Mr. Rowland would have better studied his own reputation by republishing the best embodiment of each idea respectively, allowing the others to sleep peacefully in the columns where they originally appeared. It is a curious fact that not one of the two-move problems has a Rook move for the Key (we exclude No. 3 from this statement as it falls more properly under the head of a "letter" problem than an ordinary two-mover). Indeed if we take the 45 two-movers (that is, excluding the six "letter" problems) we find that in 17 of them the Queen moves first and in 16 the Kt. The preponderance of Queen and Kt moves, together with the absence of Rook moves, tends to show that Mr. Rowland has worked in somewhat limited grooves, as indeed might be inferred from the general resemblance that exists between several of the problems, as already pointed out. On the other hand Mr. Rowland may have some special predilection for using Queen and Knight which causes them so often to appear. Both pieces undoubtedly possess great power in two-movers, the one from its extended range, the other from its peculiar move. Yet we think that the absence of any two-movers with Rook move as the key is a regrettable feature.

The next section of the book is headed "three-move problems" but this is evidently an oversight as the section contains problems up to seven moves. Of the 16 three-movers it contains, some are worthy of notice. No. 5 is a good illustration of liberty to the Black King. No. 6, considered as a first attempt at problem composition on the author's part, is very good. No. 7 possesses some interesting variations. No. 9 is a problem



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giving the Black King the maximum of liberty and we present it to our readers, as we do also No. 12, which is noteworthy for the complete circle made by the White Kt in reply to Black's various defences. No. 10 may also be pronounced neat and pretty. The remaining six problems of this section are one direct four-mover, one direct five-mover, and four conditional problems. Neither the four nor five-mover is of more than average excellency, but all the four conditional problems have merit. Neither Nos. 18 nor 22, however, are very striking, but No. 19 is a curious illustration of mate by Castling, and No. 21 is a very clever mate by moving the King only.

No. 9.

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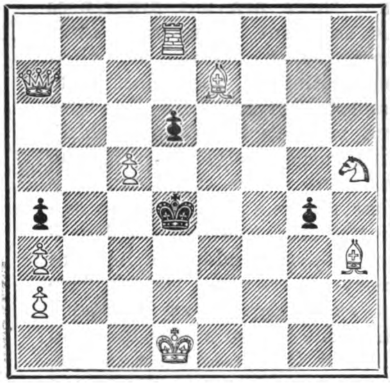

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 12.

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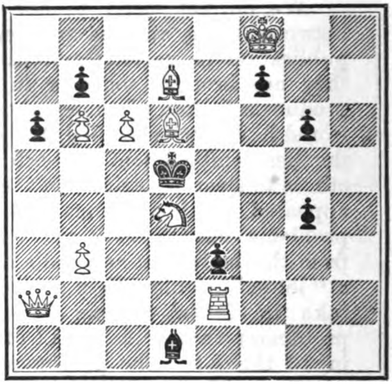

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

We next come to the section of self-mates. Here undoubtedly Mr. Rowland appears at his best. There is something quaint and fanciful in his mental nature which we think eminently fits him to deal with this class of problems. Both Nos. 1 and 2 are very striking two-move sui-mates, and No. 3 comes not far behind, whilst No. 4 is a smart three-mover. The remaining problems range from four to ten moves, some of them being very good as problems apart from the pictures which several of them form. No. 12, "The Wheel of Fortune," appears to us almost laughable in its "whirl about and turn about" of the Black Queen and Bishop. Certain we are that in this fanciful part of fair Caïssa's domain Mr. Rowland has few equals and no superiors. We do not mean in difficulty, subtlety, or depth, but in pure fanciful illustration of his theme and in surrounding his productions with a weird imaginativeness all his own.

The remaining portion of the book is taken up with Knight's tours, puzzles, sketches, a few games, and several acrostics and other rhymed productions from the pen of Mrs. Rowland. *Place aux dames* and we therefore say that these verses are as pretty and graceful as Mrs. Rowland's poetical effusions are wont to be. The Knight's tours are neither better nor worse than such things generally are. Of the Arithmetical problem on page 101 the least said the better. Indeed how our old old friend, the grains of corn on the Chess-board, should make its appearance here is somewhat of a mystery. The puzzles are most of them very attenuated, good enough for a Christmas column but hardly of a character to warrant their republication. For those who like retractation problems we can recommend those in this section; they are all carefully constructed and many of them very puzzling. Of the sketches which accompany several of these puzzles it is sufficient to say that they are good enough for their original purpose—to raise a laugh at Christmas and holiday time—but hardly good enough for permanent preservation, though some of them show signs of a lively fancy and some amount of humour. Of the oddly assorted collection of games we can only suppose they have been put in to fill up space. What a game between Steinitz and Rosenthal on the one hand has to do with one between St. Valentine and St. Benedict on the other passes our comprehension, but we suppose there must be a connecting link somewhere though we fail to see it.

The printing and general get up of the book is all that can be desired, though here and there a want of classification is observable, and the addition of an index would have been useful. We have observed one or two slight typographical errors in the solutions but these will always creep in we suppose. We think it is a pity that Mr. Rowland should have been at such pains to let us know the names of all the papers that re-published his problems. To give the name of the column in which a problem originally appeared may be right and fair, but to give the names of all which may have copied it seems to savour a little of vanity. Though we hardly think that vanity could have much to do with the statement that a problem, originally published in the *Toxteth Observer*, had been copied by the *Garston*, *Woolton*, *Wavertree*, *Edge Hill*, *West Derby District* and *Walton Observers*. Why was not the *Little Pedlington Gazette* included so as to make the list complete? We notice also that a few of the problems have already appeared in *Chess Blossoms*, and the reprint seems totally unnecessary seeing that the one work is the sequence of the other.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCXXXII.

Played by correspondence between the Chess Clubs of the Hull Church Institute and the Central Club, Glasgow.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

| | WHITE. (Hull.) | BLACK. (Glasgow.) | | WHITE. (Hull.) | BLACK. (Glasgow.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 25 | R to Kt 2 | R to Kt 5 |
| 2 | Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 26 | B to Q 4 | R to R 2 (*o*) |
| 3 | P to K 3 | B to B 4 (*a*) | 27 | P to K R 3 | R to Kt 3 |
| 4 | B to K 2 | P to K 3 | 28 | R to B sq | Q to B sq |
| 5 | Castles | B to Q 3 | 29 | K R to Kt sq (*p*) | Q to R 3 (*q*) |
| 6 | P to B 4 | P to B 3 (*b*) | 30 | Q to Q sq (*r*) | R to Kt 4 |
| 7 | Kt to B 3 | Q Kt to Q 2 | 31 | R to Kt 8 | Q R to K Kt 2 |
| 8 | P to B 5 | B to B 2 | 32 | R (Kt sq) to Kt 2 | K to Q 2 |
| 9 | P to Q Kt 4 | Kt to K 5 (*c*) | 33 | R (Kt 8) to Kt 7 ch | B to B 2 |
| 10 | B to Kt 2 | P to K R 4 (*d*) | 34 | Q to Kt 3 | K to K sq (*s*) |
| 11 | P to Kt 5 | P to Kt 4 (*e*) | 35 | Q to Q sq | K to Q sq |
| 12 | Kt tks Kt (*f*) | B tks Kt | 36 | R (Kt 7) to Kt 3 | K to Q 2 |
| 13 | Kt to K 5 (*g*) | Kt tks Kt (*h*) | 37 | R to R 3 (*t*) | R to Kt 6 |
| 14 | P tks Kt | P to Kt 5 | 38 | K to R 2 (*u*) | P to B 5 |
| 15 | P tks P | P tks P | 39 | R to B 3 | P tks P |
| 16 | Q to R 4 | Q to Q 2 (*i*) | 40 | R to K 2 | P to K R 5 |
| 17 | Q R to Q sq | K R to Kt sq | 41 | R (B 3) tks P | Q to B 5 |
| 18 | P to B 3 | P tks P | 42 | Q to Q 2 (*v*) | B to Q sq |
| 19 | B tks P | B tks B | 43 | Q to Kt 2 | Q to Kt 4 |
| 20 | R tks B | R to Kt 5 | 44 | Q to B 2 (*w*) | B to Kt 4 |
| 21 | R to Q 4 (*j*) | R to Kt 4 | 45 | R tks R | P tks R ch |
| 22 | Q R to K B 4 (*k*) | P to B 4 | 46 | K to Kt sq | R to B 2 |
| 23 | B to B 3 (*l*) | B to Q sq (*m*) | 47 | R to K sq (*x*) Resigns. | Q to Kt 5 (*y*) |
| 24 | R to Q Kt 4 (*n*) | P to R 4 | | | |

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) Played by Winawer, on the second move, against Zukertort in the London Tournament. In noting the game (B.C.M. 1883, p. 291) it was observed that if not the best move it had much to recommend it. The present game shows it to be good enough to draw at least.

(*b*) They contemplate an advance on the King's side so do not want to break up the centre pawns.

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*(c)* Winawer played 9 P to Q R 3, and subsequently Kt to Kt 5, but 9 Kt to K 5 is much better. Black has now a formidable array of pieces bearing upon the adverse King's quarters.

*(d)* They might play 10 Q Kt to B 3 to which White's reply would still be 11 P to Q Kt 5, developing the attack until exchanges were forced.

*(e)* They have the choice of 11 Kt takes Kt, followed by Kt to B 3; 11 Q to Q Kt sq, followed by R to R 3, thence to Kt 3; 11 Q Kt to B 3; or 11 P to R 5, thence to R 6.

*(f)* Considered necessary to save the game. If Black reply by 12 P takes Kt they may continue by 13 Kt to K 5, B takes Kt; 14 P takes B, Kt takes B P; 15 Q to Q 6; or by 13 Kt to K sq, P to Kt 5; 14 P to Q 5.

*(g)* 13 Q R to B sq or Q to R 4 would be met by P to Kt 5.

*(h)* If 13 B takes Kt; 14 P takes B, Kt takes B P; 15 R to B sq recovering the pawn with a strong attack.

*(i)* Black originally intended playing K to Q 2 at this point, but were "scared" on perceiving the full force of the rejoinder R to Q sq. Their counter-attack is now harmless, confirming Zukertort's view of the defensive strength of White's position in this opening, after castling early on King's side.

*(j)* Assuming with insufficient investigation that they were in a fair way to win the K R P. Black's little retreat was a disallusion. Black on the other hand, expected 21 P to K 4 which they considered would lead to a winning advantage for their antagonists in the end-game.

*(k)* The Glasgow players suggest as the correct play R to Q sq, or Q 2, with the object of doubling the Rooks on K B file. If 22 P to K R 4, R takes K P. Black's position is much improved by the skilful advance of their K B P.

*(l)* If 23 P takes P *(en pass)*, B takes R; 24 P takes B (or 24 Q takes B, R to B 4; 25 Q to R 6, Castles), R to Kt 3; 25 B to K 5, K to B 2; 26 R to R 3, Q R to K Kt; 27 P to Kt 3, R to K R &c.

*(m)* A reply in kind; both moves of the "forelaying" order.

*(n)* 24 R to R 3 does not win a pawn, as Black by B to K 2 can gain a move to bring up the Q R.

*(o)* The two wings are kept in combination very cleverly, considering the narrow pass which forms the sole medium of communication.

*(p)* This is the time for R to Kt 6 but the analysis was not satisfactory, viz:—29 R to Kt 6, B takes R; 30 P takes B, Q R to K Kt 2; 31 R to B 2, Q to R sq; 32 R to Q Kt 2, K to B sq.

*(q)* The Hull players were more afraid of Q R to K Kt 2, which would confine their Rook to the home line.

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*(r)* The White Queen has kept her rival out of action for fourteen moves, while helping her own party. She now gains time for an important move.

*(s)* The defence is completed by this move, after which White has nothing to do, and a drawn game should result. Had Black played K to Q sq White might have checked with R at Kt 8, and forced the exchange of Rooks by R to K R 8.

*(t)* Rather than draw they make a new departure, whieh does not turn out so well. The object is not only to keep the Black Q away from K's side, but also, by a long winded combination, to help forward their own K Kt P, by working the R to K R 4, and the B to K B 6 *via* B 3, K sq, and K R 4 (before the Rook occupied that square). The idea was too profound for even correspondence play, as was discovered a little later.

*(u)* White's programme was 38 Q takes P, P to B 5; 39 P takes P, R takes R; 40 P to B 5 with a strong attack worth the sacrifice of the Rook. (If K R to Kt 6; 41 P takes P ch, K takes P; 42 R to K B 2.) It was, however, found that Black had a good reply to 38 Q takes P by Q to Q B sq, threatening Q to K Kt sq and R to K R 2.

*(v)* If 42 R to K B 3, R takes R; 43 P takes R, R to B 2 &c.

*(w)* White cannot simplify with advantage owing to the two isolated pawns.

*(x)* The White players ceased to take interest in the game after the collapse of their grand idea (note *t*). Q to Q sq was their first thought, but R to K sq was preferred after slight examination, Black's reply being overlooked until the move was posted.

*(y)* Decisive, for neither 46 R to Q sq nor Q to B 3 meets the case. Q takes B ch disposes of the first, and the other avails nothing after R to B 5; 49 Q takes Q, P takes Q; 50 B to Q R sq, R to B 7 with a winning position.

## GAME CCCXXXIII.

*English Mechanic* Correspondence Tourney Game between Messrs. J. H. Blake and J. Pierce.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. J. H. Blake.) | BLACK. (Mr. J. Pierce.) | WHITE. (Mr. J. H. Blake.) | BLACK. (Mr. J. Pierce.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 6 Kt to Q B 3 | B to Kt 2 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 7 P to Q 4 | Kt to K 2 |
| 3 B to B 4 | P to Q 4 | 8 Kt to K B 3 | Q to R 4 |
| 4 B tks P | Q to R 5 ch | 9 P to K R 4 | P to K R 3 |
| 5 K to B sq | P to K Kt 4 | 10 Q to Q 3 | Castles |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 B to Kt 3 (*a*) | P to Q Kt 3 | 28 Q to B 2 | R to B 2 |
| 12 Kt to K 2 (*b*) | B to Q R 3 | 29 R to Q 5 (*j*) | R to K Kt 2 |
| 13 P to Q B 4 | Kt to Q B 3 | 30 R to K R 5 | R to K Kt 6 |
| 14 B to Q 2 (*c*) | Q R to Q sq | 31 K to B sq | R to K B 6 ch |
| 15 K to B 2 (*d*) | Q to Kt 3 | 32 K to K sq | Kt to K 4 |
| 16 P tks Kt P (*e*) | P tks P | 33 R to Q 8 ch | K to B 2 |
| 17 B to B 2 (*f*) | B to Q B sq | 34 K R to R 8 | Kt to K Kt 3 |
| 18 P to Q 5 (*g*) | P to K B 4 | 35 K R to K 8 | Q to K R 6 |
| 19 K to K sq (*h*) | P tks P | 36 P to B 5 | K to B 3 (*k*) |
| 20 Q to Q R 3 | B to B 4 | 37 P to B 6 (*l*) | R to K 6 |
| 21 P tks Kt | P tks Kt | 38 Q to R 4 | R tks R |
| 22 B tks B | Q tks B | 39 R tks R | Q to R 8 ch |
| 23 P tks P | Kt tks P | 40 K to B 2 | Q to Q 4 (*m*) |
| 24 B to B 3 | R to Q 6 | 41 R to K 4 | Kt to K 4 |
| 25 Q to R 4 | B tks B | 42 Q to Q 4 | Q tks Q |
| 26 P tks B (*i*) | Q to K 3 | 43 Kt tks Q | R to K 2 |
| 27 R to Q sq | R tks K B P | 44 Resigns. | |

NOTES BY J. PIERCE.

(*a*) Bad; K to Kt sq preferable or B to B 4.

(*b*) Again K to Kt sq seems better.

(*c*) He might perhaps have ventured on B takes P, P takes B, 15 Kt takes P, Q to Kt 5, 16 Q to K 3.

(*d*) Q to B 2 would have been more prudent.

(*e*) This gives an opening for the Rs but P to R 5 would have forced Q to R 2 circumscribing its action and then Q might have played to Q B 2.

(*f*) If R to R 2, Kt to Q 4 with fatal effect.

(*g*) The object is to get the Q Kt into play but Q should have been played to Kt 3 first.

(*h*) Unpleasant and costs a P; but it is hard to see a better move.

(*i*) The following play would probably ensue if White play 26 Kt takes B, R to K sq ch, 27 Kt to K 4, R takes Kt ch, 28 P takes R, Q takes P ch, 29 K to B sq, R to B 6 ch &c.

(*j*) The counter-attack is interesting.

(*k*) Best.

(*l*) If 37 Q to K 4 or R 4, R to K 6, and if 37 Q to Kt 3, R to B 8 ch, 38 K to Q 2, R to Q 2 ch &c.

(*m*) Black is now perfectly safe and the passed Ps must win.

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## GAME CCCXXXIV.

One of twenty-four simultaneous games played by Herr Zukertort at the Athenæum Chess Club, London, on the 21st March, 1885.

(Hamppe-Allgaier.)

| WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. F. P. Carr.) | WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. F. P. Carr.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 15 K to Q 2 | B to B 5 ch |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 16 K to Q 3 (*e*) | B to B 4 ch |
| 3 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 17 K to B 4 | P to Kt 4 ch |
| 4 Kt to B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 18 K to Kt 3 | Kt tks B |
| 5 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 19 P to R 3 | Kt to B 3 (*f*) |
| 6 Kt to K Kt 5 | P to K R 3 | 20 B tks P (*g*) | R to Kt sq |
| 7 Kt tks P | K tks Kt | 21 R to K B sq | Kt tks Q P (*h*) |
| 8 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 22 P to R 4 | Kt to K 6 (*i*) |
| 9 P tks P | Q Kt to K 2 | 23 R tks B (*j*) | Kt tks Q |
| 10 B tks P (*a*) | Kt to Kt 3 | 24 R tks B ch | K to Kt 3 |
| 11 B to K 5 | B to Q 3 (*b*) | 25 R to Q 5 (*k*) | Q to Kt sq |
| 12 B tks R (*c*) | B to Kt 6 ch | 26 P to K R 5 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 13 K to Q 2 (*d*) | B to B 5 ch | 27 R tks Kt | P to B 3 |
| 14 K to K sq | B to Kt 6 ch | And White resigns. | |

### Notes by J. G. Cunningham.

(*a*) Very little has been written upon the Hamppe-Allgaier and many of its mazy tracks are yet unexplored by the analyst. 8 P to Q 4 (Mr. Thorold's move) seems to be quite as effective in the Hamppe form of the gambit as in the ordinary form. Many strong players prefer 8 P to B 4 for Black's reply but 8 P to Q 4 is coming into fashion. White then generally continues (after 9 P takes P, Q Kt to K 2) by 10 B to Q B 4.

(*b*) Very bold play on Mr. Carr's part considering who was handling the White men, but then Mr. Carr is nothing if not bold. If the move prove sound it will strengthen the defence materially.

(*c*) Can he do anything better? Certainly 12 B takes B would not help him for then Q retakes and the check at Kt 6 is still threatened, and White's attack seems very much weakened and then Black's strong battalions will tell. It was not till after some consideration that Mr. Zukertort took off the R.

(*d*) It is quite clear that K to K 2 would be met by a check from the Black Queen.

(*e*) Giving up the see-saw business, as an early draw was not to his mind.

(*f*) Black comes out of the skirmish with a good position and one bristling with possibilities.

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(*g*) Altogether too risky. His majesty should have first gone into safe quarters.

(*h*) Well played; protecting the Bishop and still more harassing the poor King.

(*i*) And still better followed up; indeed this may be considered the winning move.

(*j*) Played after some consideration. If 23 Q to K 2 Black has many effective replies, not the least of which is 23 K to Kt 2.

(*k*) Apparently overlooking the pin as played.

## GAME CCCXXXV.

Played at the Hull Church Institute, 18th October, 1882.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. E. Freeborough.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Wood.) | WHITE. (Mr. E. Freeborough.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Wood.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 18 Q tks Kt P (*c*) | K to Q 2 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 19 Q to Kt 3 | B to Kt 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 20 Q to Q 3 | B tks B ch |
| 4 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 21 Kt tks B | Kt to K 2 |
| 5 Kt to Kt 5 | P to K R 3 | 22 P to Q B 4 | P tks P |
| 6 Kt tks P | K tks Kt | 23 Q to K 2 | R to Q Kt sq |
| 7 P to Q 4 | P to B 6 | 24 Kt tks B | Kt tks Kt |
| 8 B to K B 4 | P to Q 3 | 25 P to Q 5 | Kt tks P |
| 9 Q to Q 2 | P to Q B 3 (*a*) | 26 B tks Kt | Q to Kt 4 ch |
| 10 Kt to Q B 3 | P tks P | 27 K to Kt sq | P tks B |
| 11 B tks P | B to K 2 | 28 R tks P ch | K to K 2 |
| 12 Castles (Q R) | K to K sq | 29 K R to Q sq | P to B 6 |
| 13 P to K 5 | P to Q 4 | 30 R to Q 7 ch | K to K sq |
| 14 Kt to K 2 | Kt to Q R 3 | 31 Q to Q 3 | P tks P |
| 15 P to Q R 3 | B to K 3 | 32 Q to Q 6 | Q to B 4 ch |
| 16 Q to Q 3 | Kt to B 2 | 33 Q to Q 3 (?) (*d*) | Q tks Q ch |
| 17 Q to Q Kt 3 | B tks P (*b*) | | and wins. |

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) An original defence, and well continued.

(*b*) He takes up the attack, the defence being complete.

(*c*) His chance is to break up Black's centre by advancing Q B P, for which he plays in a roundabout fashion.

(*d*) He ought, of course, to have interposed the Rook, when Black might have drawn by perpetual check. This skirmish is a good example of the late Mr. Wood's defensive skill.

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## GAME CCCXXXVI.

The following game, played recently at the Bristol and Clifton Club, is a good specimen of the promising skill of the late Mr. Nash, whose premature death we recorded last month.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Harsant.) | BLACK. (Mr. Nash.) | WHITE. (Mr. Harsant.) | BLACK. (Mr. Nash.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 Q to Q B 3 | B to B 4 (*d*) |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 13 Kt tks R | B tks P |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 14 Kt to R 3 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 15 Q to Q 2 | B to B 6 (*e*) |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 16 Kt to B 2 (*f*) | Kt tks Kt ch |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 17 Q tks Kt | R to K sq ch |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | P to Q 4 (*a*) | 18 B to K 2 (*g*) | R tks B ch |
| 8 Kt to Kt 5 | B tks B | 19 Q tks R | B tks Q |
| 9 Q tks B | Castles (*b*) | 20 K tks B | Q tks Kt P ch |
| 10 Kt tks B P | P to Q 5 | 21 K to B 3 | Q to B 6 ch and wins. (*h*) |
| 11 P tks P (*c*) | Kt tks P | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Opinions seem to be divided as to the merits of this move; our own preference is for B takes Kt, and then P to Q 4.

(*b*) The usual and correct course here is K to Q sq. Black adopts a very bold line of defence, but its soundness is questionable.

(*c*) P to K 5 would have effectually spoilt Black's plan, and left him with either two Pawns or a Pawn and the exchange to the bad.

(*d*) This fine move ensures to him a strong attack; if now P takes B, the reply is Q to K 4 ch, followed by Q R to B sq. White's best play was probably 13 Kt to Kt 5.

(*e*) Mr. Nash's conduct of this game indicates a very high standard of Chess ability, which, had he lived, would doubtless have brought him into considerable prominence.

(*f*) Kt to B 4 yielded a better chance, though in such a position only a poor one.

(*g*) If 18 K to Q 2, then Q to B 5 ch, 19 K to Q 3, B to Kt 5, and White cannot escape mate.

(*h*) For if K to K 2, Black wins both the Rooks, and if K to K 4 or Kt 4, mate ensues by Kt to B 3 ch in a few moves.

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## GAME CCCXXXVII.

Played March 28th, 1885, in the match between Brighton and Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. F. M. Young, Cambridge.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. Mead, Brighton.) | WHITE. (Mr. F. M. Young, Cambridge.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. Mead, Brighton.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 Kt to Q 2 | R to K sq |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 13 Q Kt to B 3 (*e*) | Q to Kt 3 (*f*) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 14 P to B 5 | Q to Kt 5 (*g*) |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 15 Kt to Q 2 | Kt tks Kt (*h*) |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 16 P tks Kt | B to Kt 4 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 17 Kt to B 4 | R tks P |
| 7 P to K B 4 | P to Q 3 (*a*) | 18 Q to Q sq | Q tks Kt P |
| 8 B to Kt 5 (*b*) | B to Q 2 | 19 R to K B sq | B tks Kt |
| 9 Q to Q 3 | P to Q R 3 | 20 R to B 3 | Q R to K sq |
| 10 B tks Kt (*c*) | Kt tks B | Resigns. | |
| 11 P to Q R 3 (*d*) | Castles (K R) | | |

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The best line of defence here is either P to Q 4, 8 P to K 5, Q to R 3 (not Kt 3 which loses a piece by 9 P to B 5), 9 Q to Q 2, B to Kt 3, &c., or B takes Kt and then P to Q 4.

(*b*) Not a good post for the Bishop now; he should play Q to Q 2, followed by Q to K B 2, and Kt to Q 2, leaving the square for his K B to be decided afterwards.

(*c*) We prefer retiring the B to R 4 in order to go presently to Q B 2.

(*d*) Lost time; the Kt should go to Q 2.

(*e*) And here Castles K R is clearly the right course.

(*f*) This move would be much stronger had it been preceded by B takes Kt.

(*g*) Of course far better than taking the Kt P, to which White would reply by Castling.

(*h*) Mr. Mead now finishes off the game in excellent style.

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## GAME CCCXXXVIII.

Played in the return match between the St. Ann's and St. Nicholas' Clubs, Brighton.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. W. Mead, St. Ann's.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Pritchett, St. Nicholas.) | WHITE. (Mr. W. Mead, St. Ann's.) | BLACK. (Mr. B. Pritchett, St. Nicholas.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 11 B to K Kt 5 (*e*) | P to Q B 3 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 12 R to K B sq | B to Kt 2 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 13 Q to K 2 | Castles (*f*) |
| 4 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 14 P to K 5 | P tks P |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | P to K R 4 (*a*) | 15 P tks P | Q to B 2 |
| 6 P to Q 4 (*b*) | P to Q 3 | 16 B tks Kt (*g*) | Kt to Q 2 |
| 7 Kt to Q 3 | P to B 6 | 17 Q to K 3 | R to K sq |
| 8 B to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 18 B tks B | K tks B |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 (*c*) | P tks P | 19 Q to Kt 5 ch | Resigns. |
| 10 B tks P | Q to K 2 (*d*) | | |

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) This defence has long been rejected by experts as unsatisfactory. Kt to K B 3, B to Kt 2, or P to Q 4 are now generally adopted here.

(*b*) B to B 4 is the book move, but White, as will be seen, conducts the attack in an original manner of his own.

(*c*) Better than 9 P takes P, P takes P, 10 Q takes P, on account of the reply B to Kt 5, 11 Q to Kt 2, R to Kt sq.

(*d*) White's minor pieces are all now well disposed for action, while Black has only one in the field. The present move does not help his development, and he seems to have no good one; perhaps P to B 3 was the best.

(*e*) We prefer Q to Q 2, in order to Castle on the Q's side.

(*f*) Which loses a piece; he ought of course to release his Kt by Q to K 3. Black's play in this game is very weak.

(*g*) It was surely better to take the Kt with P, compelling the Bishop to retire to R sq, whereupon B to R 6 and Q to K 3 must win speedily.

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## GAME CCCXXXIX.

Said to have been played by Morphy at the age of 15.

(Evans Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Mac Connell.) | BLACK. (Morphy.) | WHITE. (Mr. Mac Connell.) | BLACK. (Morphy.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 14 Kt to K 5 (*g*) | Kt tks Kt |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 15 Q tks B | Q to Kt 4 (*h*) |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 16 K to R sq | B to K 5 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | B tks Kt P (*a*) | 17 P to B 3 | B tks P |
| 5 P to B 3 | B to R 4 (*b*) | 18 P tks B | Q to Kt 6 |
| 6 Castles (*c*) | Kt to B 3 ! | 19 Kt to Q 2 | Kt to B 4 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | Castles | 20 Q R to K sq | Q tks R P ch |
| 8 P tks K P (*d*) | K Kt tks P | 21 K to Kt sq | K R to K sq |
| 9 B to R 3 (*e*) | P to Q 3 | 22 R to B 2 (*i*) | Q to Kt 6 ch |
| 10 P tks P (*f*) | Kt tks Q P | 23 K to B sq | Kt to Q 6 |
| 11 B to Kt 3 | B to K Kt 5 | 24 R tks R ch | R takes R |
| 12 P to R 3 | B to R 4 | 25 B tks P ch | K to R sq |
| 13 Q to Q 5 | B to K Kt 3 | | and Black wins. |

Notes condensed from the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, by W. W.

(*a*) Sig. Salvioli thinks the acceptance of the Gambit more or less dangerous, and prefers 4 B to Kt 3.

(*b*) The Venetian master remarks that this retreat of the Bishop is that which affords the widest field for the defence.

(*c*) Here he prefers 6 P to Q 4, leading either to the Compromised Defence, or, if Black continue with 6 P takes P, 7 Castles 7 P to Q 3, 8 P takes P 8 B to Kt 3, to the Normal Defence. On this we would observe that 8 Q to Kt 3, the Waller attack, yields White a stronger game than the Normal, and that Black, if he decline the Compromised, should rather play 7 B to Kt 3.

(*d*) At least equally strong, Sig. Salvioli thinks, as the move preferred by the *Handbuch*, 8 Kt takes K P.

(*e*) 9 B to Q 3 is here recommended, with the continuation 9 P to Q 4 ! 10 Q to B 2 10 B to B 4 ! 11 Kt to Q 4 11 B to K Kt 3 ! 12 P to K B 4 12 Q to Q 2, 13 B to K 3 13 P to Q R 3, 14 Kt takes Kt 14 P takes Kt, 15 P to B 4 15 B to Kt 3, 16 P to B 5 16 B to R 2, 17 B to Q 4 and Black, though he retains the Pawn, has a very embarrassed game. This is exactly Mr. W. T. Pierce's analysis in *Huddersfield C. M.* VI. 191, and we wonder whether Sig. Salvioli derived it from that source or hit upon it independently.

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(*f*) If, instead, 10 B to Q 5, there may follow 10 Kt takes Q B P, 11 Kt takes Kt 11 B takes Kt, 12 P takes P 12 B takes R. Or if 10 Q to K 2, 10 Kt to B 4, 11 B takes Kt 11 P takes B, and in every case Black keeps the Pawn.

(*g*) White seeks to disengage his Queen's wing by getting rid of the adverse B. But the sequel shows that this leaves the King's side completely undefended.

(*h*) An excellent move, threatening to win the Queen and gaining important time.

(*i*) Black threatens Kt to Kt 6 and, after the check, Kt to Q 6.

## GAME CCCXL.

Played at New Orleans about 1860.

(Evans Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Morphy.) | BLACK. (Mr. A. B. Ford.) | WHITE. (Morphy.) | BLACK. (Mr. A. B. Ford.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 R to K sq | Kt to R 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 13 R tks P ch | K tks R |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 14 P to Q 4 ch | K to K 3 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | B tks Kt P | 15 P to Kt 4 | P to K Kt 3 |
| 5 P to B 3 | B to R 4 | 16 Q to K 4 ch | K to B 2 |
| 6 Castles | K Kt to K 2 (*a*) | 17 B tks Kt ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 7 Kt to Kt 5 | P to Q 4 | 18 B to K 7 | R to K sq |
| 8 P tks P | Kt tks P | 19 Q to K 5 ch | K to R 3 |
| 9 Kt tks B P (*b*) | K tks Kt | 20 P to Kt 5 ch | K to R 4 |
| 10 Q to B 3 ch | K to K 3 | 21 B to B 3 ch | B to Kt 5 |
| 11 B to R 3 | B to Kt 3 (*c*) | 22 Q to Kt 3 and mates next move. | |

NOTES FROM THE *Gazzetta del Popolo*.

(*a*) A weak defence: he should play 6 Kt to B 3, as in the companion game.

(*b*) This sacrifice, well known in a similar position of the Two Knights' Defence, is here needlessly risky. White gets a good game by 9 P to Q 4 9 Castles, 10 P takes P 10 B to K 3, 11 Q to R 5 11 P to K R 3, 12 Kt takes B 12 P takes Kt, 13 B takes R P.

(*c*) Here the best defence was 11 P to Kt 4, 12 B takes P 12 B to Kt 2.

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⁂ These games, as Sig. Salvioli remarks, are not in the Max Lange collection nor, we may add, in the earlier one by Löwenthal. It is only right to mention that the canon of Morphy's genuine games has long been regarded as complete, and that considerable suspicion attaches to games unearthed from unknown sources of late years. But, whether Morphy's or not, the games are brilliantly played and well adapted to serve as a groundwork for the Venetian champion's admirable analysis. Sig. Salvioli is one of the first theorists of the day, and we hope to give further specimens, from openings less hackneyed than the Evans, of his analytical skill.

W. W.

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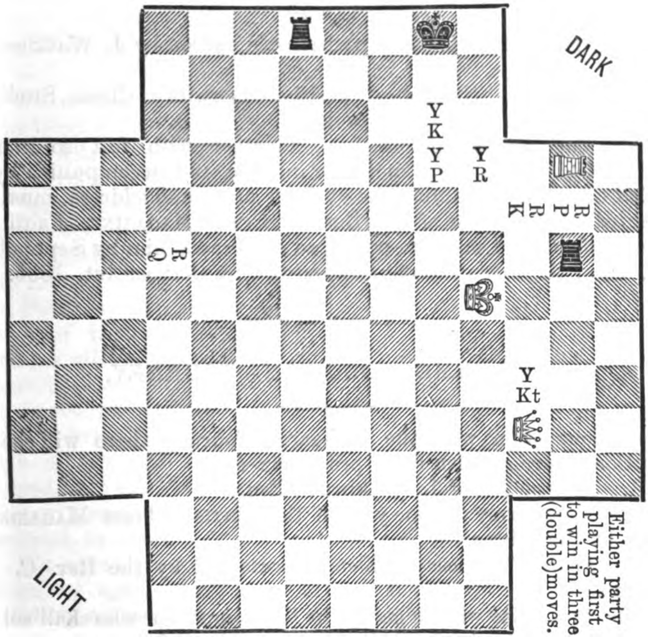
## DOUBLE ILLUSTRATIVE PROBLEM.

### By J. T. H.

(Black) Wood.

(White) Ivory.




(Red) Ivory.

(Yellow) Wood.

Solution in next Number.

## B. C. M. END-GAME TOURNEY.

### Rules and Regulations.

1. The End-games must be original and unpublished, but may be such as have occurred in play.

2. Impossible positions are inadmissible, and unnatural ones will, *ipso facto*, lose marks, unless they possess striking features of merit. Pure end-games, with few Pawns and pieces, like those of Horwitz and Kling, will have a decided preference over middle-game endings.

3. Marks will be awarded for *(a)* Usefulness in relation to actual play; *(b)* Originality, ingenuity, profundity, or brilliancy of conception; *(c)* Neatness of construction.

4. Each competitor may send in not more than three positions, but he will only be allowed to take (if successful) one of the three prizes, which will be as follows:—

(1) For the best position £2, the gift of the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

(2) For the second best position £1, given by J. Watkinson, Esq.

(3) For the third best position Horwitz's Chess Studies, presented by the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

5. The competing positions, together with full solutions, distinguished only by a motto or mottos, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name and address, must be directed to the Editor of the British Chess Magazine, Fairfield, Huddersfield, and must be posted so as to reach him by September 1st, or, in the case of foreign composers, by October 1st, 1885.

## END-GAME SOLUTION TOURNEY.

In connection with the End-game Tourney there will be a Solution Tourney, with three prizes, viz.:

1. £1, the gift of J. Watkinson, Esq.

2. A free copy for one year of the British Chess Magazine, given by the Editor.

3. Pearson's Chess Problems, presented by the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

The first prize will be gained by the competitor who shall solve correctly and completely the greatest number of End-games, and who shall also point out the greatest number of inaccuracies in any of them, including second solutions, &c. The second prize

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will be awarded to the competitor who sends in the next largest number of correct and full solutions, as well as of flaws or impossible solutions. The third prize will be given to the competitor who shall solve correctly, though not completely, the third largest number of End-games. In each case the discovery and demonstration that any End-game does not fulfil its conditions will count as a complete solution.

Any competitor known to have received assistance in dealing with the positions will be disqualified from obtaining a prize.

The Rev. C. E. Ranken will act as judge of the End-game and Solution Tourneys, and from his decision there will be no appeal, unless within three months' interval after the publication of his award, any of the Prize End-games should be found inaccurate. All solutions intended for competition must be sent to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern, England, within one month of the publication of each End-game.

# CHESS JOTTINGS.

We notice from the "Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia" that the Chess collection of the late Professor George Allen has recently been purchased by the Library Company. It comprises nearly nine hundred titles, besides two hundred and fifty autograph letters and fifty photographs and engravings of Chess celebrities. It is rich in all departments of the game both ancient and modern, including the earliest editions of Damiano, Ruy Lopez, Greco, Gianutio, Salvio, Carrera, Ponziani, Stamma, and Philidor, and, among more modern authors, editions of the works of Lewis, Walker, Staunton, Jaenisch, &c., &c. It also contains all the Chess Journals and a great number of cuttings from Chess columns. A special room has been appropriated by the Directors for the "Allen Collection," the books on Chess already belonging to the Company being added to it. A Chess table is provided for the use of students and amateurs. We congratulate the Philadelphians on the public spirit evinced by the Library Company in preventing this noble Chess library from dispersal, or sale out of America.

We have received Parts II and III of Bird's "Modern Chess" which we again recommend to our readers. Part III is very carelessly edited, and is full of unpardonable errors. The diagram on p. 81 is a complete jumble. W. B. on a wrong square, White Q and Kt of the wrong colour, &c. End-game 6, p. 96 (for beginners), will only "bother" them. *White* evidently cannot "mate in two moves," and if *Black* plays first, it is mate in *one*.



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It is presuming too much on the ignorance of his patrons to say that the game between Mackenzie and Mason (p. 94) "will be new to our readers." It is, of course, to be found in the Paris Congress Book, and was also given in the *Westminster Papers* of August, 1878. Mr. Thorold (p. 71) is not entitled to the prefix of "Rev." We notice also that the Q on Rook's file in the diagram on this page should be Black not White.

We have again a few Chess works on sale. We are in a position to supply the American edition of Cook's Synopsis at 8/- post free. Vol. 5 of the *Chess-Monthly*, and 5 Nos. of Vol. 4, all in parts, we can offer for 5/- post free. *Westminster Papers*—6 Nos. of Vol. 2, 10 of Vol. 3, 3 of Vol. 4, 6 of Vol. 5, 8 of Vol. 6, 9 of Vol. 7, 11 of Vol. 8, Vol. 9 complete, 11 of Vol. 10, Vol. 11 complete; the lot for £1, carriage to be paid by purchaser—this is a great bargain. The *Field* Chess column—46 slips for 1877, 46 for 1878, 50 for 1879, 42 for 1880, 47 for 1881, 43 for 1882; the lot for 10/-, not carriage paid—another bargain. Vol. 4, British Chess Magazine, in parts, 10/- post free. Nuremberg Congress, 1883; Games, 6/-, Problems, 4/-, post free. The two for 8/-, 462 pages. *Chess Player's Chronicle*, Vol. 1, 1841, 7/6, post free. Bohemian Chess Manual, German notation, 240 pp., many diagrams, 5/-. Chess, a poem, by Charles Tomlinson, very scarce, 2/6. Philidor, 1816, 1824, 1/6 each, the two for 2/6. Cabinet photos of the B. C. M. groups of co-operators and contributors, 1/6 each. Imperial photos of contributors, 2/-, carte size, 9d. *International Chess Magazine*, Annual Subscription, 12/-, Single numbers, 1/3, post free. Back numbers in stock.

Parts 1 to 6 of the "St Patrick's Chess Club Pamphlet" are before us. This is a weekly representative of Irish Chess and is published at 29, Nassau Street, Dublin, every Monday, price 2d. post free. It contains games, problems, and Chess intelligence. So far it has not attained to the dignity of print, but if the number of subscribers increases, it may develop into that form of publication. We recommend the "bantling" to our readers very cordially.

Simultaneous Chess-Play.—On Tuesday evening, April 28th, Mr. H. E. Bird, the celebrated Chess-player, attended at the rooms of the Junior Chess Club, Vickers's Hotel, Huddersfield, for the purpose of playing a number of the members and other gentlemen. Twenty players were accommodated with boards and men and play commenced at half-past seven and went on till a little after ten o'clock, when the last player, who began playing about three-quarters of an hour after the others, was vanquished. Mr. Bird lost only one game, with Mr. A. P. Wilson. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bird on the motion of Mr. J. Watkinson, seconded by Mr. T. Holliday.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—In the March number of the *Chess-Monthly*, Mr. Zukertort, as all the world by this time knows, inserted a paragraph expressing his readiness to play a match with Mr. Steinitz on either side of the Atlantic, and calling upon him, as he Mr. Zukertort declined entering into direct negotiations, to appoint a second, who might arrange with his own second the necessary preliminaries. The terms in which this tardy acceptance of Mr. Steinitz's repeated challenges was couched were not free from provocation, and in the April number of the *International Magazine* Mr. Steinitz, as might be expected, discusses the matter at full length, complaining of not having received a copy of the *Chess-Monthly* containing Mr. Zukertort's message, and giving this as a reason for not having had time to appoint a second, which, however, he intends at once to do. There is thus at least a beginning made in the preparations for a match which the Chess world has long been hoping to see, and we sincerely trust (though we are somewhat doubtful on the point) that the negotiations will not end in smoke. Into the extraneous matters of the dispute between the two masters we do not intend to go, but we may say that we agree with Mr. Steinitz that Mr. Zukertort would have saved time had he at once named his second, and that he ought in common courtesy to have sent a copy of the magazine containing his acceptance of the challenge of Mr. Steinitz to Mr. Steinitz himself, especially since it appears that the two champions have not established an exchange of their respective publications.

The Baltimore Chess Association has instituted a handicap tourney with some novel conditions. The entries are limited to 20, and they are divided into five classes. In each class the play is on even terms, and the five winners, after gaining the entrance fees as prizes, play off for a chief prize of 20 dollars given by the chairman of the handicap committee, Dr. Turner. In this final contest the competitors are handicapped to give or receive odds according to the class to which each belongs.

In the second week in March Mr. Steinitz paid a visit to Boston, and after a number of ordinary games at the Club on even terms and at odds, he played simultaneously with 23 of the members, winning 19 games, losing 3, and one being drawn. In a second performance of the same kind with 21 opponents he lost one game, drew 3, and won the rest. On both these occasions Mr. Snow scored his game. There was also a blindfold contest in which the unseeing player defeated three of his adversaries, but succumbed to the fourth, Mr. Cummings. Three simultaneous

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consultation games ended the week, and resulted in one being drawn, one gained by Mr. Steinitz, and the other left unfinished.

Dr. Jacoby has been giving a novel Chess entertainment at the Boston Club, consisting of a recitation simultaneously from memory of seven games of well-known masters, the selection being two of Anderssen's, four of Morphy's, and one of Steinitz's. Sitting with his back to the boards, Dr. Jacoby called out the whole of the moves without a mistake, and he afterwards still more astonished his audience by allowing them to ask by number for any move in any of the seven games, and then giving it instantly. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed even by those of the company who had no knowledge of Chess.

We have received number one, for March, 1885, of the "Academy Review," a magazine published in connection with the "Foster Academy," St. Louis, Mo. It contains a Chess department, which is, we understand, the first ever given in an American school periodical. It is edited by the Principal, the well-known Chess editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, and bids fair to do good work in its own sphere. A problem by Mr. Loyd, and the "immortal" game between Anderssen and Kieseritzki, occupy the place of honour. The column has our best wishes.

The able Chess editor of the "Mirror of American Sports" celebrates the beginning of his second year of office by issuing a very handsomely printed sheet containing fifteen letter problems composed by M. Charles Kondelik, of Paris. The letters form the words "Cercle des Echecs," to which organisation the problems are dedicated. This column has rapidly risen in public estimation and for variety and liveliness is second to none within our knowledge.

Canada.—The "Waverley Chess Club" is the name of a new association recently formed at Montreal, and it has proved so attractive that the old City Club has found it expedient to unite with it. A very successful handicap tourney has been organised by the zeal and energy of Mr. J. W. Shaw, who informs us that there were 31 entries, but 9 subsequently retired, leaving the number of combatants 22. These were divided into 6 classes, the customary odds being given, and each player contesting one game with every other. It would not interest our readers to see the names of all the players, so we record the names of the winners only, who are :—First prize (consisting of a gold medal presented by Mr. Shaw), Mr. Wright of Class 1, who made the fine score of 19 games out of a possible 21. Second prize (a silver medal contributed by the players), Mr. Forsyth of Class 2, who performed the nearly equally meritorious feat of scoring 18½ games. The tourney gave great satisfaction, and a second on the same plan is projected.

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In the St. John N. B. tournament there were 12 competitors divided into two sections. The winners of each section, Messrs. Narraway and Fisher, who did not lose a game, played off for the first and second prizes, and the former won.

Australia.—We are glad to say that more favourable accounts of Mr. Blackburne's health now reach us. On Feb. 15th he arrived at Sydney, and was warmly received by the local players, with whom he afterwards played some off-hand games. On the 26th he gave a blindfold exhibition with eight picked opponents, but for some reason or other (perhaps owing to the unusual strength brought against him) he was not nearly so successful as usual. In the issue he won with Messrs. Crane and Newman, lost to Messrs. Chamier, Deholcry, and Heiman, and drew with Messrs. Gea, Ridley, and Russell. After leaving Sydney he was to return to Melbourne, and thence would probably proceed to South Australia, the Adelaide Club having sent him an invitation. At a special meeting of this club the prizes won in its late tourney (See B. C. M. Vol. V. p. 50) were distributed by Mr. Charlick, and it was decided to hold another tourney during the present year.

The handicap tourney of the Victorian Chess and Draughts Club mentioned in our January number has come to an end. The Gelbfuhs system of scoring was adopted in it for the first time in Australia, and the result was that the first prize of £2 2s. was taken by Mr. Witton of Class A, with a score of 22 games and 261¾ points. Practically equally with him was Mr. Dobbyn of Class C, who gained the second prize of £1 1s. with 22 games and 261½ points. A special prize of 10s. 6d. was to be given to Mr. Mayston or Mr. Richardson.

"Once a Month, a Magazine for Australasia," has enlisted Mr. Gossip in its service, and the number for Feb. 15th of this year has a couple of pages under his editorship. The introductory article is a short analysis of the "Danish Gambit," which is followed by "Chess Intelligence," an end-game, and a problem, both on diagrams. The magazine is very nicely printed and illustrated, and is a credit to the publishers, Messrs. Inglis & Co., Melbourne.

Italy.—The Austrian master, Herr Hruby, was to pay a visit to Venice in Easter week in order to give an exhibition of simultaneous play. The preliminary tourney at the Maluta Chess Club of Padua resulted in the success of Signori Zannoni and Zon of Class 1, Carraro and Raimoldi of Class 2, Rasi and Cassinis of Class 3, and Capello and Buzzacarini of Class 4. These eight competitors are now playing off for the five prizes, the first of which is already assured to Sig. Raimoldi, who has won 5½ games out of a possible 7.

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GERMANY.—The programme of the fourth Congress of the German Chess Association has been issued. The Congress will take place at Hamburg, commencing on July 12th, the hours for play being each day from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. In the Masters' Tourney the first prize will be £50, second £37 10s., third £25, fourth £15, and fifth £10. There may also be some minor prizes. Entrance fee for non-members of the Association £1 15s. Each competitor to play one game with every other. In the next, or as it is called "Chief Tourney," the entrance fee is 10/-, and the prizes will be £15, £8 15s., £6 5s., and £5 respectively, the play being in the classes or sections principle. There will also be the usual minor contests, blindfold exhibition, and consultation matches, as well as problem and solution tourneys. The hard work of the meeting will be broken by one festivity only, a banquet at Blankenese, which is a suburb down the river, and the tourneys will probably last a fortnight. Entries must be sent by July 5th to Dr. Antoine-Feill, 44 Hermannstrasse, Hamburg.

The tourney at Hamburg mentioned in our February issue is over, the first prize falling to Herr Bier, and the other two being divided between Herren Hentschel and Richter.

FRANCE.—Mr. Zukertort has arrived at Paris, as the commencement of a Chess tour through Europe, similar to that which he made last year in America. He was to remain ten or twelve days in the French capital, and was invited by the Amiens Club to give them a blindfold *séance* afterwards.

The prizes in the annual handicap at the Café de la Régence have been awarded as follows :—1st M. Taubenhaus (who won 8½ games out of a possible 9), 2nd M. De Riviere, 3rd and 4th divided between M. M. Macaulay and Mourinick, whose scores were equal. Another tourney is now in progress.

Fourteen provincial players, most of them with unknown names, have entered the Correspondence Tourney for the prize given by the President of the Republic.

## WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association was held at the Bull Hotel, Wakefield, on Saturday, April 25th, and was attended by a large number of members of clubs and prominent players of the riding.

The proceedings began about two o'clock in the afternoon by the formation of tournaments in six classes described as "A,"

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"B," "C," "D," "E," and "F." There were eight entrants in each of these classes except "F," which was a consolation competition and only had four entries. The competitors were paired by the drawing of lots, and only the winners in the first rounds remained in the competition. At the conclusion of the first rounds the remaining players were again paired, and played for places in the final. Time, however, did not suffice for the completion of all the tournaments, and in several cases the prizes, which amounted to over £15, had to be divided amongst the remaining competitors according to the circumstances. In the evening Herr Gunsberg played Messrs. Hall, Schett, Hawke, Brown, Reyner, Manning, F. H. Wright, Wilson, and White simultaneously, and won all the games except two, which were unfinished.

After tea, to which about fifty-four gentlemen sat down, the usual business meeting of the association was held.

Mr. J. B. Manning took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. R. B. Mackie, M.P., president of the association, and he was supported by Ald. Woodhouse, Mr. J. Watkinson, Mr. H. E. Bird, Herr I. Gunsberg, Herr H. Cassel, Mr. C. A. Dust, Mr. E. B. Hussey, and Mr. R. M. Macmaster.

The Chairman offered the players a very hearty welcome in the name of the Wakefield Chess Club, the presiding club for the year, and expressed his regret that Mr. R. B. Mackie had been unable to join them and preside over the meeting. The first contest for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, he said, had not been quite so exciting as members had hoped it would be, but probably it would develop, and in future years become much more interesting and attract greater attention. The Bradford Club, who were the winners of the Cup, ought to be congratulated upon their victory, and he would now call upon the liberal donor of the Cup personally to present it to the representative of that club.

Ald. Woodhouse said that it was with great satisfaction that he had accepted the invitation to be present at that meeting, because, though he did not now take so active a part in Chess matters as he had done some years ago, he still felt a deep interest in the game, and was very anxious to be present in order to congratulate the members of the Bradford Club upon having secured the Challenge Cup for the first time. It was a very accidental circumstance that had led him to offer that Cup. At the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, last year, there was a mere allusion to the fact that it was contemplated that some subscription might be inaugurated to buy a challenge cup, and they had been good enough to allow him to take the matter out of their hands, and present a challenge cup for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He

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knew of nothing during his Mayoralty which had given him greater pleasure than the privilege of presiding over the West Yorkshire Association last year at Leeds, and of presenting that Cup. His Bradford friends would excuse him if he said very candidly that he was disappointed when he heard that they had won it, simply because he should have liked to have seen the Cup won on the first occasion by the town of Leeds; but ability must prevail, and his Leeds friends would have to gird on their armour more tightly, and fight more valiantly, or they would be left behind, not only by Bradford, but by other towns. He did not begrudge the possession of the Cup to the Bradford team, but was delighted that they had shown by their superior skill that they were entitled to it, and if the Bradford Club continued to produce the strongest team in the riding, all he could say was they deserved to win it again (applause). He had a suspicion, though, that they would not have to win it quite so easily in the next contest as they had done in the last. He again thanked the association for giving him the opportunity of attending that meeting, and trusted that he might have many opportunities of being present at similar meetings. He had great pleasure in handing over the Cup to Mr. Macmaster, as the custodian on behalf of his club, for the ensuing twelve months. He had no doubt that in the town of Bradford they would take good care of it, and hoped when they looked at it they would not think unkindly of the individual who presented it (applause).

Mr. R. M. Macmaster, after receiving the Cup, said that he had a feeling of very pleasurable pride in doing so, and on behalf not only of the Bradford Club, but of the association generally, he wished to express his deep sense of thanks to Alderman Woodhouse for his handsome gift. Everyone who had seen the Cup had been surprised and charmed by its beauty. In Bradford he knew it had been very generally admired, and he hoped that it would continue to be admired in that town for many years to come (laughter). To the Bradford Club it had proved the Cup that cheers but not inebriates (laughter). The Bradford players knew that if they wanted to win it next season they would have to fight very valiantly for it (applause).

Mr. E. Dyson, on behalf of the Huddersfield Club, invited the association to meet in that town next year; and Mr J. Watkinson, in seconding the invitation, extended it to Alderman Woodhouse.—Mr. T. Holliday, president of the recently-established Huddersfield Junior Chess Club, said that that organisation would also be glad to meet the association in Huddersfield. The Junior Club, he believed, was a result of the impetus given to Yorkshire Chess by the establishment of a

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cup, and it was not content with meeting occasionally as the senior club did, but had meetings every week night.

On the motion of Mr. W. Rea, seconded by Mr. W. Ash, it wrs unanimously resolved—"That clubs of West Yorkshire desirous of joining the association, but who may not be in a position to take their turn in receiving the annual visit of the members, be eligible to join the association upon an annual payment of 10s. 6d." In making this proposition Mr. Rea expressed a hope that the Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire match would not be allowed to fall through, and that the presiding club of next year would take the matter in hand (hear, hear). Herr H. Cassel moved—"That the officers of the West Yorkshire Chess Association be authorised to endeavour to establish a Yorkshire County Chess Club; and that a place of meeting of the secretaries of all the clubs in Yorkshire be decided upon, and a date for such meeting fixed."

After considerable discussion this was agreed to.

Herr Cassel proposed—"That, with the sanction of the donor, the competition for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup should be open to all the Chess clubs in Yorkshire." He said that the first competition for the Cup could not be considered to be as satisfactory as might have been desired, and he thought that by throwing it open to clubs outside the association a much greater interest in it might be created.

Alderman Woodhouse said that whatever decision the Association might arrive at would be perfectly satisfactory to him. If they only went on multiplying and increasing their strength, and doing all they could as Yorkshiremen to distinguish themselves and their clubs and county, that was all that he desired (applause).

Mr. Bennett seconded the resolution. He quite agreed with Herr Cassel that the last competition had not been a success. As captain of the Leeds team he might assure Alderman Woodhouse that it was with deep regret that they saw that the Cup was lost to themselves, thinking that it was due to him that they should be the first to win it (laughter). The team trusted that next time they would retrieve their position. He thought that the Bradford Club had a little better generalship than they had. The Leeds team felt that they were not inferior in strength, but were not equally well matched. He hoped that next year there would be a better competition. He anticipated that every year the contest would grow keener and more interesting, and in a few years it would be looked forward to with eagerness by the clubs, and would do much towards promoting the study and practice of Chess in the county. The resolution was carried unanimously.

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Herr Cassel then moved, "That a Challenge Trophy be established for clubs not strong enough to compete for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup.

Mr. Macmaster seconded the resolution, and read a letter addressed to Herr Cassel by Messrs. Wm. Byles and Sons, the proprietors of the *Bradford Observer*, offering a trophy to be competed for annually by clubs which were not strong enough to enter for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, and asking that the committee would settle the conditions of the competition. He said that he should like to move a vote of thanks to Messrs. Byles and Sons for their offer (applause).

Mr. Hussey seconded the vote of thanks.

Mr. Rea said that a letter had been received from Mr. Arthur Smith, secretary to the Sussex Chess Association, suggesting that an interesting match between the two counties might be played by correspondence, with twenty or twenty-five players on each side. It was resolved that the letter should be referred to the club secretaries.

Mr. Hussey proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and to Mr. Rea, the secretary. He said that Mr. Rea deserved their warmest thanks for the trouble which he had taken this year in arranging the Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire match and that meeting of the Association.

Mr. Watkinson seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

The players then returned to their games, and when the proceedings ended, at about half-past nine, the results of play in the tournaments were as follow:—

Class A.—First, £3; Second, £2. First Round. The Rev. E. J. Huntsman beat Mr. Hall. Mr. J. Rayner beat Mr. Hussey. Mr. Stokoe beat Mr. Jackson. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Macmaster drew twice. The prizes were divided as follows:— Mr. Stokoe, scoring by default from Mr. Huntsman, took £2 10s.; Mr. Rayner took £1 5s.; and Messrs. Macmaster and Bennett took 12s. 6d. each.

Class B.—First, £2; Second, £1. First Round. Mr. Stead beat Mr. Hudson. Mr. Bays beat Mr. M. Wright. The Rev. Mr. Thorold beat Mr. Schott. Mr. Holliday beat Mr. Ash. Second Round. Mr. Holliday beat Mr. Bays. Mr. Stead and the Rev. Mr. Thorold drew. Mr. Holliday took 30s., and Mr. Stead and the Rev. Mr. Thorold 15s. each.

Class C.—First, £1 15s.; Second, 17s. 6d. First Round. Mr. Craven beat Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Stringer beat Mr. Müller. Mr. Woollard beat Mr. Ogden. Mr. Woodhead beat Mr. Crofts. Second Round. Mr. Woollard beat Mr. Woodhead. Mr. Stringer beat Mr. Craven. Prizes divided equally between Messrs. Woollard and Stringer.

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Class D.—First, 30s.; Second 15s. First Round. Mr. F. H Wright beat Mr. Roberton. Mr. J. M. Brown beat Mr. Rowley Mr. Dyson beat Mr. Reyner. Mr. Walker beat Mr. Smith Second Round. Mr. Wright beat Mr. Brown. Mr. Dyson beat Mr. Walker. Third Round. Mr. Wright beat Mr. Dyson. Mr. Wright took first and Mr. Dyson second prize.

Class E.—First, £1 5s.; Second, 15s. First Round. Mr. Staynes beat Mr. Hawke. Mr. G. A. S. Huntsman beat Mr. Tannahill. Mr. Taylor beat Mr. L. H. Browne. Mr. Drake beat Mr. E. Day. Second Round. Mr. Huntsman beat Mr. Drake. Mr. Staynes and Mr. Taylor divided first prize, and Mr. Huntsman took second.

Class F.—First, 6s.; Second, 4s. Mr. Müller beat Mr. Walker. Mr. Hussey beat Mr. Flather. Mr. Müller and Mr. Hussey divided first and second prizes.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. J. H. L'Oste, Tasmania.—Subscription for 1885-6 received for which we are obliged.

### Problem Department.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—We print your four-mover this month with the extra pawns, because lowering the pieces one square still left open this dual continuation, 1 Kt to Q 4, K to K 4, 2 K to K 3, K takes P, 3 Q to R 7, &c. The five-mover is still a gay deceiver! Please try now 1 Q to R 7, &c. Glad to find our high estimate of your Baltimore problem confirmed in Germany.

W. M. D., New Zealand.—See *Problem World*, June, for mainplay of *Silver King*. You will, we are sure, be highly pleased in working out the numerous variations of this charming stratagem. Solutions to hand.

East Marden.—We had unfortunately destroyed the telegram, so could not comply with your request.

L. Chapelle, Benjacar, Malta.—Solutions received and correct.

Tamen.—If you will mention the numbers of such problems as you succeed in solving, we shall always be happy to acknowledge your solutions specifically. You will see that No. XXIII. has proved impossible, in one case. Several foreign problems are quoted in our last numbers, but we cannot bind ourselves to promise this shall recur regularly, as space is often wanting.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Surrey Chess.

The chief event during the past month has of course been the return match with Sussex contested at Brighton on Saturday, the 18th. The match being away from home, Mr. L. P. Rees, the Secretary of the Surrey Association, found some difficulty in providing his team, and eventually could get but 15, such prominent players as Messrs. F. F. Gover, Wyke Bayliss, A. B. Palmer, E. H. Heath, and M. Beyfus being absent. After a very keen contest the score at the close of play was announced ten for Surrey and nine for Sussex, five being unfinished. One between Messrs. Burroughs and Erskine was awarded to Sussex, and two were declared drawn, the other two being reserved for Mr. W. N. Potter's decision.* These are between Messrs. Bowley and Steele, and Messrs. Downer and Jacobs. It is curious that the same result was arrived at in the last match, but Dr. Zukertort awarded the unfinished games to Sussex, thereby giving them the match.

Dr. Zukertort recently played eight members of the Brixton Chess Club blindfold, winning two, losing one, and leaving four unfinished.

By winning both games with M. Beyfus and Mr. Bailey, Mr. D. Y. Mills takes the Surrey Challenge Cup and Medal for 1884-5, his score being twelve out of a possible thirteen. Mr. H. Jacobs and Mr. Wyke Bayliss come second with a score of eleven. Mr. Jacobs was the only competitor who succeeded in defeating Mr. Mills. We congratulate the winner on his success.

Croydon made up slightly for an unsuccessful season on the 11th April by defeating St. John's by 4½ to 2½. The match was played at the comfortable new rooms of the Croydon Club.

The score in the match between Messrs. Rees and Jacobs now stands Rees 2, Jacobs 1. In consequence of this state of affairs Mr. Jacobs has been to Tunbridge Wells for a "refresher" and vows revenge!

During last month Messrs. Jacobs and Rees both played on different evenings eight members of the Whitgift School Chess Club. Mr. Jacobs won six and drew two, and Mr. Rees scored all his games. Thanks to Mr. Jacobs' Chess column in the Whitgift Magazine, the boys have for some time past taken an intelligent interest in the game and many of them are improving rapidly. C. W. M. F.

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* Both these have been adjudicated in favour of Surrey, who therefore win by 12 games to 10.

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## The Universities in London.

It has now become an annual custom for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to engage in one or two trial matches with veteran Metropolitan players in the early part of that week in which they are to try conclusions with one another. Trustworthy forecasts of the Inter-University match can hardly be made from these encounters; as the services of older members of the University clubs, disqualified by age from taking part in the Inter-University match, are invariably called into requisition; but from this very fact it results that the preliminary matches are better exhibitions of Chess, and thus acquire an additional interest.

The first of these matches took place at the City of London Chess Club on Tuesday, March the 24th, when twenty members of the third class of that club encountered the combined forces of the two Universities, and defeated them by 11½ to 8½. A different result can hardly be expected by the Universities so long as they oppose a too adventurous style of play to the sombre and stubborn defence that has been trained in a series of closely contested tournaments.

On Wednesday, the 25th of March, eight of the Oxford club met a composite team of the St. George's, including two out of the second division of their first class. The feature of the match was a clever mate effected by Mr. Locock, the leader of the Oxonians. Mr. Wainwright, on the same side, should have conducted an end-game with less precipitancy; but failing to do so he was left with the ineffective superiority of a King and Bishop against a King. The empty honours enjoyed by a solitary Knight or Bishop at the close of a game, appear to point to successful machinations on the part of some by-gone Chess-player—a member of the Peace Society and the Liberation Society—in discrediting the Army and disendowing the Church. The final score was St. George's, 4½; Oxford, 3½.

After hostilities on the 26th, Oxford and Cambridge joined arms against Brighton on Saturday, the 28th. It was an unfortunate accident that Brighton, after bringing 8 men to London, were only opposed by 7 players; but they may find consolation in the thought of what *might* have happened, if there had been another pair of combatants. As it was, Brighton lost by 5½ to 6½. However, the actual result was indubitably creditable to the Universities; as the beaten team contained the pick of the well-known Brighton players. This match was played by the kind invitation of the City of London Club at their rooms. Dr. Zukertort was good enough to adjudicate on unfinished games in this as in the two former matches.

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## The Inter-University Chess Match.

The Inter-University match was played on Thursday the 26th of March, at 47, Albemarle St., W; the St. George's Club, with their habitual courtesy, placing their rooms at the disposal of the contending clubs. The match was attended by a numerous gathering, and its varying phases watched with great interest by members of the club and others; many of whom had played in previous Inter-University matches. At first the match seemed to be going entirely one way; the score at one time standing at 4½ Oxford to 1½ for Cambridge. But from this point Cambridge gradually pulled up; and when, of the three unfinished games two were adjudicated by Dr. Zukertort in favour of Cambridge and one a draw, another victory for Cambridge was added to the list, which, already, in the eyes of partisans of Oxford, seemed almost to have "stretched out to the crack of doom."

The following is the score:—

| Oxford. | | Cambridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. C. D. Locock (University) ... ... | 0 | Mr. J. D. Roberts (Sidney) | 1 |
| Mr. G. E. Wainwright (University)... ... | 1 1 | Mr. H. G. Gwinner (Trinity) . . ... ... | 0 0 |
| Mr. J. M. Walker, B.A. (Wadham) ... ... | ½ 0 | Mr. H. W. Sherrard (Non Coll.) ... ... | ½ 1 |
| Mr. R. W. Barnett (Wadham)... ... ... | 0 | Mr. F. M. Young, B. A. (Trinity) ... ... | 1 |
| Mr. F. G. Newbolt (Balliol) ... ... ... | 1 1 | Mr. J. T. Gibson (Clare) | 0 0 |
| Mr. H. A. Crump (Balliol) | 0 ½ | Mr. R. C. Allen (Pembroke) | 1 ½ |
| Mr. S. T. Buchanan (New) | ½ 0 | Mr. C. H. Chepmell (Trinity) | ½ 1 |
| Total | 5½ | Total | 6½ |

A word may be said as to the reason for the continuance of victories on the side of Cambridge. In our opinion, this "word" must resemble the celebrated chapter on "The Snakes of Iceland." "There are no Snakes in Iceland." Similarly in this case "There is no satisfactory reason." This may appear an idle assertion to those who have no acquaintance with the subject; but, to those who sympathize with the losing side, it will rather appear a painful platitude. It is borne out by hard facts. It may be justly denied that, taken man for man, the winners can claim decisive superiority. The doctrine of a general superiority, diffused throughout a team, is surely irrelevant in matches, where no aid can be rendered by one to another. Having regard to the fact that in the last five years 4 matches have been won by

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Cambridge, and one drawn, with a score of 23 games to 18—or, counting draws as a half, 31 games to 26—one can hardly be blamed for thinking that "the Fates and Destinies, and such odd sayings" have been corrupted by Cambridge. As there is such room for diversity of opinion it is not surprising to find the old fallacy reasserted:—that $\pi$ must always conquer the digamma.

These considerations may be kept in mind in the perusal of the following account of the games played on this last occasion. In the game played at the first board, in particular, it will be found that only a steady persistence, that is really wonderful, gave Mr. Roberts the game. Of this game the "Field," which is not prone to exaggeration, says—"a fine specimen of steadiness and science, notably so the ending, which was classical and won by Mr. Roberts in the very best style." It may be said, roughly, that Mr. Roberts won by selecting an opening that affords an enduring pressure, and carrying through to the end the advantage of the first move. Mr. Roberts opened with the Ruy Lopez, and the game proceeded 3 P to Q R 3, 4 B to R 4, B to K 2, 5 Castles, P to Q 3, 6 P to Q 3, P to K B 4, 7 P takes P, B takes P. A struggle for position followed until the 14th move when Mr. Roberts might have initiated a venturesome attack by allowing his Queen's Rook to be captured. He preferred, however, to continue his policy of steady development. At the 18th move Mr. Locock exchanged Knights and allowed his opponent to plant an isolated but ultimately fatal Pawn at K 5; and on the 19th move weakened his position for defensive purposes by checking with a Bishop at Q B 4 instead of retreating to K 2. A short-lived attack followed: but the Black Queen was in jeopardy; and White gained time to force exchanges damaging to his opponent's prospects. In his endeavours to assail the isolated Pawn Mr. Locock allowed White to occupy the open K P file, and at the 30th move Mr. Roberts was left with Rook, Knight, and 6 Pawns, to Rook, Knight, and 6 Pawns. In eighteen moves more the game had finished: Mr. Roberts playing probably the best move in every instance, and Mr. Locock making one more slight error of judgment in permitting the exchange of Rooks. Considering, however, the precision of Mr. Roberts's moves in the actual end-game, it is difficult to see how Black could possibly have obtained a draw after the exchange of Queens, as his King was unable to take part in the game, while White's Queen was quite unfettered.

At the second board two games resulted in favour of the Oxonian; the judgment of Mr. Gwinner failing him at critical junctures. In the first game Mr. Wainwright played the Vienna game; and after 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to K B 3, 3 P to K B 4, Mr. Gwinner prejudiced his future by 3 P to Q 3, instead of P to Q 4. However he was succeeding in improving his game, when he

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made an ill-judged capture on the 14th move, with the King's Pawn instead of the Queen; a miscalculation which led to an attack that resulted after exchanges in a simple end-game, in which White was two Pawns ahead. Black simplified matters by taking careful measures to ensure the pinning of his Rooks, and resigned at the 29th move. In the second game Mr. Gwinner played the Queen's Gambit. White was somewhat more tardy in development than Black and more hasty in attack; but he had a perfectly sound game when, on the 16th move, he was intimidated by a sound but really unproductive sacrifice on the part of his opponent, and permitted a position to ensue which in three more moves induced him to resign.

Mr. Sherrard in his first game with Mr. Walker was met by the Philidor Counter Gambit. This defence, though sanctioned by Morphy, is yet demonstrably unsound. On the 7th move Mr. Sherrard, after sacrificing a Knight, might have won a Rook and the game; but, for some occult reason, consented to draw by perpetual check at Q 5, K 6 and K B 7. The second game was of a different order. In the opening of a Vienna game, after 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3, 3 B to B 4, B to B 4, 4 P to K B 4, Mr. Sherrard might have gained the superiority by 4 B takes Kt, 5 R takes B, Q to R 5 ch; but as he neglected this opportunity he had the worse game, after 4 P takes P, 5 Kt to K B 3, P to Q 3, 6 P to Q 4, B to Q Kt 5. At this very point, however, Mr. Walker let his opponent off by 7 B to Q 2 instead of 7 Q B takes P. Again after 7 B to Kt 5, 6 P to Q R 3, B takes B, 9 B takes B, Q to K 2, 10 Castles, Castles, 11 Q to Q 3, Kt to K B 3, 12 Kt to Kt 5, R to B sq, 13 R takes P, P to K R 3, 14 Kt to R 3, Kt takes P, 15 Q R to K sq, P to Q 4, Mr. Walker might have regained the Pawn by 16 B takes P, R takes P, 17 R takes Kt, with a good game. Mr. Walker subsequently lost the exchange, and after the 31st move the game was adjudicated a win to Mr. Sherrard.

Mr. Barnett played the Queen's Gambit against Mr. Young and at the eleventh move had gained an overmastering superiority in position. Up to this time his adversary had conceded all the "minute advantages" that he could. But at this point Mr. Barnett lost time by laying a too obvious trap for the Queen; and six moves later fell into an equally obvious snare by which he lost a Bishop. His superior position, however, enabled him to sustain an attack up to the 34th move; when a series of exchanges left him defenceless and the game was registered against him.

Mr. Newbolt proved a valuable recruit by winning two games. It is rumoured that the two Oxonians who alone scored any games were specially dieted for the occasion; and, if this

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be so, a means towards success which has hitherto been neglected by Chess-players, may possibly become a recognised institution, and training breakfasts take the place of midnight tobacco. In the first encounter Mr. Gibson opened with the Scotch game, and at the 12th move fell into a trap by which he lost the Queen for two minor pieces. Nothing daunted he proceeded with the attack; but at the 28th move Mr. Newbolt sacrificed his Queen with profit to himself and ruin to White's attack. After some desultory warfare for 15 more moves Mr. Gibson resigned.

The second game was an unorthodox Giuoco Piano, in which the second player—Mr. Gibson—soon abandoned his King's Pawn. After Castling on the Queen's side, and after his opponent had Castled on the King's, he sacrificed a Bishop at Rook's sixth, obtaining a mere apology for an attack; while Mr. Newbolt was laying everything waste on the Queen's side. White effected a mate on the 25th move.

The first game between Messrs. Crump and Allen was a closely contested Queen's Gambit, of a bookish nature, in which an identical position on both sides was reached at the 8th move. It would require very accurate analysis to pronounce on the merits of the position at the 23rd move, when Mr. Crump made an unfortunate slip and was mated off-hand. As little time was now left both players rushed through the opening moves of a French defence, in which Black speedily lost his Queen's Pawn. The lost Pawn was regained at the 18th move; and in five moves more the game was adjudicated drawn; there being equal forces on each side. Black, however, appeared to have the better game.

Another French defence occurred at the last board. Nothing noteworthy occurred, and the legitimate outcome of the game—a draw—took place at the 37th move.

The second game was a striking contrast to the first. For 14 moves Mr. Chepmell conducted a sound defence to the Ruy Lopez, and then commenced a brilliant assault, against which the patient and studious meditation of his adversary availed nothing. It is true that the ultimate win of the Queen cost Mr. Chepmell several pieces; but it was finely effected; and at the 27th move he was left with a Queen and four Pawns against two Rooks and two Pawns. Sixteen moves later, after the Black Pawns had advanced to a threatening position, the game was adjudicated in favour of Mr. Chepmell, who had earned his victory with the display of more ability than was shown elsewhere in the match, except, perhaps, by Mr. Roberts. It has been affirmed, however, by competent authorities that the play, as a whole, was a decided improvement on previous years; and it is no doubt true that there is far less disparity than there once was, between the play at the upper and the lower boards.



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We can only wonder why Mr. Chepmell was chosen to occupy the position which he did.

After the match the teams were entertained by the St. George's at the Criterion. Only those who have participated in these annual contests, and have been the recipients of this hospitality, can tell how pleasant these gatherings have always been and with what regret many of us see them become nothing but memories of the past. G. E. W.

## St. George's Chess Club.

The Winter or, it should rather be said, the Annual Handicap—for it is long since the energies of the Club have been equal to more than one in the season—was brought to an end with the second week of April. The number of entries, 23, was large beyond all precedent; and the contest was as close as careful handicapping could make it, Dr. Zukertort having resumed the functions which last year, owing to his absence in America, had to be discharged by a committee. With as many as 44 games per head to be played, there was more reason than ever for applying a stringent remedy to the tedious delays which have often marked the later stages of the Handicaps; and it was decided that 22 weeks and no more should be allowed, and that all games not played by April 11th should be counted as draws and the score then added up. Only a few games, and those not important, were thus decided. The players were—I. A., Mr. Minchin; I. B., Col. Duncan, Messrs. Gattie, F. F. Gover, Salter, and Warner; II. A., Rev. L. W. Lewis; II. B., Messrs. Boursot, J. M. Heathcote, jun., and Marett; III. A., Mr. Mackeson and Gen. Pearse; III. B., Messrs. Barrow, Col. Lumsden, Malkin, Col. Salmond, and Studd; IV. A., Messrs. Dudley, Michell, and Thornton; IV. B., Rev. J. H. Corr and Rev. W. J. Crichton. Messrs. Barrow, Burroughs, and Minchin had two added to their score, Mr. Crichton seven; while those penalised by deductions were Messrs. Gattie four, Pearse and Salmond two each, Salter one. In the case of Mr. Burroughs, who had been more than once a prize-taker, the two extra games were by way of consolation for having been moved up half a class; but the improvement in his play was quite equal to the difference between Pawn and two and Pawn and move, and with this allowance he secured the first prize with 29 + 2 = 31. Mr. Gattie made the fine score of 34½, a result the more creditable as many of his games had been played under great pressure of engagements and frequent absence from town; but cruel fate had decided that these were only to count for 30½, giving him the second prize. The third prize fell to Mr. Minchin,

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whose 27½ of actual wins did not need the two additional games to secure his place; he was closely followed by Messrs. Gover and Marett, who with 27 each divided the fourth and fifth prizes. The sixth prize was won by Mr. Heathcote with 25½; the seventh was shared by Gen. Pearse (27—2) and Mr. Studd at 25. The other scorers of more than half their games were Col. Duncan 24½, Col. Salmond and Mr. Salter each 24 (gross), the Rev. L. W. Lewis 23. Another year, it may be confidently predicted, Mr. Gattie will have to "take his punishment" in a different way by being promoted to Class I. A., a rank he has now unquestionably earned.

The death of Mr. Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsbury, Herts, has deprived the club of an always loyal and once very energetic member. Mr. Puller had long been a well-known player of about second-class strength; but he had been for some years in indifferent health, and had abandoned the practice although not the support of the game. He died at the age of fifty-one on March 30, in Canada, where he was travelling. His father, the late Mr. Christopher Giles Puller, was for many years member for the county of Herts. He is succeeded in the family property by his brother, Mr. Charles Puller, one of our strong match-players and formerly Honorary Treasurer of the club. W. W.

## PERSONAL.

Immediately after the issue of our last number we received the following communication from Mr. T. B. Rowland.

"I beg to say that the object of advertising *Chess Fruits* in B.C.M. was to help the sale of the remaining copies. That object is defeated by the most extraordinary and injurious article you have published under the heading of a Review. The writer was evidently mad or drunk." By the same post came back our April number with the pages containing the review defaced with ink, the end of a poker having apparently been "requisitioned" for the purpose. We replied to the effect that we saw nothing in the article in question that called for such intemperate language; that *Chess Fruits* had been placed in competent hands for review, and that we hoped in calmer moments Mr. Rowland would feel regret for the action he had taken in writing such a letter and in returning the magazine in such a condition. We also told him that he must have a very poor opinion of the independence of the B. C. M. if he thought it was to be influenced by the fact of his work having been advertised therein.

We should have considered the correspondence private, and certainly should not have referred to the matter publicly, had not

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Mr. Rowland addressed the following to us by name in the correspondence column of the *Irish Sportsman*:—"The writer of the so-called Review in B. C. M. may be competent for such work, but in the present case his writings are so absurd and ridiculous as to be injurious to the book. We wait to know who he is."

This is a serious affair. Is there a duel looming in the distance? Or will dynamite be brought into use? Is it possible that the late explosion in London may have been a random shot at the supposed author? The very thought makes us tremble. No! We shall not reveal his name. The concluding portion of the review shall appear, as originally sent, without any key to its authorship.

But what will become of the well-known Chess editor of *Land and Water?* His life is not worth a day's purchase, for what has he dared to write of *Chess Fruits* in his column of the last Saturday in April? ".........Efforts in poetry and prose which we are constrained to regard as being in the main irredeemable garbage. One or two of the puzzles set in these mournful attempts at humour are good, but taken as a whole this part of the book is a failure."

This is far stronger than anything that has appeared in our pages, and Mr. Rowland will perhaps now be inclined to think that the B. C. M. reviewer has not, on the whole, dealt unkindly with him. We are sorry if anything that has ever appeared in our pages has given pain to anyone, but we have a duty to perform to the Chess world, and when we cannot perform that duty without fear or favour it will be time for us to retire from the conductorship of the British Chess Magazine.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

### B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 3.

This contest is now drawing towards a close. But five problems remain on hand, including the instalment published in the present number. Our solvers will see that only two positions are placed before them on this occasion. One of these is calculated to tax their energies and acumen to the highest extent, while of the other it may be said that though the author's way is paved with good intentions, the goal may, very possibly, be reached by a much shorter cut. The full time will be allowed for solving this month's batch, but for the final three, we propose, subject to our correspondents' approval, to allow only twenty days, for, without prematurely offering an opininion as to the general merits of the trio, we

consider that in point of difficulty the time-limit named will be amply sufficient. We wish particularly to draw the attention of those solvers who have withdrawn from the solution competition, but are still interested in the result of the problem tourney, to the stratagem above alluded to, as this is a case in which perfect safety can only lie in the multitude of counsellors!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To The Problem Editor, *B. C. M.*

Dear Sir,—You know I have a private collection of Chess gems, containing now about 600 problems. I have looked at the last dozen of, so called, best problems which have appeared in the *Nationaltidende* and the *St. John Globe* Tourneys, but was sufficiently pleased only with one, by Shinkman, which comprises a pretty capture on the first move and fine after-play. The enclosed problem, by E. Mazel, strikes me as rather superior to those by G. Hume and E. Walter, in the same tourney.

Yours faithfully,—H. F. L. Meyer.

We here present the problem referred to in the foregoing, and also another competing position, by Mr. Meyer himself, which the judges in the Danish Tourney pronounced to be the most original, but criticised on account of an easy first move and because the mate with Q is the same in every variation.

NATIONALTIDENDE TOURNEY.

3rd Prize, by E. Mazel.

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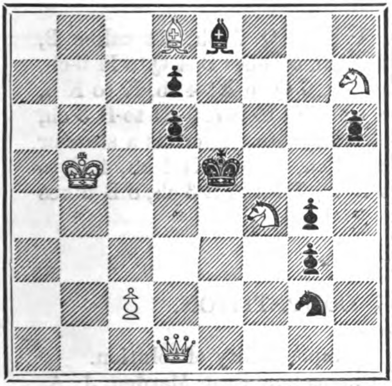

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Kt to Kt 5.

By H. F. L. Meyer.

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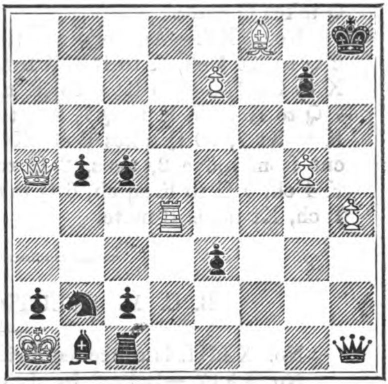

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Q to B 3.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 280, by B. G. Laws.—1 K to Q 5.

No. 281, by G. J. Slater.—1 Q to R 8, P to B 4 (*a*), 2 Kt to Q 4, K takes B mate. (*a*) P to B 3 (*b*), 2 B to B 5, K takes B mate. (*b*) P takes P, 2 Kt to K 5, K takes B mate.

No. 282, by J. Crake.—A Black P should have been placed at Q Kt 3. Our readers are requested to make this addition, and we reserve the author's solution until next month.

No. 283, by J. G. Chancellor.—1 Q to Kt 7, K to K 3 (*a*), 2 R to Q 5, &c. (*a*) P takes R (*b*), 2 B takes P, &c. (*b*) P to Q 4 or P takes P, 2 Kt to Q 4 ch, &c.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXIII.—The author's key-move is 1 Q to Q 3, leading to a profusely varied solution, which we need not give, as there is no mate in the following instance, 1 Q to Q 3, K to Kt 2, 2 Q takes B, Q B P moves, 3 Kt to K 6 ch, K to Kt sq, 4 Q to R 6, Kt ch, 5 K to Q 7, and the author gives no reply, but merely adds, 6 Q mates. If, however, the defence plays 5 Kt takes Kt, we see no mate.

No. XXIV.—1 R to B 2 ch, Kt takes R, 2 Kt to K 4 ch, Kt takes Kt, 3 P to Kt 5 ch, Kt takes P, 4 R to B 7 ch, Kt takes R, 5 B to Q 8 ch, Kt takes B, 6 Q to Kt 7 ch, K to B 4, 7 Q to Kt 6 ch, K to B 5, 8 Q to Kt 4 ch, K to K 6, 9 Q to Q 4 ch, Q takes Q mate.

No. XXV.—Author's solution, 1 B to Q 7 ch, Kt takes B, 2 Q to Kt 4 ch, K to B 3, 3 B to Q 8 ch, Q takes B, 4 Q to K 6 ch, K to Kt 4, 5 Q to Kt 6 ch, K takes Kt, 6 Q to Kt 4 ch, K to K 6, 7 Q to K 4 ch, K to Q 7, 8 Q to K sq ch, K to B 7, 9 Kt to R 3 ch, K to Kt 7, 10 Q takes B ch, Kt takes Q mate. There is a shorter cut from move 2, thus, 2 Q to Kt 6 ch, 3 Q to Kt 4 ch, 4 Q to K 4 ch, 5 Q to K sq ch, 6 Q takes R ch, 7 Kt to R 3 ch, 8 B takes B ch, Kt takes B mate.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

No. XXIII. is cancelled owing to impossibility of solution.

No. XXIV.—Solved by J. G. Chancellor, East Marden, J. A. Miles, and Mercutio.

No. XXV.—Cook from J. G. C. and East Marden. Author's solution from Mercutio.

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## REVIEWS.

No. XXII.—Decidedly easy, the necessity for pinning the Kt and mating with B is obvious from the first. Moves one to five are almost self-evident, and the remainder soon discovered. East Marden.—This may please the solver, but is hardly calculated to puzzle him. Compared with some of the brilliants in the tourney, this is but paste. Mercutio.—Neat and pretty, notwithstanding the weakness of the first move. J. G. C.—Very elegant and intricate. The mode of leading the B round to mate is excellent. J.A.M.

No. XXIV.—Extremely elegant, but the absence of waiting moves is a drawback and makes the solution easy. J. A. M.—The checks and sacrifices, unbroken by a single *coup de repos*, are superficially pretty, but of true strategy, there is little in this problem, which can lay claim to accuracy only as a decidedly meritorious feature. The solution is easily seen through. Mercutio.—Very neat, but devoid of difficulty. J. G. C.—Neat and pleasing, but decidedly easy. White's first two moves are almost compulsory, and the mating position to be aimed at, is easily seen. East Marden.

## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### Problem XXIX.

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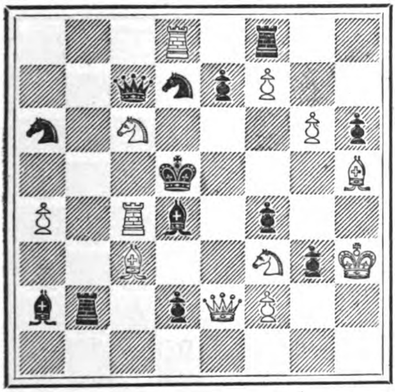

WHITE.

**White to play and mate in five moves.**

### Problem XXX.

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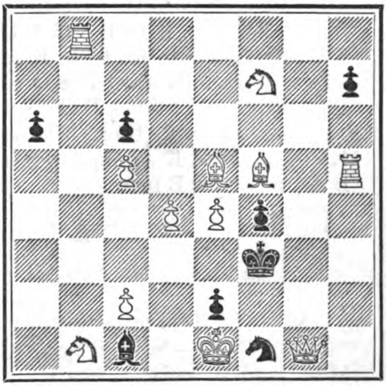

WHITE.

**White to play and sui-mate in ten moves.**

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 284.—By J. JESPERSEN.

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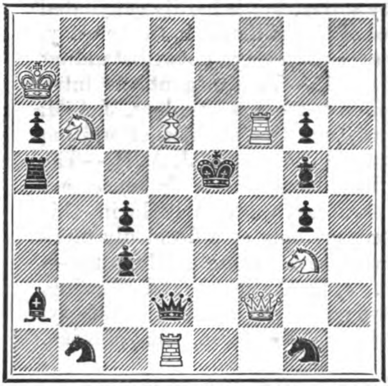

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 285.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

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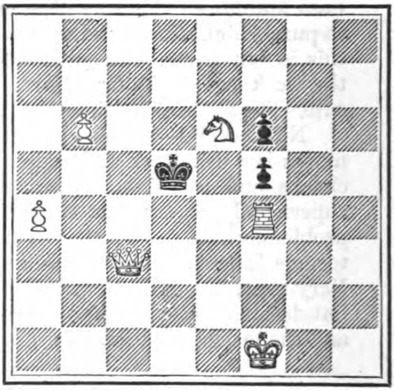

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 286.—By A. F. MACKENZIE.

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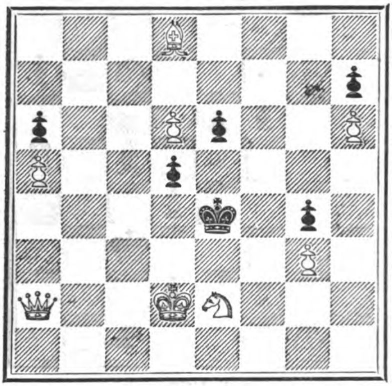

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## No. 287.—By J. A. MILES.

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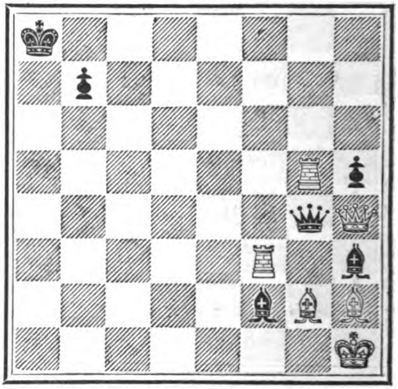

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in eight moves.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

JUNE, 1885.

## THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY A FINE CHESS PROBLEM.

### SONNET.

'Tis cunningly devis'd. The key to find
Opening its secret wards were labour hard
And yet not fruitless : for to win regard,
This work were fain from e'en the master mind ;
So fair and yet so wondrously design'd
It well might foil the wisest : all unmarr'd
Its clear-cut beauty—as a casket, starr'd
With gems whose seven-hued brilliance seems to blind,
When access once is found.

If this the way,
With man's so slight device,—to him who knows
Because he loves, how full the common day,
Its secret found, with glorious meaning glows ;
And our poor lives, death-wrapt in sad decay,
Uuseal'd, eternal loveliness disclose.

J. Pierce.

## COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

We received the Programme of this Association's forthcoming annual meeting at Hereford just too late for notice in our last issue.

The meeting will be opened by the President for this year, C. Anthony, Esq., on Monday evening, August 3rd, at the Assembly Rooms of the Green Dragon Hotel, and play in the various classes will begin immediately afterwards. Owing to the liberality of Mr. Anthony, and the great efforts which the local Committee and Mr. Skipworth have made on this occasion to mark the 20th anniversary of the Society, a new feature appears in the



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Programme, namely a Masters' Tourney, open to all the world, and conducted on the same principles, and with a modification of the same rules, as the London International Tourney of 1883. For this the first prize will be £60, the second £25, the third £15, the fourth £5. These amounts are guaranteed, but may be increased. The entrance fees of £2 each will be given as Consolation Prizes, on what principle is not stated, but we suppose to those who make the best scores with the winners.

The regular C. C. A. classes will be open, as usual, to British Amateurs only, and Class I will be divided, as last year, into two sections, the first being for those who have previously won the first prize of the Association, or who in the opinion of the Committee have otherwise distinguished themselves, and the second for those not so qualified. In both sections the entrance fee is £1 1s., and the time-limit for play 20 moves an hour. The prizes will be, in Division 1 £15, £5, and £2; in Division 2 £10, £4, and £2. The second class is open to British amateurs not strong enough for Class I, at an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. First prize £7, second £4, third £2. The third class, according to the Programme, is to be turned in to a "Special Handicap, with *probably* evening play," *i.e.* we suppose the play will be only in the evening. Entrance 5s. Prizes £3, £1 10s., and 10s. This is a new departure, which will require before its adoption the sanction of the General Committee. Class 3 has hitherto always been chiefly for the benefit of local amateurs who are hindered by their occupations from attendance in the day time, and therefore, as at Bath last year, the play, as a rule, is in the evening only. To change this into a handicap tourney may perhaps give the evening players an opportunity of meeting over the board superior opponents who will give them proper odds, but it may likewise have the effect of transferring from the third-rates prizes intended for them to the said opponents, who have the chance of winning other prizes, and who ought to have no time to embark in any competition beyond that of their own class and perhaps the ordinary handicap.

The usual Handicap Tourney, of which the entrance fee is not stated, but which has always been 5s., will have for its prizes £5 5s., £3, and £1. In no case will the third and fourth prizes be given in any class unless there are more than six competitors. Another new feature in this year's Programme is the Problem Tourney, for which prizes will be awarded as follows: (1) For the best set of three original problems, consisting of a direct mate two-mover, three-mover, and four-mover, £3. For the second best ditto £2, Third best £1, Fourth 5s. (2) For the best original problem or end-game of any kind sent in £1 10s. The sets and problems or end-games to be sent (under the usual conditions of mottoes and sealed envelopes containing names and addresses) to

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the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford, Horncastle, on or before July 1st, 1885. There will also be a Solution Tourney, of which the conditions are not given, with prizes of £1 10s., £1, and 15s.

Entries for the Masters' Tournament must be sent to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth by July 27th, as also those for Classes I and II. For Class III they must be made on or before August 3rd.

Some of the arrangements and regulations of the Programme are doubtless open to criticism, but it would be ungracious, perhaps, considering the great liberality displayed by the promoters of the meeting, and the trouble which they have evidently taken, to comment adversely upon them.

The *Chess-Monthly* in its issue for May has its usual fling at the Counties Chess Association, but we feel perfectly sure that its incorrect statements and biassed innuendoes will only have the effect of causing British, and especially Provincial, amateurs, to draw closer together, with the firm determination to uphold their own Association, and to make this meeting a great success.

## IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

### Constitution and Programme

Adopted at the General Meeting on April 6th, 1885.

President—T. Long, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents—1 S. Gunning, Esq.; 2 G. F. Barry, Esq.; 3 W. H. S. Monck, Esq.; 4 Vacant.

Council—D. Allingham, Esq., Jas. Cairns, Esq., J. A. Conroy, Esq., D. Cudmore, Esq., P. Dunscombe, Esq., M. A. Ennis, Esq., G. B. Fairbrother, Esq., W. M. Hackett, Esq., B.A., W. Hanrahan, Esq., S. P. Johnston, Esq., M.A., A. E. Little, Esq., T. P. Mason, Esq., M.B., D. Middleton, Jun., Esq., D. O'C. Miley, Esq., W. Nealon, Esq., E. Ryan, Esq., P. Rynd, Esq., W. Rountree, Esq., A. E. Smythe, Esq., H. S. Tickell, Esq., W. R. Wolsley, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—T. B. Rowland, Esq.

Auditor—D. O'C. Miley, Esq.

1. The Irish Chess Association is a federation of Chess clubs and individual Chess-players.

2. The object of the I. C. A. is the promotion of the theory and practice of Chess in all its branches.

3. The governing body of the I. C. A. shall consist of a president, four vice-presidents, an hon. secretary, treasurer, and council of twenty-one members, seven to form a quorum.

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4. Membership of the I. C. A. may be attained on payment of 5s. annually. Foreign players of distinction may be elected honorary members of the Association at the discretion of the Council.

5. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due upon January 1st of each year. And no member whose subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to vote or take part in the proceedings of the I. C. A.

6. The annual Chess meeting of the Association shall be held alternately in Dublin and in one of the large provincial towns, and the first meeting shall take place in Dublin in October, 1885.

7. No change in the Constitution of the I. C. A. shall be made except at a general meeting, nor until after written notice of such proposed change shall have been given to the secretary of the I. C. A. at least one month previous to such meeting. On a requisition of fifteen members the secretary shall summon the Council, who shall thereupon convene a general meeting.

Prizes, the value of which will depend on the amount of subscriptions received, will be offered in the following—

(*a*) I. C. A. Tournament, open to residents of Great Britain and Ireland.
(*b*) Tournament confined to residents of Ireland.
(*c*) Tournament between the clubs federated with the Association.
(*d*) Handicap Tourney.
(*e*) Problem Tourney.
(*f*) Problem Solution Tourney, for the quickest solutions of problems to be selected by the Council.
(*g*) Blindfold matches between eminent specialists and members of the Association.
(*h*) Telegraphic match between the Association and the chief towns.
(*i*) Other matches and competitions to be fixed by the Council.

The rules of entry and conditions of play will be published in due course.

The Association meeting of 1885 will end with the distribution of prizes and the annual banquet.

On behalf of the Council of the Irish Chess Association,
(Signed) Parker Dunscombe, Chairman.

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The first meeting will probably be held so that play in the tournaments may commence on the 1st October.

A programme circular will issue in due course.

Chess-players desirous of becoming members of the I. C. A. will please communicate with the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. B. Rowland, Victoria-terrace, Clontarf, Dublin.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCXLI.

Companion game played between the Glasgow Central Club and the Hull Church Institute Chess Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Glasgow.) | BLACK. (Hull.) | WHITE. (Glasgow.) | BLACK. (Hull.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 36 R to K 3 | R (B 3) to Q 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 37 R to Q Kt sq | R to Q 4 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 38 P to Q R 4 | K to B sq |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 39 K to Kt 2 | P to K R 3 (*r*) |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 40 R to K 6 | R (Q 4) to Q 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 41 R tks R | R tks R |
| 7 B to Q Kt 5 | Q to Kt 3 (*a*) | 42 R to Kt 6 | Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Castles | P to Q 3 | 43 R to Kt 8 ch | K to B 2 |
| 9 Q to K 2 (*b*) | Castles ! | 44 Kt to K 5 ch | K to B 3 (*s*) |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 | B tks Kt | 45 Kt to B 4 | R to Q 4 |
| 11 B tks B | Kt tks B | 46 Kt to Kt 6 (*t*) | R to Q 3 |
| 12 P tks Kt | P to Q 4 | 47 R to Q R 8 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 13 P to K B 3 (*c*) | Q to Q Kt 3 (*d*) | 48 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 14 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to Kt 3 (*e*) | 49 R tks P | P to Kt 4 (*u*) |
| 15 P tks P (*f*) | Kt to B 5 | 50 P tks P | P tks P |
| 16 Q to K 4 | Kt tks Kt P (*g*) | 51 P to R 3 ! | K to K 3 |
| 17 B to Q 3 (*h*) | P to K B 4 | 52 R to B 5 (*v*) | R to R 3 |
| 18 Q to K 5 (*i*) | Kt to R 5 | 53 P to R 5 | K to Q 3 |
| 19 Q R to B sq | P to Q B 3 (*j*) | 54 P to R 4 | P tks P |
| 20 P takes P | P takes P | 55 K to R 3 | R to R sq (*w*) |
| 21 K to R sq | Kt to K Kt 3 (*k*) | 56 K tks P | R to K Kt sq |
| 22 Q to K 2 | K to R sq | 57 P to R 6 | P to B 5 |
| 23 R to K Kt sq | P to Q R 4 (*l*) | 58 R to R 5 ! | P to B 6 |
| 24 Q to K B 2 | B to R 3 | 59 R to R 2 | R to Kt 7 |
| 25 B tks B | R tks B | 60 R to R sq | P to B 7 |
| 26 Kt to B 5 | R to R 2 | 61 R to K B sq | K to B 2 ! |
| 27 Q R to K sq (*m*) | K to Kt sq (*n*) | 62 K to R 3 | R to Kt 3 |
| 28 Q to K 2 (*o*) | Q R to K B 2 | 63 R tks P | R tks P |
| 29 Kt to K 6 | R to K sq | 64 R to B 7 ch (*x*) | K to B sq |
| 30 Q to B 4 | Q to Kt 4 | 65 K to Kt 4 | R to Q B 3 |
| 31 Q to B 3 | R to Q B sq | 66 K to B 5 | R tks P |
| 32 Kt to B 5 | Q to Kt 5 | 67 K to K 5 | R to Q B 2 |
| 33 Kt to Q 3 | Q tks Q (*p*) | 68 R to B 8 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 34 P tks Q | R to B 3 | 69 K tks P | |
| 35 P to K B 4 | R to Q sq (*q*) | Drawn game. | |

## Notes by E. Freeborough.

*(a)* A reply mentioned by Mr. Ranken (B. C. M. 1882 p. 92) as leading to an even game.

*(b)* Mr. Ranken suggests 9 Kt to Q 2.

*(c)* Glasgow considered this their only feasible move. If so it is a point in favour of this defence, although Hull did not make the most of it.

*(d)* Hull's King's side is safe enough for the present, and their game is to act on the Queen's side. The move of the Queen carries on this thought, and keeps her still in a line with the White King; nor does it lose time, as White are obliged to move a piece already in play, away from the centre of the board. The Glasgow players, however, did not approve of it. It was not followed up consistently, which may perhaps have something to do with their disapprobation.

*(e)* Proposed by the more adventurous of the Hull party and sufficiently plausible to be carried in committee, but not in accordance with Boden's rules for the proper conduct of correspondence games. The law is justified in the result. Hull gave themselves an immense amount of analytical trouble and were glad to draw.

*(f)* Disappointing to Hull. They hoped it might indicate merely a Northern fancy for "little fishes," but feared it meant a flaw in their own analysis.

*(g)* Black have the choice of 16 Q takes B; Kt to R 6 ch; Kt takes Q P followed by P to B 3; and Q to K B 3; besides the move actually made. 16 Kt to R 6 ch looks promising, but suppose 17 P takes Kt, Q takes B; 18 P to K R 4, R to K sq; 19 Q to B 4, Q takes P; 20 K to R sq, B to R 6; 21 R to B 2, P to Q B 3; 22 R to K Kt sq!

*(h)* Best. If 17 B to B 4, B to R 6; 18 B to Q 3, Q to K R 3, threatening Q R to K sq.

*(i)* Treated by Hull in their forecast as a second-rate move and not thoroughly investigated in consequence.

*(j)* Their programme was to play Q to Q 3 at this point, but as will be seen, it is no defence to the Q B Pawn. The wreck of the Pawns on Q's side spoilt their plan of the game. The conclusion is the orthodox one that the defence in a correspondence game should narrow the issue as much as possible, a wide selection of moves being naturally most in favour of the party that has the move.

*(k)* Their trouble now is to bring out the Bishop. If 21 B to Kt 2; 22 B ch, K to R sq; 23 R to K Kt sq, Kt to Kt 3; 24 R takes Kt, &c.

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*(l)* If 23 B to Q 2 or Kt 2, White reply by 24 Kt to B 5 with advantage. If they play 23 Kt to K B 5 there follows 24 Q to K 7, and if Kt to Kt 3; 25 R takes Kt, &c.

*(m)* White have a strong attack by R takes Kt, but Black are just able to meet it, *e.g.*—27 R takes Kt, P takes R; 28 Q to R 4 ch, K to Kt sq; 29 Kt to K 6, Q takes Kt P; 30 R to K Kt sq, R to B 3; 31 Kt to Kt 5, Q takes R P; 32 Q to R 7 ch, K to B sq; 33 Q to R 8 ch, Q to Kt sq.

*(n)* The only move. They have a "deep ditch" on one side, and a "dangerous quag" on the other, and it is not till the 35th move that they are in a better way. If now 28 R takes Kt, P takes R; 29 Kt to K 6, R to K 2!; 30 Kt to Kt 5, R takes R ch; 31 Q takes R, Q to Kt 4!; and draws.

*(o)* As a matter of economy of force they might have played 28 Q to Q B 2, keeping Black's K B P in reach, but they mean Q to B 4 ch, and in Chess language say so.

*(p)* The exchange of Q's was thought by the Hull players to be in their favour, playing for a draw, and they also considered that as their Q R P was very little better than a "gone coon," it was not so well for White to unite their centre Pawns, there being frequently more difficulty in Queening a centre Pawn than a side Pawn in such positions. The result worked out exactly according to their ideas. *Vide* note (*x*).

*(q)* Owing to the White Kt being tied down to the defence of K B P Black have the chance of threatening a blow with their Q B P, and gladly avail themselves thereof. The Philistine element in the Hull party evaporated during the "Sturm und Drang" period.

*(r)* They have once more time for a free move. The force of it comes in ten moves later. They risk the advance of the White King.

*(s)* 44 K to K 3 is better in some respects, but White might compel K to B 3 if they thought fit by R to K 8. K to B 3 leaves the enemy with less temptation to play P to K R 4, which Black did not want.

*(t)* If 46 R to Kt 6, R to Q sq!; 47 Kt takes P, R to Q R sq—a pretty variation.

*(u)* Black's 39th move is now utilised and the Pawns advance with effect.

*(v)* If 52 R to Kt 5, R to B 3, &c. The Pawn play incidental to the situation is very fine, bringing in, either in the main play or the variations, nearly every device recorded in the books.

*(w)* Black could find no other satisfactory move.

*(x)* The game was here abandoned as a draw. The position is brought "en rapport" with Staunton's end-game position No. 50 in the "Hand-book." The subsequent moves are added by the Glasgow analysts.

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The two following games were played in the last Inter-University contest.

## GAME CCCXLII.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Roberts, Cambridge.) | BLACK. (Mr. Locock, Oxford.) | WHITE. (Mr. Roberts, Cambridge.) | BLACK. (Mr. Locock, Oxford.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 25 Q tks B | B to K 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 26 Kt to K 2 | Q R to K sq |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | P to Q R 3 | 27 Kt to Q 4 | Q to K 5 (*f*) |
| 4 B to R 4 | B to K 2 (*a*) | 28 R tks R ch | K tks R |
| 5 Castles | P to Q 3 | 29 R to K B sq ch | K to Kt sq |
| 6 P to Q 3 (*b*) | P to K B 4 (*c*) | 30 Q to K B 4 | Q tks Q (*g*) |
| 7 P tks P | B tks P | 31 R takes Q | P to B 4 (*h*) |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 32 Kt to B 3 | P to Q Kt 4 (*i*) |
| 9 Kt to K 2 | Castles | 33 P to Q Kt 4 | P tks P |
| 10 B to Kt 3 ch | P to Q 4 (*d*) | 34 R tks P | R to Q B sq (*j*) |
| 11 P to Q 4 | P to K 5 | 35 R to K B 4 | R to K B sq (*k*) |
| 12 Kt to K 5 | Kt to Q R 4 | 36 R tks R ch | K tks R |
| 13 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt tks B | 37 P to Q Kt 4 | K to K 2 |
| 14 R P takes Kt | B to K 3 | 38 K to Kt 3 | P to Kt 4 |
| 15 P to K B 4 | P tks P *en p.* | 39 P to R 4 | B to B 4 |
| 16 R tks B P | Kt to Q 2 | 40 Kt to Q 4 | B to B sq |
| 17 B to B 4 | B to Q 3 | 41 P to B 3 | K to B 2 |
| 18 Q to Q 2 | Kt tks Kt | 42 P to R 5 | K to K 2 |
| 19 P tks Kt | B to B 4 ch | 43 K to B 3 | K to Q sq |
| 20 K to R sq | B to K Kt 5 (*e*) | 44 P to Kt 3 | K to K 2 |
| 21 K R to B sq | P to B 3 | 45 P to Kt 4 | K to B sq |
| 22 P to K R 3 | Q to R 5 | 46 Kt to B 5 | B tks Kt |
| 23 K to R 2 | P to R 3 | 47 P tks B | K to B 2 |
| 24 B to K 3 | B tks B | 48 K to K 3 | Resigns. |

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) A perfectly safe defence, though rather less enterprising perhaps than Kt to B 3.

(*b*) We much prefer P to Q 4.

(*c*) Unusual if not new, and there seems no reason why it should not be sound, for if White continue with B to Kt 3, Black can answer with Kt to R 4.

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(*d*) Better probably than moving the King, for then White could proceed with Kt to Kt 5 &c.

(*e*) The struggle for position during the last few moves has been maintained with much ability on both sides; Black, however, has inflicted upon his opponent an isolated and a doubled Pawn, and has also a slight advantage in his two Bishops. He now begins an attack which does not profit him much, and ought rather, we think, to consolidate his game by P to K R 3, Q to K 2, Q R to Q sq &c., or else prepare to double his Rooks on the K B file.

(*f*) He wants to get a passed Pawn for himself, but it would be far stronger to retire the Q to K 2, and concentrate attention on the isolated Pawn.

(*g*) The more exchanges of major pieces, the more the superiority of Kt over B will be manifest. The Q should therefore retire to Kt 3.

(*h*) This was unwise, as weakening his Q's wing: the proper course was B to B 2, 32 Kt to B 3, B to Kt 3, 33 P to B 4, B to K 5, winning the isolated Pawn.

(*i*) His best line now apparently is P to Q 5, whereupon, if 33 P to Q Kt 4, then P takes P, 34 R takes P, P to Q R 4, and the issue would probably be a draw.

(*j*) A weak move.

(*k*) The exchange of Rooks, as we said before, only increases the power of the Kt. R to B 5 was at any rate stronger than the text move.

## GAME CCCXLIII.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Mr. Buchanan, Oxford.) | (Mr. Chepmell, Cambridge.) | (Mr. Buchanan, Oxford.) | (Mr. Chepmell, Cambridge.) |
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 8 Q to Kt 3 (*c*) | P to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 9 Castles | Kt to Kt 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 | 10 B to K 3 | B to K 2 |
| 4 P to Q 3 | P to Q 3 (*a*) | 11 P to Q B 4 (*d*) | Castles(K side) |
| 5 P to B 3 | B to Q 2 | 12 Kt to B 3 | Kt to R 4 |
| 6 P to K R 3 | Kt to K 2 | 13 Kt to K 2 | P to K B 4 |
| 7 B tks B ch (*b*) | Q tks B | 14 Kt to Kt 3 | P tks P (*e*) |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 P tks P | R tks Kt (*f*) | 30 Kt to K 4 (*k*) | Q tks Kt |
| 16 Kt tks Kt | Q R to K B sq | 31 R tks B | Q tks P |
| 17 K to R 2 (*g*) | R tks P ch | 32 Q R to K B sq | Q to Q 3 ch |
| 18 P takes R | R to B 6 | 33 K to Kt sq | P to K R 3 |
| 19 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to B 5 | 34 R to Kt 2 | Q to Q 5 ch |
| 20 Kt to B 5 (*h*) | R tks P ch | 35 K to R sq | Q to Q 4 |
| 21 K to Kt sq | Q to K 3 | 36 P to Kt 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 22 P to B 5 | P to Q 4 | 37 K to R 2 | K to Kt 2 |
| 23 Kt to Kt 3 | Q to Kt 5 | 38 Q R to B 2 | K to Kt 3 |
| 24 B tks Kt | P tks B | 39 R to Q 2 | Q to K 4 ch |
| 25 K to Kt 2 | P to B 6 ch (*i*) | 40 K to Kt sq | P to K R 4 |
| 26 Q tks P | R to R 7 ch | 41 R (Q 2) to K 2 | Q to Q 5 ch |
| 27 K tks R | Q tks Q | 42 K R to B 2 | P to Kt 5 |
| 28 P tks P (*j*) | B tks P | 43 R to Q 2 and the game was adjudicated in favour of Black. (*l*) | |
| 29 P tks P | B tks P | | |

## Notes by C. E. Ranken.

*(a)* We favour here either B to B 4 or Kt to K 2, in which last case White cannot take the K P without losing a piece.

*(b)* B to B 4 is preferable, forcing Black to play P to Q B 3 or P to K R 3 to prevent the effects of Kt to Kt 5.

*(c)* This puts the Q out of play; he should rather bring his Q Kt round viâ Q 2 and K B sq to Kt 3.

*(d)* Neither do we much like this move. Black should reply with Kt to R 4 at once.

*(e)* Well played. Black has now completely wrested the attack from his opponent.

*(f)* A daring, and apparently perfectly sound sacrifice. If P takes R, Black wins by Q takes P, and Kt to R 5 or B 5.

*(g)* The Rook still cannot be taken, but the Kt should at once return to Kt 3.

*(h)* His best chance perhaps lay in giving up his Queen by B takes Kt.

*(i)* Very pretty, forcing mate or the gain of the Queen.

*(j)* P to Kt 4 is rather better.

*(k)* Kt to R sq would give Black more trouble.

*(l)* Mr. Chepmell decidedly makes his mark in this game, and no doubt will be heard of again.

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## GAME CCCXLIV.

Eleventh game of match, played April 29th, 1885.

(Zukertort's Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt to K B 3 (*a*) | P to K 3 | 25 B tks R | B tks B |
| 2 P to Q 4 | Kt to K B 3 | 26 Q to K sq (*k*) | Q tks B P |
| 3 P to K 3 | P to Q 4 | 27 Q to B 3 | P to B 3 (*l*) |
| 4 P to B 4 | P to Q Kt 3 | 28 Q tks K B P | Q tks Q |
| 5 P to Q Kt 3 | B to Q 3 | 29 B tks Q | R tks P |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | Castles | 30 R to K sq | K to B 2 |
| 7 B to Q 3 | B to Kt 2 | 31 B to B 3 | P to Kt 3 (*m*) |
| 8 B to Kt 2 | Q Kt to Q 2 (*b*) | 32 R to B 3 ch (*n*) | R to K B 4 |
| 9 Castles | P to B 4 | 33 K to B 2 | B to B 4 ch |
| 10 Kt to Q Kt 5 (*c*) | B to K 2 | 34 K to Kt 3 | P to Kt 5 |
| 11 R to B sq | P to Q R 3 | 35 B to K 5 | P to K R 4 |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | R to B sq (*d*) | 36 R to Q sq | K to K 3 (*o*) |
| 13 Kt to K 5 (*e*) | Q to B 2 | 37 R tks R | K tks R |
| 14 P to B 4 | Q to Q 3 | 38 B to Q 6 | B tks B |
| 15 Kt tks Kt (*f*) | Q tks Kt | 39 R tks B | P to Kt 6 |
| 16 B to K 2 | K R to Q sq | 40 P tks P | P tks P |
| 17 B P tks P | Kt tks P | 41 R to Kt 6 | B to K 3 |
| 18 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt | 42 R tks P | K to K 4 |
| 19 R to K B 3 | P to B 5 (*g*) | 43 K to B 3 (*p*) | B to B 4 |
| 20 R to Kt 3 | P to Q Kt 4 | 44 R to Kt 6 | B to B 7 |
| 21 P tks P | Q P tks P (*h*) | 45 K to K 3 | K to Q 4 |
| 22 P to Q 5 | B to B sq | 46 K to Q 2 (*q*) | K to K 5 ? |
| 23 P to K 4 (*i*) | Q to K 2 | 47 R tks K Kt P | |
| 24 B to Kt 4 | Q tks P (*j*) | And White wins. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) See note (*a*) to the third game of this match at p. 85 of our present volume, and compare with Game LXXX. at p. 65 of B. C. M. Vol. 2.

(*b*) This move seems gradually to be coming into favour, in opposition to the old Stauntonian edict that the Kt should be played to B 3 after P to Q B 4. But then it should be remembered that in Staunton's time P to Q R 3 was thought to be a necessary provision on each side to keep out the hostile Q Kt, whereas now this is no longer the case, as it is seen that by retreating the B, if attacked by the Kt at Kt 5, to K 2 or Kt sq, the attacking party only loses a move.

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(*c*) See last note. We should prefer R to Q B sq, or Q to K 2.

(*d*) B to Q 3 is preferable, as it prevents the advance of the Kt to K 5.

(*e*) Before making this move, White would apparently have done better, as in the ninth game of the match, to have played P takes Q P.

(*f*) There seems to us no justification for this exchange. Kt to K 2 looks good enough, and B to R 3 is not amiss.

(*g*) Mr. Wayte thinks that his majority of Pawns on the Q side ought now to give him an advantage, which is no doubt true, since by his last move White has enabled him to advance the B P.

(*h*) It would be safer to retake with the Kt P, for White must now obtain a powerful attack.

(*i*) Threatening to win the exchange, and superior to Q to Q 4, to which the reply would be P to B 4; but White had, we believe, a still stronger move in B to B 6, which must at least ensure the gain of the exchange, and perhaps something more.

(*j*) Relying, and not without reason, upon winning the centre Pawns in return for the loss of the exchange. The Rook, however, might safely retire to his own square.

(*k*) Cleverly played. If Black now exchanges Queens, he cannot afterwards take the Q P comfortably, on account of B takes Kt P; and if the B Q takes either Pawn the result is still worse. Black's best answer was probably B to K B 4.

(*l*) If Q to R 3, then 28 R to K sq, and if B to K B 4, then 29 P to Q 6.

(*m*) It was better, as Mr. Wayte afterwards saw, to check first with the B, in order to prevent the White K gaining time by going to B 2.

(*n*) Mr. Wayte wanted to get his B to K B 4, and he justly remarks upon the ingenuity of Mr. Thorold's play to prevent it.

(*o*) He should exchange Rooks first, obliging White to retake with the Pawn.

(*p*) The correct move was R to Kt 6, which would hinder the B from going to B 4.

(*q*) Mr. Wayte says that at this point Mr. Thorold offered a draw, which no doubt was the legitimate issue. He did not, however, accept the proposal, and paid the penalty by making an oversight at his next move which lost the game. The rest of it was not taken down by Mr. Wayte, to whom we are indebted for the score.

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## GAME CCCXLV.

Twelfth game of match played April 30th, 1885.

(Four Knights' Game.)

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Mr. Wayte.) | (Mr. Thorold.) | (Mr. Wayte.) | (Mr. Thorold.) |
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 22 R tks R P | Q tks R P ch |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 23 K to B sq | P to K B 4 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 24 R tks P | P to B 5 |
| 4 B to Kt 5 | B to Kt 5 | 25 R tks B P (*i*) | Q to R 6 ch |
| 5 Castles | B tks Kt (*a*) | 26 K to K sq | Q to K 3 |
| 6 Kt P tks B (*b*) | P to Q 3 | 27 R to B 3 (*j*) | Q to R 7 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | Castles | 28 R to B 5 (*k*) | R to R 8 ch |
| 8 R to K sq (*c*) | B to Kt 5 | 29 K to K 2 | R tks R |
| 9 B tks Kt (*d*) | P tks B | 30 K tks R | R to Q sq ch |
| 10 P tks P (*e*) | B tks Kt | 31 K to K 2 | Q to Kt 8 (*l*) |
| 11 Q tks B | P tks P | 32 K to B 3 | Q to K R 8 ch |
| 12 B to Kt 5 (*f*) | Q to Q 3 | 33 K to Kt 4 | R to K Kt sq ch |
| 13 K R to Q sq | Q to K 3 | 34 R to Kt 5 | Q to Q 8 ch |
| 14 B tks Kt | P tks B | 35 K to B 5 (*m*) | R to Q sq (*n*) |
| 15 R to Q 3 | K to R sq | 36 K tks P | Q to Q 3 ch |
| 16 Q R to Q sq | R to K Kt sq | 37 K to B 5 | P to R 3 |
| 17 R to Q 7 | Q R to Q B sq | 38 R to R 5 (*o*) | R to K B sq ch |
| 18 P to Q R 4 (*g*) | R to Kt 4 | 39 K to Kt 4 | Q to Q 8 ch |
| 19 Q to K 3 | Q R to K Kt sq | 40 K to R 4 (*p*) | Q to K R 8 ch |
| 20 P to Kt 3 | Q to R 6 | 41 K to Kt 4 | R to K Kt sq ch |
| 21 R tks Q B P (*h*) | R to R 4 | White resigns. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This is contrary to principles. The book direction is to follow suit by Castling, whereupon White can play Kt to Q 5; and it was no doubt to avoid the complications of that attack that Mr. Thorold took the Kt.

(*b*) Mr. Wayte thinks he should have retaken with the Q P, as in a game with Dr. Schwede published in the first number of the B. C. M. 1881.

(*c*) Q to Q 3 would avoid the pin of the Kt, and is so far preferable.

(*d*) We cannot help thinking that this exchange was unnecessary, and that B to R 3 was White's best continuation here, retaining his two Bishops.

(*e*) At any rate it was better now to play B to Kt 5, for if the reply were P to K R 3, the B could take Kt, and if the Q retook, R to K 3 would be a satisfactory defence, preserving the union of his centre Pawns.

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(*f*) Mr. Wayte here remarks, "the Pawns being doubled, it was absolutely necessary not to leave him with a Kt against Bishop."

(*g*) It does not appear that he can gain anything by Q to R 5 or B 5, and the game at this point looks very much like a draw.

(*h*) Mr. Wayte justly doubts the soundness of his opponent's attack, but he should have met it, we think, by Q to B 3 here, enabling him, if necessary, to defend himself by Q to Kt 2, and giving him a valid counter-attack of his own.

(*i*) Finely played; if now P takes R, White mates in four moves.

(*j*) But here we think it would be more prudent to challenge the exchange of Rooks by R to R 4, since every exchange must be to his advantage, even at the cost of a Pawn.

(*k*) This again appears to be an error, as it was imperatively necessary to defend the Q B P by Q to Q 3 or R to Q 2.

(*l*) The sequel shows that it would be better to take the Pawn, check, and then play R to K sq.

(*m*) If K to R 3 or 4, Black can draw by checking at R 8, and if P to B 3, then Q to Q 2 ch, K to R 4, Q to K 2, &c.

(*n*) If R to K sq, White of course replies with Q to Q 3.

(*o*) The only move.

(*p*) It is a pity that this game as well as the last should have been spoilt by a final blunder. Mr. Wayte must evidently have won had he not hastily touched his King here.

## GAME CCCXLVI.

One of 24 played simultaneously at the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden Town, by Mr. Zukertort, on March 21st, 1885.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. E. Marks.) | WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.) | BLACK. (Mr. E. Marks.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 9 K to Kt sq | Q to Kt 3 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 10 P tks P (*c*) | P tks P |
| 3 B to B 4 | Q to R 5 ch | 11 R tks R ch | B tks R |
| 4 K to B sq | P to K Kt 4 | 12 P to K 5 | P to Q 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | B to Kt 2 | 13 P to K Kt 3 (*d*) | B to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q 4 (*a*) | Kt to K 2 | 14 Kt to Q Kt 5 | Kt to Q R 3 |
| 7 Kt to B 3 (*b*) | Q to R 4 | 15 P tks Q P | Q B P tks P |
| 8 P to K R 4 | P to K R 3 | 16 K Kt tks P (*e*) | P to Q 4 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 B to K 2 | Q B tks P | 25 B to Q 6 | P tks B (*i*) |
| 18 Kt to Q 6 ch (*f*) | Q tks Kt | 26 B tks Kt ch | K tks B |
| 19 Q tks B | B tks P ch | 27 Kt tks B | Q to K 5 ch |
| 20 K to Kt 2 | Kt to Q B 4 (*g*) | 28 Q tks Q | P tks Q |
| 21 B tks P | Q to K Kt 3 | 29 Kt tks P | R to Q sq |
| 22 B to Kt 5 ch | K to B sq | and the game was drawn by consent. | |
| 23 Q to K 2 | P to R 3 (*h*) | | |
| 24 Kt to B 3 | Kt to K 3 | | |

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) In this form of the opening, with the Black Q P unmoved, a good mode of continuing the attack is 6 P to K Kt 3, P tks P, 4 Q to B 3, &c.

(*b*) Cook's Synopsis gives here P to K Kt 3, followed by K to Kt 2, as White's best.

(*c*) This, it is true, prevents Black from Castling on the King's side, but it does not otherwise prove very effective. We prefer Kt to Q Kt 5 followed by P to K 5, for Black could hardly then venture to Castle in face of the threatened opening of the Rook's file.

(*d*) A weak move, to which the correct reply was P takes K P, and if Q P retook, then P to Kt 5, &c.

(*e*) Apparently his only hope of getting his imprisoned Queen's pieces into action without fatal delay or risk.

(*f*) A very interesting position (see diagram next page). Black evidently feared to attempt winning the piece by K to Q 2, probably on account of B to Kt 5 ch, when the K could not immediately take the Kt without being mated; but he could cover with the Kt, and if White then checked with his Q at Kt 4, the B P would interpose, enabling Black afterwards to capture the Kt safely.

(*g*) Much stronger than either Kt to Kt 5, B to K 6, or P takes P.

(*h*) A very smart passage of arms now ensues, in which the best strokes seem to have been made on each side.

(*i*) But here Mr. Marks should have played B to B 4, thus retaining his Bishop. White's only answer was B to Q 3, for he would speedily get the worst of it by either B takes Kt ch or Kt to K 5, *e.g.*, if 26 B takes Kt ch, B takes B, 27 Kt to K 5, Kt to B 5 ch, 28 K to B 3 (best), Q takes P ch, 29 K takes Q, Kt takes Q ch, 30 B takes Kt, B to Q 3, with two Pawns ahead.

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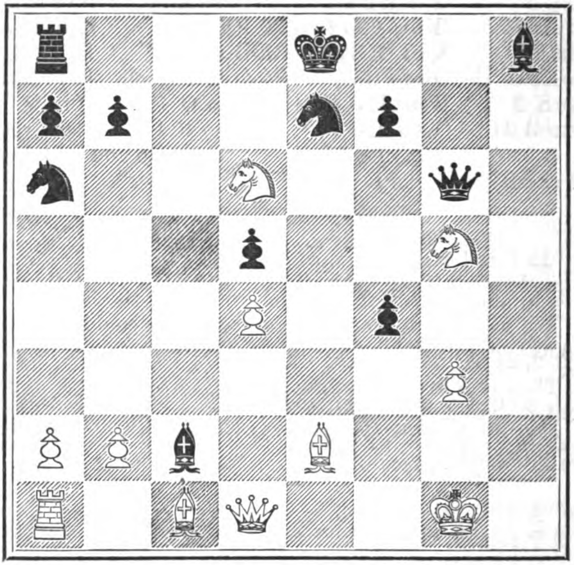
Position after White's 18th move.

BLACK (MR. MARKS.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

## GAME CCCXLVII.

Final game in the return match between Messrs. J. E. Narraway and G. F. Fisher for Championship of St. John Chess Club, N. B.

(Sicilian Defence.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Narraway.) | BLACK. (Mr. Fisher.) | WHITE. (Mr. Narraway.) | BLACK. (Mr. Fisher.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q B 4 | 10 P to K 5 | P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | P to K 3 | 11 Q to Q 2 | P to K B 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 12 R to Q sq | P to Q R 3 (*e*) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 13 B to K Kt 5 | Q to B 2 |
| 5 Kt tks P | B to Q Kt 5 (*a*) | 14 P to K B 4 | Kt to K 2 |
| 6 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt ch | 15 B to K 2 | Castles |
| 7 P tks B | Q P tks Kt (*b*) | 16 B to B 3 (*f*) | Kt to B 3 |
| 8 B to K B 4 (*c*) | Q to R 4 (*d*) | 17 Castles | R to B 2 (*g*) |
| 9 Q to Q 4 | P to B 3 | 18 B to Q 8 | Q to Q 2 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Q to K 3 | Q to K sq | 29 P to K 6 | Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 20 B tks Kt | Q tks B | 30 K to B 2 | Q tks P ch |
| 21 R to Q 6 | Q to Kt 4 | 31 K to Kt 3 | R to K B 3 (*k*) |
| 22 B to Kt 6 | B to Q 2 (*h*) | 32 P to K 7 | R to K sq |
| 23 B tks P | R to Q B sq | 33 R tks R | P tks R |
| 24 B to Kt 6 | Q to B 5 | 34 Q to K 6 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 25 K R to Q sq | B to B 3 (*i*) | 35 B to Q 4 | Q to Q 6 ch |
| 26 K R to Q 4 ! | Q tks R P | 36 K to R 4 and Black resigned the game and match. | |
| 27 B to B 5 | B to Q 4 (*j*) | | |
| 28 K R tks B ! | P tks R | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Black has four feasible moves here, B to Kt 5 or B 4, P to Q R 3, and Kt to B 3, of which we prefer the last.

(*b*) We have often thought this recapture could be made in the Sicilian without risk, as the most White can do is to prevent Black from Castling,

(*c*) Q to Q 4 is also good, and B to R 3 not at all amiss.

(*d*) He would save time by exchanging Queens, and then bringing out his Kt.

(*e*) Black delays too long the development of his pieces, he should play here Kt to K 2.

(*f*) A strong and cramping move, which also threatens to win a piece by Q to Q 6.

(*g*) There is nothing better to do; he cannot play the Q Kt P on account of Q to Q 6.

(*h*) Were he to attempt to save the Pawn, he would speedily get a lost game by R to Q 8 ch and K R to Q sq.

(*i*) An error, the Bishop should have gone to Kt 4.

(*j*) Black can still retrieve himself apparently by either P to K Kt 3 or K R 3, in order to make an air-hole for his King.

(*k*) It is no matter what he does now. If R to K 2, the answer is R to Q 7, and if R from B 2 to B sq or Q B 2, P to K 7 obviously wins.

## CHESS MATCH BETWEEN BRISTOL AND CLIFTON AND BATH AND DISTRICT.

On Wednesday, May 20th, a representative team from the ranks of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association repaired to Bath for the purpose of trying conclusions over the board with the players of that district. This meeting is the sequel of the match played in February at the Imperial Hotel, when the Bristol Club



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lost the day by one game only, with sides of 10 each. Being the return, it was proposed to play a larger number this time, which is more convenient for a small club playing at home, and more satisfactory to the larger club having many members equal to trying match play. Consequently the Bath players came up 13 strong, and had more been anxious, the Bristol and Clifton players, of whom there were several in the room, would doubtless have been quite ready to engage in their favourite pastime for the honour and credit of their club and the old city, which has been for many years a capital nursery for young and aspiring Chessists. The contests between these well-known clubs have been carried on for years, and with results varying but always close; and the play at their meetings has always been of a high class—being sound, correct, and at times brilliant. The match was conducted on the usual conditions—two games each pair, draws to count one half to each player; play to cease at nine, when the captains examined the unfinished games and adjudicated accordingly. The presence of two ladies in the teams made the contest interesting, and both did very well, as will be seen by the score and the strength of their respective opponents. Among the visitors, many residents in Bath, Mr. Sturges, president of the club, Canon Brooke, and others, were present during the play; and from Bristol and Clifton were to be noticed the Rev. J. Greene, president of the Clifton Club, the Rev. W. P. Buncombe, Dr. Pritchard, Rev. R. W. Southby, and other members. A short break for tea, coffee, and other refreshments was allowed at 6-15, at which time eight games had been lost and won, the majority (5½) being in favour of Bath. At nine o'clock, three or four games that were adjudicated made the score still more in favour of Bath, being 16 to 8.

TOTAL SCORE.

| | Bath and District. | | | Bristol and Clifton. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. E. Thorold | 1 | 0 | Mr. N. Fedden | 0 | 1 |
| 2. | Mr. W. H. Pollock | 1 | ½ | Mr. L. T. Williams | 0 | ½ |
| 3. | Mr. J. Burt | ½ | 1 | Rev. J. E. Vernon | ½ | 0 |
| 4. | Mr. T. H. D. May | 1 | | Rev. N. Tibbits | 0 | |
| 5. | Rev. E. P. Pierpoint | 1 | | Rev. G. H. D. Jones | 0 | |
| 6. | Mr. A. R. Rumboll | 1 | 1 | Miss M. Rudge | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Mr. F. Morley | 1 | 1 | Mr. G. Harding | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dr. Hathaway | 0 | 0 | Mr. W. Hall | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Miss Thorold | ½ | 1 | Mr. W. Berry | ½ | 0 |
| 10. | Miss S. Highfield | 0 | 0 | Mr. C. Boorne | 1 | 1 |
| 11. | Mr. W. H. Duck | 1 | 1 | Mr. O. Hunt | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Mr. W. E. Hill | 1 | ½ | Mr. H. A. Fox | 0 | ½ |
| 13. | Mr. F. A. Hill | 1 | 0 | Mr. A. T. Perry | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 16 | | Total | 8 | |

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# THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 3.—We present to our readers, this month, the concluding instalment of competing Problems in the above tourney. The time allowed to solvers will be 20 days, reckoning from the date when the magazine is delivered. No objection has been raised to an arrangement of this kind and we think the margin named will be found ample in the present case.

The subjoined problems have reached us from Queensland in connection with Tourneys lately concluded in that part of the world. Probably some of our readers will feel interested in testing these specimens of Antipodean Chess.

PROBLEMS BY S. SAUNDERS, WARWICK, QUEENSLAND.

(His first Problem.)
1st Prize in the "Week" Tourney, Brisbane.

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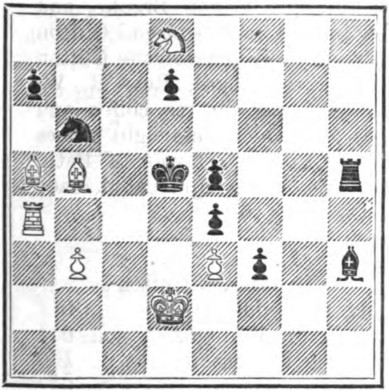


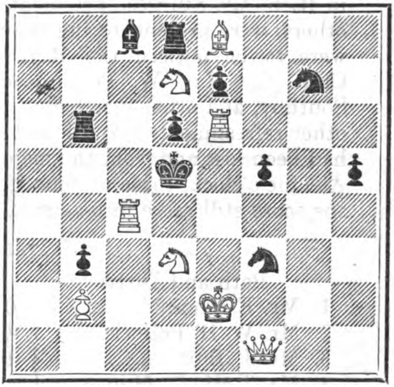
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 B to Kt 4

3rd Prize, *Southern Argus* Tourney, South Australia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

1 K to K 3

*The Ottawa Daily Citizen* announces its second Tourney. From one to three direct two-movers and the same number of three-movers may be entered up to Dec. 1st, bearing composer's name and a motto, and addressed "Chess Editor, 480 Lewis Street, Ottawa, Canada." A set of ivory Chessmen is offered for the best two-mover, and ten dollars worth of Chess materials—to be selected by the winner—for the best three-mover. There are to be two

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other prizes in each section consisting of either Chess books, pictures, papers or materials. Judge, Mr. John Gardner, Utica, New York.

*The Baltimore Sunday News* Tourney No. 2. The awards of the judges, Messrs. Loyd, Shinkman, Dobruski, and Andrews, have resulted as follows, 1st Prize, C. Planck, 2nd V. Mieses, 3rd G. J. Slater. The two compositions next in order were both by E. Pradignat, to whom has been allotted the special prize for variety. There were, in all, 66 entries for this competition. Out of these, only 9 were the work of British authors, and Messrs. Planck and Slater are to be warmly congratulated on the signal success they have scored, in some of the best of good company. Among the other candidates we note the names of Abbott, Chancellor, Coates, Ehrenstein, Frankenstein, Jespersen, Kuerschner, Lamouroux, Liberali, A. F. Mackenzie, Mathisen, Melissinos, Noack, Norlin, Sahlberg, Tinney, Von Duben, and Wainwright. As usual, a considerable number of the competing stratagems proved unsound and, amongst these, were several whose demolition was much to be regretted, in view of the authors' excellent intentions. With respect to the prize problems, we have the pleasure of reproducing them here and, at the request of several correspondents, the mainplay is appended in each case. Short reviews are invited.

1st Prize.
"The Silver King."
By C. Planck.

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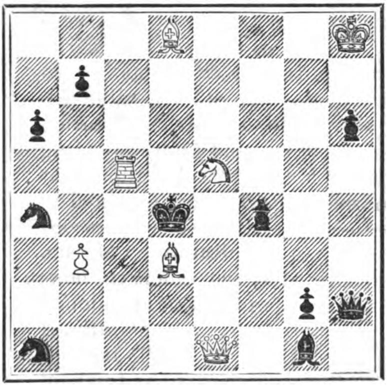

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mainplay—1 B to Q Kt 5, K takes R, 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, K takes B, 3 Q to K 8 mate.

2nd Prize.
"Nothing venture nothing win."
By V. Mieses.

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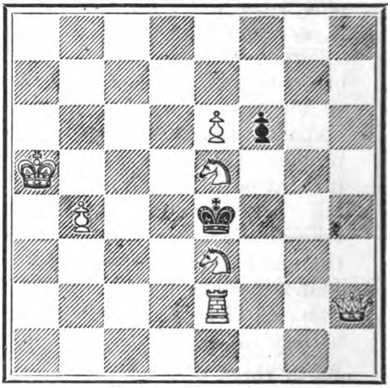

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mainplay—1 R to K sq, P takes Kt, 2 Q to K 2, 3 Q to Kt 4 or B 4 mate.

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**3RD PRIZE.**
"On guard."
BY G. J. SLATER.

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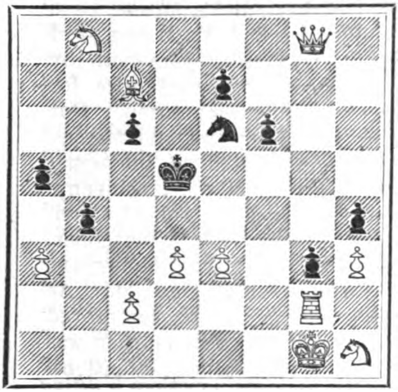

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mainplay—1 K to B sq, Q B P one, 2 R to B 2, 3 Q or R mates.

**SPECIAL PRIZE FOR VARIETY.**
"It is very wrong to be idle."
BY E. PRADIGNAT.

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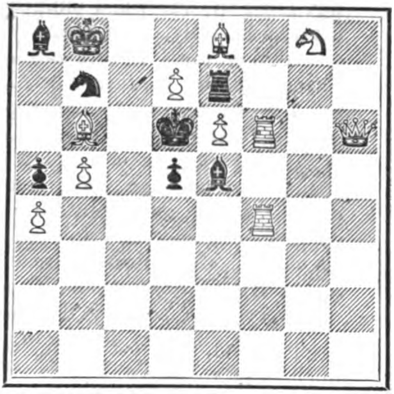

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mainplay—1 Q to Kt 5, R takes K P, 2 Q to Kt 3, 3 mates accord.

We have no wish, in any way, to criticise the awards, but in justice to Mr. Slater it may be mentioned that two of the judges placed *On Guard* at the top of their scales, while a third appraised it, *ex æquo*, for second prize with *Nothing Venture*. The very different estimate arrived at by the fourth arbiter as to the merits of *On Guard*, caused such a reduction in the gross poll as served to lower that problem to the third place. Another notable discrepancy, in figures, was afforded by the position of Mr. Mackenzie's problem *Take Nature's path*, Messrs. Dobruski and Andrews rating it *third* best, Mr. Shinkman *eighth* and Mr. Loyd not scaling it at all. Such divergences of opinion might have been expected to take even a wider range. It is satisfactory, therefore, to record the unanimous approval accorded, without consultation, to Messrs. Planck's and Mieses' prize-winners. It may be doubted, however, whether the scale system of scoring might not be abandoned with advantage in similar tourneys yet to come. If maintained we would suggest that the scale proposed should, itself, be well weighed and considered by the appointed judges, so as to avoid such drawbacks or misunderstandings as may otherwise arise. For example, in the Baltimore scale, "Economy and Variety" are amalgamated under one head and upon this arrangement Mr. Loyd thus comments in his report. "The combination of Economy and

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Variety is somewhat bewildering, if not paradoxical, for a liberal allowance of pieces is expected to be productive of variety, whereas economy of force generally curtails the number of variations." Another heading in the same scale, *i.e.* "Originality," elicits from Mr. Loyd the subjoined pungent criticism. "Upon this question, if taken literally, I consider myself utterly incompetent to express an opinion, *until I have examined all the problems extant!*" In rating *Nothing Venture* third, Mr. Loyd remarks "I am not sure but I would accord it a higher place, if I were sole judge, *unfettered by rules.*" Another quality—"Correctness"—for which a maximum of fifteen points was allowed, also conduced to something very like a misunderstanding. We considered that this speciality applied only to the author's solution as it stood, and was a mere question of how far double or triple continuations in the variations lowered its value. Mr. Dobruski's reading, however, was widely different, for—having *all but* cooked *It is very wrong to be idle*—upon the discovery of a solitary flaw in the indictment, he wrote thus. "This circumstance decides me to place this composition at the head in point of correctness." In consequence of this view of the matter, *It is very wrong* figures above the absolutely spotless *Nothing Venture* and the all but immaculate *Silver King,* on the score of accuracy, although *in its details,* the first named stratagem is nearly, if not quite, the most incorrect problem among the selected twelve. It would seem, from the foregoing observations, that not only tourney problems but the methods of weighing them, require keys and commentaries to render them generally intelligible.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Problem Editor of the B. C. M.

Dear Sir,—I am a young solver and my experience has been but short; while my practice has been chiefly confined to two-movers. I have been hitherto very shy of longer problems, but your article (Page 151 of Problem World for April) induced me to try the theee-mover quoted by you, without moving the pieces about. I must candidly confess myself surprised at finding that this took me less time to work out than many two-movers I have puzzled over. If you, Sir, would kindly indicate what three and four-movers in the B. C. M. may be ventured upon by the juveniles, you will confer a favour on myself and very likely other readers of your magazine.

Yours faithfully,

Kensington, E. S.

12th May, 1885.

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We willingly comply with our correspondent's request, and now ask him to try Nos. 288 and 289 in our present number, *from the diagrams*, and afterwards set up and essay the following, "without moving the pieces about." White—K at Q 2, Q at Q B 8, Rs at Q B sq and K R 5, Bs at K 7 and K B 7, Kts at K 3 and K Kt sq, Ps at Q 3, K 4, Q B 6, K B 2 and 3. Black—K at Q 5, Q at K R sq, Rs at Q sq and Q R 5, Bs at K B 8 and Q R 2, Kt at K 8, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, K B 5, K 7 and Q R 6. White mates in 2 moves. If E. S. will time himself over all three problems, we think he will find that the two-mover will take him longer *to work out* than the other pair put together, and if he wishes for further examples of the same kind, we can readily multiply such comparisons almost *ad infinitum !*

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Reviewer," and numerous correspondents.—We said our say last month and think it better, for many reasons, to let the matter drop. Although our Irish Exchanges have been ruthlessly withdrawn, and very unparliamentary language used in the *Irish Sportsman* towards ourselves and the "Reviewer," we can truly say that we have not been actuated by "ill-will, malice, or jealousy"; we wish well to Irish Chess and Chess-players, and can only regret that our motives have been so persistently misunderstood and misrepresented.

### Problem Department.

W. Mead, Brighton.—It shall appear next month. Glad to hear from you again.

E. S., Kensington.—Some strong solvers of direct can make no way with sui-mates. Probably with more practice you will acquire the knack. We have been able to utilise the latter part of your communication.

East Marden.—We quite agree with your objections to sets in problem tourneys. Outside National and County Associations in this country, the system seems to be definitively buried. But, inside these organisations, a curious Rip van Winkle-ism still flourishes, so far as problems are concerned. Nothing short of the break down of *every set* sent in to a British Congress will ever, we suppose, work a change! In other countries, notably Germany, the programmes and adjudication of problem tourneys are left to experts in that particular line. But here the management (?) has usually devolved—as in 1873—on a committee whose members were either unable or unwilling to do the hard work called for —or else were there for ornamental purposes!

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### CHESS IN LONDON.

Yes, Sir, I have visited the International Inventions Exhibition (perish the wretch who calls it the Inventories) and a more enjoyable time I have seldom had so far as sight-seeing went. My friend of Pursell's was my companion and the occasional grunt and the intermittent growl which are so characteristic of that great man only added zest to my enjoyment. After we had pretty well exhausted our power of sight-seeing, we dined—not at the 7s. 6d. table; Chess doesn't run to that—and then my friend burst out with—"Where do they show the inventions in Chess, and if they don't show them at all, why not?" "Well," replied I, "it would be difficult to exhibit here the latest invented gambit or the newest discovery in the French, wouldn't it?" "That's not what I mean at all, most stupid of Chess-players! There are inventions in Chess which ought to have a place here. Why is there not Major Verney's newly invented eight-handed Chess?" "Well," replied I, "there wouldn't be much to look at in that!" "Wouldn't there?" was his reply, "but I think there would. I don't mean the new board and men only but the eight players as well. Why just fancy Bird and Blackburne and Gunsberg and MacDonnell and Mason and Potter and Steinitz and Zukertort all seated round the board playing a united game at eight-handed Chess! Talk about inventions, my most amiable but most stupid of men, it would have been *the* hit of the Exhibition!" "Wouldn't they seem rather like the 'happy families' we sometimes see in cages?" I timidly inquired. "Precisely, my good Sir, precisely! that's where the point comes in," was his reply.

The winter handicap of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB was finished in April and Mr. B. G. Laws (3rd class) has come out winner of the first prize with the score of 7 out of a possible 9. For second place is Mr. J. H. Clark (6th class) with 6½ out of 9 and for third place Mr. M. Klementaski (4th class) with 6 out of 9. The other prize-winners are Messrs. Hooke (2nd) Taylor (3rd) Durrant (4th) Woolley (3rd) Stiebel (3rd) Vyse (2nd) and Griffiths (3rd). Mr. Laws's name already appears on the Murton Cup as a winner in a former winter handicap and his splendid score in the present Tourney fully warrants his elevation into the second class. It is not often that a fine problemist and a foremost player are united in one person as is the case with Mr. Laws. I heartily congratulate him upon a well won success.

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The thirty-third anniversary of the City of London Chess Club was celebrated by a dinner on Tuesday the 14th April, at the "Salutation," Newgate Street, E.C. The Rev. J. J. Scargill (President of the club) was in the chair and a numerous company was present including Herr Zukertort (of the *Chess-Monthly*), Mr. P. T. Duffy (of the *Illustrated London News*), the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell (of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*), Mr. L. Hoffer (of the *Field*), Mr. I. Gunsberg (of *Knowledge*), Mr. F. W. Lord, Mr. B. G. Laws, Mr. H. F. Gastineau (Vice-President), Mr. R. Pilkington (Vice-President), Mr. F. Anger, Mr. T. Block, Mr. A. Hirsch, Mr. G. Adamson (Secretary), the Rev. George Sumner, Dr. Sutro, Mr. J. F. Lovelock, Mr. J. A. Manning, Mr. P. Pizzi, Mr. C. G. Cutler, Mr. E. C. Davies, Mr. E. Ridpath, Mr. G. A. Hooke, Mr. A. D. Long, Mr. T. Howard, Mr. E. Biaggini, Mr. H. D. Woolley, Mr. F. W. Crawford, Mr. H. L. Crawford, Mr. C. W. Huntley, Mr. A. W. Daniel, and others. After the cloth was removed the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured. He then gave "prosperity to the City of London Chess Club" coupling the toast with the name of Mr. Julius Manning the oldest member present. Mr. Manning replied expressing the unmixed pleasure with which he regarded his connection with the club for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. C. G. Cutler then recited an original poem written by himself upon the late City and St. George's match. The poem abounded in telling references to the various players on both sides, and to those who know Mr. Cutler's peculiar dry humour it is needless almost for me to say that the telling points of the poem were received with both laughter and cheers. The next toast was "The Health of the Secretary, Mr. Geo. Adamson" and was drunk with full musical honours, and a similar compliment was awarded to "The Health of the Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Gastineau." Mr. Pilkington then proposed "The Health of the Honorary members," coupling therewith the name of Herr Zukertort. This gentleman, I need not say, is very popular with the members of the club and his rising to acknowledge the toast was the signal for an outburst of prolonged cheering. Herr Zukertort said—"I look back with pleasure to the day when, some thirteen years ago, at a garden party, I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Gastineau and other members of your club. That day is a green spot in my memory, and I am happy to say that it does not stand alone, for it was only the first of many pleasant evenings that I have spent among you. In a few days I shall be leaving England to pay a short visit to friends on the Continent. I shall then pass through London on my way to Liverpool, where I propose to embark for the other side of the

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Atlantic to play a match with Mr. Steinitz. I cannot say that personally we are very dear friends, but I have never refused a challenge from another Chess-player. I have decided, therefore, in this case to give my challenger the meeting he professes to desire, and I hope that it will be a fair contest on a fair field." (Loud cheers.) The other toasts were "The Chess Press," to which Mr. Duffy, Mr. Hoffer, and Mr. MacDonnell responded; "The Prize-winners of the Winter Tournament," to which Mr. B. G. Laws responded; and finally "The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Scargill," which was proposed by Mr. Gastineau, and drunk with musical honours. Mr. James Hallé ably presided at the piano, and Mr. Bridges, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Gastineau, Mr. Pizzi, and Mr. Woolley, contributed excellent songs during the evening.

It will be noticed that the most interesting part of the City anniversary so far as the Chess public is concerned, was the announcement by Herr Zukertort of his intention to go to America and play Mr. Steinitz. This was welcome news for I but echo public opinion here when I say that everyone is tired of the personal squabble that has gone on between the two masters. Recriminatory attacks couched in unparliamentary language soon pall upon the taste of educated people, whilst mere personal differences can never excite interest in an entire community, but the whole Chess world, on the contrary, would turn with interest to the actual match over the board. Steinitz and Zukertort met in set combat to decide the Chess championship of the world would indeed be a fine sight, and if it come off, I for my part will forgive much of the unpleasant reading that has gone before. It would be a battle of giants in every sense of the word. I was talking the other day to my friend of Purssell's and he was of opinion that the match is likely to come off without some altogether unforeseen contingencies should arise. "And who do you think will win?" said I. "Ah there you beat me!" was his reply. "And I should say wiser men than I." I then asked him what he thought of their play and also of Blackburne's. "Well," said he, "I look upon Blackburne as the greatest imaginative or inspirational player living. Similarly I regard Zukertort as the greatest analytical player, whilst I look upon Steinitz as having the finest combination of the two faculties." I dare say there is much truth in this but people nowadays seem to forget that in his early days Steinitz played with as much imagination as ever Blackburne has done and that if in later days analysis has curbed his imagination, the latent force of the latter great gift is still there as a most potent factor on Steinitz's side. On the other hand Zukertort possesses analytical skill

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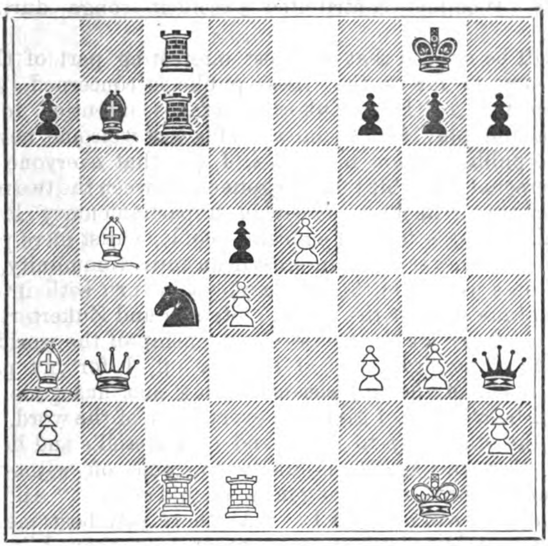
trained almost to perfection ; youth to some extent is also on his side. "Let the match be fought and let the best man win," is my fervent wish.

In the April number of the *International Chess Magazine* Mr. Steinitz gave a diagram of an end-game that occurred between Mr. Block and the Rev. Mr. Skipworth, and accompanied it by a line of play which seemingly gives Mr. Block the game. Curiously enough Mr. Block had already come to the same conclusion before seeing Mr. Steinitz's proposed line of play. As the position is interesting I reproduce it.—

BLACK (REV. A. B. SKIPWORTH.)



WHITE (MR. T. BLOCK.)

It was White's turn to play (26th move) and Mr. Block played 26 B takes Kt and ultimately lost the game. Mr. Steinitz states that playing 26 B to Q 6, thereby leading to a sacrifice of the Queen, would have given Mr. Block a winning attack and upholds this contention by the following line of play —"Supposing 26 B to Q 6, 26 Kt to Q 7 (best for if Kt takes B White wins by R takes R followed by P takes Kt threatening then P to Q 7 and R to K sq) ; 27 R takes R, 27 Kt takes Q; 28 B to Q 7, 28 Q to R 3 (if Q to R 4 White replies B to K Kt 4); 29 B takes R, 29 Q to K 6 ch ; 30 K to Kt 2, 30 Q to

K 7 ch; 31 K to R 3, 31 Q takes R (or A); 32 P to K 6, 32 P takes P (best); 33 B takes P ch, 33 K to R sq; 34 R takes B, 34 P to K R 4; 35 B to B 5 (threatening B to Kt 6), 35 P to Kt 4 and White mates in four moves. Or (A) 31 P to R 4; 32 P to K 6, 32 P takes P best; 33 R takes B (threatening R to K 7), 33 Q takes R; 34 B takes P ch, 34 K to R 2; 35 B to B 5 ch, 35 K to R 3; 36 B to B 4 ch and mates next move. The line of play thus pointed out by Mr. Steinitz attracted much attention in the City club and many players pondered over the position. One, however, at last hit upon a move which seems partly to upset Mr. Steinitz's proposed play. To use his own words (for he is a modest man), "Mr. Steinitz is probably right in his contention but I think the move I propose for Black makes it very difficult for White to win." He follows Mr. Steinitz's main-play to the 30th move of White but instead of replying 30 Q to K 7 ch as adopted by Mr. Steinitz, he suggests 30 Kt to Q 7 for Black. Many of the City players have gone over the position with the suggested move and up to the present all have failed to show a White win, and for my part I think a method of winning will be difficult to find. The likely lines of play are—30 K to Kt 2, Kt to Q 7; 31 R takes Kt, Q takes R ch; 32 K to R 3, Q to R 3 ch; 33 K to Kt 4, Q to Kt 3 ch; 34 K to B 4, Q to R 3 ch; and Black forces a draw by perpetual check. If 31 B to K Kt 4, Q to K 7 ch; 32 K to R 3, Kt takes P (threatening mate next move); 33 R to R sq (or A), Kt to Kt 4 ch; 34 K to R 4, Kt to B 6 ch; and again Black forces a draw. If (A) 33 B takes Kt, Q takes B; 34 K to R 4, P to Kt 3; and once again a draw appears. If 31 R to K B sq, Kt takes R; and now by keeping his Q on the black diagonal, Black seems always able to force a draw. Of course these moves are not exhaustive and it may amuse some of your readers to try and discover a win against 30 Kt to Q 7.

The Spring Tournament of the City of London Chess Club is drawing near its conclusion. In No. 1 Section (1st and 2nd class players) Mr. I. Gunsberg (1st class) and Mr. J. T. Heppell (2nd) have each lost 2 out of 9 and have 3 to play. In No. 2 Section (3rd class players only) the two leaders are Mr. J. G. Cunningham with 7 out of 8 and 1 unfinished game, and Mr. H. L. Crawford with 7 out of 9. If Mr. Cunningham draw or win the unfinished game he wins the Section. In No. 3 Section (3th class players) Mr. J. H. Taylor is the winner with a score of 7½ wins out of a possible 9. In No. 4 Section (4th class players) Mr. W. T. Marshall wins with 7 out of 9. In No. 5 Section (4th class players) Mr. W. F. Crawford wins with 7½ out of 9. In No. 6 Section (4th class players) Mr. A. K. Clayson and Mr. E. C. Davies tie with

7 out of 8. In No. 7 Section (4th class players) Mr. S. A. Hawkins wins with 7½ out of 9. In No. 8 Section (5th class players) the leaders are Mr. E. O. Jones 6½ out of 8, and Mr. H. J. Harding with a similar score. In No. 9 Section (5th class players) Mr. S. Lawther wins with 8½ out of 10. In No. 10 Section (6th class players) Mr. C. J. Millin wins with 8 out of 8.

The Committee of the City of London Chess Club has decided by a very large majority (something like 3 to 1 I believe) that, for the present at any rate, it would not be for the interests of the club to federate with the British Chess Association, and as full power on this question was given to the committee by the Annual General Meeting, the matter is settled for this year. There has all along been a considerable under-current amongst the members and officials of the club against federation. This feeling arose from several causes, one being a strong dislike to the plan of the Association granting titles for proficiency in what at the best is a mere pastime. This seemed to many of the "old stagers" of the City to have a great tendency to make Chess ridiculous in the eyes of the outside world, and on this ground they opposed it. They argued that if Chess-players are to have these letters—M. B. C. A. and F. B. C. A.—tagged after their names why should not Cricket players and Football players, or in fact players at any game? Jno. Kicker, M. B. F. A. would look quite as good as Wm. Gambit, M. B. C. A. In truth the whole thing is simply childish and the sooner it is dropped the better. Others objected to federating with the Association believing that the City club would do better service to Chess as an independent body than if it were more or less tied to any Association however powerful. This may seem selfish on their part but it was their honest conviction that any union would really cripple the club. Again another large section did not approve of the way in which the Association was got up. It seemed to them too much like a piece of wire-pulling and mere cliquism. I have heard it whispered, however, by some of the friends of the B. C. A. that the principal reason was that certain leading officials of the C. of L. C. C. were not consulted in the first place and put upon the preliminary committee. "All spite," said one of them, "all spite because Mr. A. was not consulted in the first place and because Mr. B. had no place on the committee." I don't know about it being spite but it does seem strange that the officials of the largest club in the Metropolis and second in importance to the St. George's (even if second) should have been practically ignored, as even the friends of the B. C. A. acknowledge by the very fact of their making the charge. Here lies indeed the cliquism complained of and I think such

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cliquism (if it exist) should be snubbed, but it is unfair to put the opposition down to spite. There is such a thing as a man valuing himself on his undoubted merits and therefore manfully resenting a manifest slight. "Cold Shoulder" is not always agreeable, but those who give it have no right to grumble if their gift be returned in kind. However I think the friends of the B. C. A. are mistaken in their opinion as to the cause of the non-federation of the C. of L. C. C. and that the real motives that influenced the committee in coming to the conclusion it has done are those I have already mentioned.

Some of the City thirds object to their play being designated "sombre" in your report of the match between them and the Universities. "Stubborn, yes! "exclaimed one of them," but sombre never!" I cannot think the expression at all accurate as far as the play of the thirds are concerned, for as a matter of fact with but about two exceptions all the games defended by the City players were open ones, and most of them were lively games. On the other hand some of the University players adopted close tactics even when they were first players, and certainly one or two of them played so slowly that "sombre" might not unfittingly be applied thereto. Notably one game got no further than 16 moves and the slowness was undoubtedly not on the side of the City. "That's a slow walker you're playing with," said a bystander to the unfortunate City man. "He doesn't walk at all," was the reply, "he hardly crawls!"

A period of rest has come to most of the local Metropolitan clubs, match-play generally having ceased for the summer, and I have therefore little of interest to record. On the 9th April Herr Zukertort gave an exhibition of blindfold Chess at the Brixton club. He played 8 members of the club but 4 of the games were left unfinished. Of the four finished games the blindfold player won of Mr. Wilson, drew with Mr. McLeod, and lost to Messrs. Nursey and Sergeant. On the 25th April Herr L. Hoffer paid a friendly visit to the Athenæum Club and simultaneously encountered 19 of the players, yielding the odds of a Kt to one or two of the weakest of them. The result of the play was that the single player won 16, drew 1, with Mr. Marks, and lost 2 to Messrs. Brooks and Swainson. By the kindness of Mr. E. Marks I am enabled to give your readers a tabulated statement of the result of the play for the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy by which it will be seen that the North London Club won all their matches and consequently are the holders of the Trophy for the second year.

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Summary of 28 matches played in the competition for the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy, Second year, 1884-85.

| 1 = a won match<br>½ = ,, drawn ,,<br>0 = ,, lost ,, | North London | Athenæum | Brixton | Bermondsey | Greenwich | Lon. & W. Bank | Ludgate Circus | Kentish Town | WON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North London .......... | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Athenæum .............. | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Brixton .................. | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Bermondsey ........... | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3½ |
| Greenwich .............. | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | — | 0 | 1 | ½ | 3 |
| London & Westm. Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ludgate Circus ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kentish Town............ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | — | 1½ |
| LOST............ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5½ | 28 |

The winner of the prize provided by the entrance fees in connection with the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy is Mr. G. A. Hooke (of the winning team) who won all his 7 games. The North London Club has also won the Staunton Medal (given by Mr. E. Marks) but I am not in a position this month to give full tabulated statement thereof but shall do so next. The medal itself falls to Mr. F. E. Lamb of the winning team who won 10½ games out of 12 matches. Mr. I. Gunsberg paid a visit to the North London Chess Club on the 9th May. He played 20 members of the club simultaneously with the result that he won 17, drew 1 (with Mr. T. W. Smith) and lost 2 (to Messrs. Booth and Connery). Mr. Gunsberg was in excellent form and played both rapidly and well, play lasting about 3 hours only, whilst many of the mates were exceedingly pretty, the announcement of one or two of them coming upon the defeated players quite as a surprise.

As I write there has just come to hand a letter from Mr. J. H. Blackburne. When he wrote he was again in Melbourne and in fairly good health. He then expected to leave for England in about a month's time. Should he have done so he may be expected to be in England about the latter part of July or the

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beginning of August at latest. This will be good news to all his friends and I trust he will be back in time to take part in the Masters' Tourney of the Counties Chess Association.

On Monday, the 25th April, the City of London Club lost a well-known member by the sudden death of Mr. S. Israel. Mr. Israel was constitutionally a very nervous and slow player and this always kept him back as an over-the-board performer, and he never took higher rank in the City Club than a fourth class or Kt player, but in correspondence play he was very strong, and indeed in off-hand games he often displayed great and unexpected resources, but in match-play timidity and slowness were his bane, and were carried to such an extent as greatly to mar his play. He was an enthusiastic Chess-player and in addition to his connection with the City Club he had long been a member of the Jewish Club and latterly was also a member of the Ludgate Circus Club. J. G. C.

St. George's Club.

The Annual General Meeting, held according to rule on the first Saturday in May, came off this year on the 2nd, when the financial report of the Secretary and Treasurer was presented and confirmed. The numbers of the Club show a slight increase. The Committee and Officers were re-elected, there being no vacancies. Some changes in the rules, proposed by the Committee, were only partially adopted by the Club: the most important of those carried being that Honorary Members should in future be elected for a year only. Immediately after the General Meeting the Committee met, and unanimously elected Mr. Bird the first Honorary Member under the new rule. The alteration is of course not retrospective, and in no way affects the rights of the previously existing Honorary Members, Baron von Heydebrand und der Lasa and Messrs. Rosenthal and Zukertort.

The match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte was resumed during two short visits of the former to London. Two games were played on April 29 and 30, and both won by Mr. Thorold; two more on May 6 and 7, both won by Mr. Wayte. At this stage an adjournment again became necessary, the score thus far being Wayte 6, Thorold 4, drawn 4, and the match being for seven games up. It will probably be concluded before the next meeting of the Counties Chess Association.

The rules of the Löwenthal Cup require that entries should close on the last day of April, and play be commenced on the Monday after the General Meeting. Mr. Wayte being engaged in his match with Mr. Thorold was unable to comply with these conditions, and proposed not to enter; and, when the day came,

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it was found that no one else was prepared to dispute the possession of the Cup with Mr. Minchin, the holder. Mr. Minchin might have claimed a "walk over," but he chivalrously declined to hold the Cup on such terms, and expressed his readiness to begin playing a week later. According to the rules, as there were only two entrants a match of five games up had to be played; and this has come off with the result Wayte 5, Minchin 0, drawn 4. The games were in general stubbornly contested, one of the draws extending to 82 moves and lasting seven hours; but in two instances Mr. Minchin lost early through a mismanaged opening, and his play, as the score shows, was not so free from oversights as it usually is in important contests. Mr. Minchin has, as is well known to his friends and play-fellows, a remarkable power of concentration when he has the will to win; but this seems to have failed him on the present occasion. Each of this year's competitors has now won the Cup four times; Mr. Wayte in 1878-9, 1882, 1885; Mr. Minchin in 1880-1, 1883-4. In 1883 Mr. Wayte did not enter, owing to absence from London at the time appointed for the tourney.

An interesting match is now in progress at the St. George's Club between Mr. Bird and the Rev. A. B. Skipworth. Like that between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte, this match is an outcome of the Counties meeting at Bath last year, and of some subsequent casual games in which Mr. Skipworth was remarkably successful. Time being unfortunately very limited, the match is for seven games and no more, so that a tie is quite possible. At the moment of writing each player has won two games. W. W.

P.S. The match ended on May 29th, Mr. Bird winning all the remaining games. Score, Bird 5, Skipworth 2.

### Chess in Scotland.

The Queen's Park Chess Club closed its twelfth session on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th April, when the prizes were presented. The first prize was won by the Vice-President, Mr. Johnston, by the narrow majority of half a game over the second prize-taker, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, who excelled the next most successful competitor by the same close majority.

The Annual General Meeting of the Glasgow Chess Club was held on the 2nd May, Mr. G. A. Thomson in the chair. Mr. John R. Duguid, and Sheriff Spens were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively, and Mr. G. A. Thomson was also elected a Vice-President in room of Mr. P. Fyfe. Mr. David Forsyth, the Secretary, was also appointed Treasurer, in place of Mr. J. L. Whiteley, who resigned. The other business done



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was merely formal. The Champion for the year is Mr. G. E. Barbier, the eminent problemist. He is also certain to win the first prize in a Handicap in progress at the Club.

The second season of the Wanderers' Chess Club (which meets in members' houses) was brought to a close by a social gathering of members and their friends in the Bridge Street Station Hotel, Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, 13th May. Prizes in the handicap which was current during the season were distributed to Messrs. Finlayson, Court, and Fyfe.

D. F.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Canada.—The championship tourney at the Quebec Chess Club resulted in the victory of Master McLeod, a boy of 15, who made the wonderful score of 11½ games out of a possible 13. Next to him came Mr. Andrews with 11 games to his credit. The others were far behind. Fourteen combatants took part in the contest.

At Toronto the championship tourney again terminated in the success of Mr. C. W. Phillips, so that the cup has now become his own property. There were 23 competitors.

America.—In the Boston Club tourney Messrs. Ware and Young tied for the two first prizes with a total of 17 each. Dr. Jacoby was unfortunate in being hindered by the time limit for the close of the tourney from playing his last game, otherwise he too might have tied with the top scorers, having already won 16 games. The fourth man was Mr. Warren with a score of 15.

The Chess Congress mentioned in our April No. as proposed to be held at New Orleans in that month had to be abandoned for want of adequate support. We do not wonder at this, seeing that the notice of the meeting given by the outline programme was far too short to warrant any hope of success.

Australia.—Mr. Blackburne has given another blindfold exhibition at Sydney, and this time with complete success, for he had six opponents, and won every game. The team opposed to him on this occasion was, however, not nearly so strong as on the former one which we recorded last month.

Mr. Blackburne had received an invitation from New Zealand to visit that colony, and as his expenses were guaranteed, it was expected that he would proceed to Wellington direct from Sydney, and perhaps return to England viâ St. Francisco and New York, in which case the Chess-players of Adelaide would be deprived of his anticipated visit to them.

France.—While he was in Paris Mr. Zukertort gave two blindfold *séances*, the first being at the Cercle des Echecs, where he had

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five opponents. Of these Messrs. Gifford and Oberndorffer drew their games, M. Vaillant won his, and Messrs. Boistertre and Bonaparte lost. The second performance was at the Salon Bibliographique, where he encountered a team of eight fairly good players, and won four games, losing to M. Chaulair, and drawing with Messrs. Vié, Moulin, and Count de Rougé. On leaving Paris Mr. Zukertort proceeded to Amiens, where he won 11 out of 12 simultaneous games, that with Mr. Leclercq being drawn, and the next day in a blindfold contest won three games, and lost to M. Froment, and to Messrs. Baledent and Vasseur in consultation.

GERMANY.—Soon after arriving at Berlin Mr. Zukertort played all-comers simultaneously at the hall of the Concert House. In all 42 games were contested, of which he won 28, lost 8, and 6 were drawn. Among his opponents were many really good players, so that this result was a very creditable one to him. Subsequently, at the same place he exhibited his blindfold powers by encountering no less than ten simultaneous antagonists, all of whom, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, are well reputed for their skill at the Berlin Club. One only of these, Herr Alhauser, was successful in his game, one other, Herr Rosenthal of Frankfort, had to leave his undecided, and Mr. Zukertort was victorious with all the rest. At Cologne, which was the next stopping place, Mr. Zukertort played eight games without sight of board, but his visit was evidently hurried, for five of them were left unfinished, as he had to catch the train to Berlin.

Mr. Cohn of Berlin has purchased the Chess library of the late Dr. Franz, containing about 1100 works in various languages, among which are two copies of De Cessolis, dated 1477 and 1483, in German and Dutch, and a valuable Ruy Lopez of 1561.

The Berg-Mark Chess Association recently held a one-day meeting at Elberfeld, which was attended by amateurs from the principal neighbouring towns, and at which there were the usual tourneys.

Next year the Munich Chess Club is going to celebrate its jubilee, and the event will be marked by the assembling in that beautiful capital of the first Congress of the newly-formed Bavarian Chess Association.

SWITZERLAND.—At Geneva since 1883 there has been established a "Cercle des Echecs," which now has 25 members. As some of our readers on Swiss tours may like to look in at the club we may mention that it meets at the Restaurant du Café Cours de Rive No. 1.

ITALY.—Herr Hruby paid a visit to Venice at Easter, and played a number of single, consultation, and simultaneous games with the club members. In the last named contest, with 14 opponents, he won 9 games, lost 3, and 2 were drawn.

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

Mr. Blackburne (says the *Leader*) tells a good story of Harrwitz, the celebrated Chess-player, recently deceased. The latter was playing a game at a London club, and his opponent had just attacked a Knight with a Pawn. Harrwitz saw that if the Knight were captured he could force a mate in four moves, but feared that if he abandoned the Knight, suspicion would be aroused and his little scheme frustrated. How was his opponent to be thrown off his guard? He hit upon the ingenious expedient of making a false move with the attacked Knight. His opponent of course claimed the usual penalty of compelling him to move the King. Remonstrances were vain; the laws of the game must be adhered to, and with well simulated disgust at his own stupidity Harrwitz replaced the Knight and moved his King. His opponent innocently snapped up the Knight, whereupon the shockingly wily German blandly announced his mate in four.

The Walsall Chess Club finished its 1884-85 season on the 28th April, which has proved to be the most successful the club has seen. A Handicap Tournament has just been completed; the first positions in which have been occupied by Mr. A. Tyrer 11, Mr. J. H. Berber 10½, and Mr. F. Berber 8½, all these being in Class I. The Rev. J. H. Robison is at the head of Class II with a score of 8, whilst Mr. A. Dewsbury occupies a similar position in Class III with 6 points.

We extract the following from a recent number of the Jamaica *Gleaner*, prefacing it with the remark that the idea has our cordial approbation, which we are prepared to carry out practically by a subscription for four copies. "Mr. A. F. Mackenzie contemplates the publication of a book to be entitled *Chess: Its Poetry and Its Prose*. It will comprise a selection of about one hundred of the author's problems, including some twenty prize positions in various International Problem Tournaments; a comprehensive Treatise on the Art of Problem Construction, practically illustrated by the process of composing some of the finest positions of the selection; Hints to Solvers; and an Introduction to the Science of the Game, the last being especially intended to meet local desires. A list of subscribers' names will be inserted in the work, and after publication the price of the book will be increased. The author, looking at the matter as entirely one in which the will of the Chess world should first be consulted, invites the expression of such opinions as will decide upon the carrying out or abandonment of his idea."

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The silver wedding of our esteemed London correspondent, Mr. J. G. Cunningham, is near at hand, and a few Chess friends think it a fitting opportunity for a little testimonial in recognition of the services he has for many years rendered to Chess and Chess-players. We have been requested to act as Treasurer, which office we accept with pleasure, and shall be glad to receive any sums, however trifling, with which our readers may entrust us.

A large proportion of this month's "Problem World" was in type for May, but as, after many trials, we are still unable to accomplish the feat of getting the contents of a quart bottle into a pint, we were compelled to carry it over till June.

"Chess in London" had to be dealt with in the like manner, and now, at the eleventh hour, we find ourselves in a similar predicament. Solution of "Double Chess" problem and another specimen on diagram, eight end-games on diagrams, with accompanying solutions, a very interesting account of recent Chess doings in Liverpool, and a variety of smaller matters, have had all to "go by the board." We should often be tempted to enlarge our borders, but unfortunately 40 pages is the extreme limit we can touch for the halfpenny wrapper, and we do not think it advisable to expend the large additional outlay in postage which such an increase would necessarily entail.

A correspondent offers 2/- for a clean copy of the *Schachzeitung* for July, 1884.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 282, by J. Crake (corrected.)—1 R to K 3, P takes R (*a*), 2 P ch, Any, 3 Mates accordingly. (*a*) K Kt to B 3 or P to B 6 (*b*), 2 Q to K B 8 ch, &c. (*b*) K to Q 3, 2 R takes B, &c.

No. 284, by J. Jespersen.—1 K to R 8, R to Kt 4 (*a*), 2 Q to K 3 ch, &c. (*a*) Q to Q 4 ch or Q takes P, 2 R takes Q ch, &c.

No. 285, by C. E. Tuckett.—1 R to K 4, K takes R or P one (*a*), 2 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (*a*) K to Q 3 or P takes R, 2 Kt to K B 4, &c.

No. 286, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 Kt to Q 4, K takes Kt (*a*), 2 Q to B 2, K to K 4 (best), 3 K to Q 3, &c. (*a*) K to K 4, 2 Q to R 3, K takes Kt (best), 3 Q to Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 287, by J. A. Miles.—1 R to Q R 5 ch, 2 R to B 8 ch, 3 R takes Q ch, 4 Q to Q 8, 5 Q to K 8, 6 B to Q B 6, 7 Q takes P ch, 8 R to R sq, B takes Q mate.

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## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXVI.—1 R to Q Kt 6 ch, 2 Kt to K 6 ch, 3 Kt to K B 4 dis ch, 4 B to Q 4 ch, 5 Q to K B 6 ch, 6 Kt to K R 5 ch, 7 B to Q 7, R to Kt 2 (best), 8 R to Kt 8, R takes R mate.

No. XXVIII.—This can be solved in seven moves thus, 1 R to Kt 6 ch, K to K 4, 2 R to Q R 5 ch, Kt to Q B 4, 3 Q P two ch, Kt takes P, 4 Q to Kt 5 ch, Kt in ch, 5 Q Kt takes Kt, P to K 3, 6 B to B 3, P takes Kt, 7 Q to Q 8 or Kt 1 or 2, P to B 5 mate. But East Marden has shortened even the above one move from move 3 thus, 3 B takes R ch, Kt in, 4 Kt at Q 6 to B 5, P to K 3, 5 B to K B 3, P takes Kt, 6 Q to B 2, P to B 5 mate.

No. XXVII.—1 B to K 6 ch, K to R 5 (best), 2 R to B 5 dis ch, K to R 6, 3 R to B 2 dis ch, K to R 7, 4 R (B 2) takes P ch, B takes R, 5 B to K 5 ch, K to R 8, 6 R to R 6 ch, B in, 7 B to Q 5 ch, R in, 8 B takes R ch,* R takes B, 9 Q to B 3, Kt takes Q mate. *Also dual continuation, 8 Q takes R ch, R takes Q, 9 B to B 3, Kt takes B mate.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

No. XXVI.—Solved by East Marden, J. G. Chancellor, Mercutio, J. A. Miles, and J. Keeble.

No. XXVII.—Solved by all the above. East Marden, however, omits to note dual at move 8.

No. XXVIII.—Solution in six moves by East Marden, and in seven by J. G. C. and Mercutio.

## REVIEWS.

No. XXVI.—Novel but easy to solve. The ending, however, is very pretty. J. K.—One of the easiest, but still a pleasure to solve. J. G. C.—A curious position, cleverly worked out, but decidedly easy. Mercutio.—Pretty but easy, the finale is rather quaint. J. A. M.—Too obvious and commonplace for a tourney. East Marden.

No. XXVII.—Extremely difficult and cleverly constructed, but the dual at move 8 is a blemish. J. A. M.—Very good but somewhat spoiled by the dual. J. K.—This ought to have stood high, had no double play been possible, but a defect of that kind, in the main theme, is probably fatal. Mercutio.—In difficulty and strategy superior to XXVI. The dual, however, and the short variation, if 1 K to R 7, do not improve it. J. G. C.—Very difficult owing to the almost indefinite number of tries, arising from 1 Q to B 5 ch; the mating position is most ingenious and the problem quite the best, *of its kind,* we have had. East Marden.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### Problem No. XXXI.

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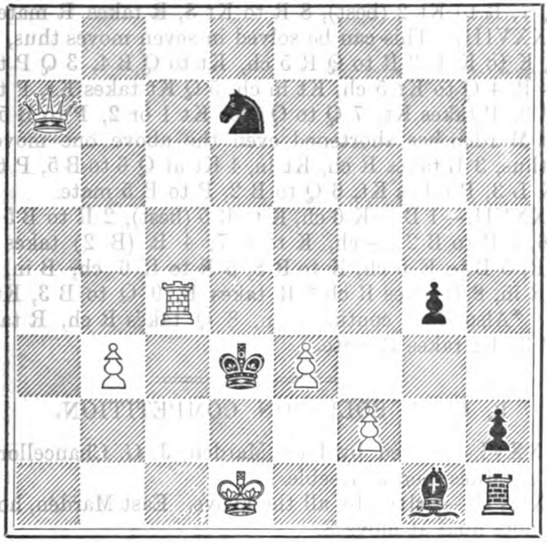

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in five moves.

### Problem XXXII.

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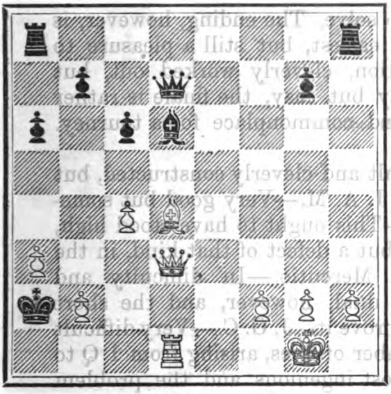

WHITE.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

### Problem XXXIII.

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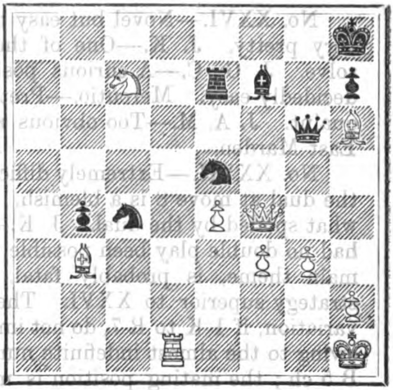

WHITE.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

# PROBLEMS.

## No. 288.—By C. W. of Sunbury.

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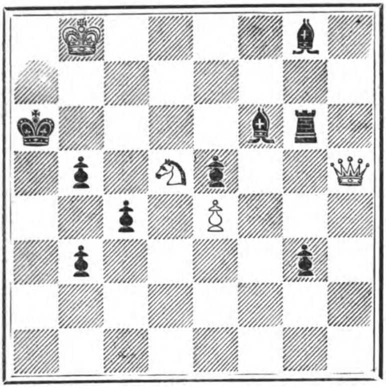

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## No. 289.—By J. JESPERSEN.

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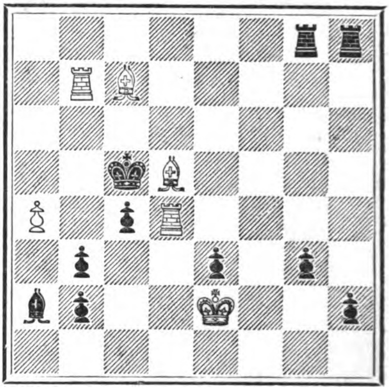

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 290.—By G. LIBERALI.

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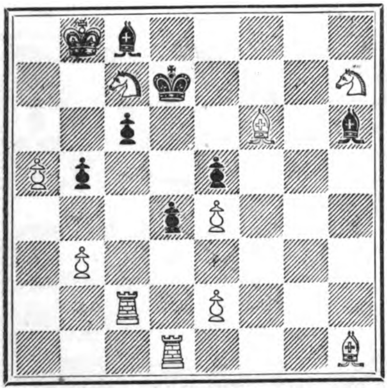

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## No. 291.—By B. G. LAWS.

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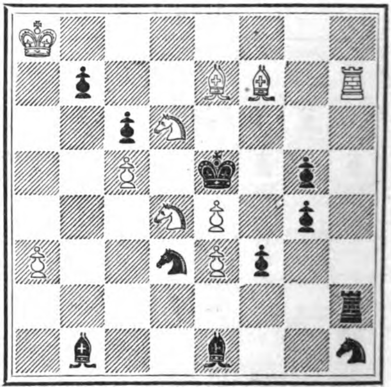

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

JULY, 1885.

## IDEAS IN PRACTICE.

I am rarely in London for a day without meeting at least one of my country friends. After transacting my business and paying a visit to a certain sharebroker of my acquaintance I "look" in at Purssell's. There, to my surprise, I find Giglamps whom I have not seen for some time. He is in town, he says, about Law business, and Purssell's is a useful place for waiting his solicitor's convenience. We are agreed on this point and it comes into my mind to ask him concerning Dryasdust's "Ideas" (B. C. M. 1884, p. 82), how he has got on with them, and how he likes them as far as he has got. He is yet full of enthusiasm. "Not," he says, "that I invariably win with them. Far from it. I have my successes, but there is a most aggravating set of players who never put themselves into suitable positions. How do you account for it—you Philosophers? It is quite impossible that they should know what I have in my mind."

"They are those," I say, "who exercise sound judgment and discretion, and not only turn away from evil but from every appearance of evil."

"Words, words, words!" he replies. "You might have said chance or luck with equal lucidity."

I refer to Steinitz's statement in the "International" that "the most deep-laid dazzling schemes can almost always be prevented by simple moves when the position is sound," and also to his allusion to "the classical pressure of interdependent and mutually supporting pieces." Giglamps deprecates tall talk and objects to wise saws without modern instances. While we are discussing the matter over our coffee an elderly-youthful gentleman, with "eyes severe and beard of formal cut," taps Giglamps on the shoulder.

"Play to-day?"

"Certainly," says Giglamps.

"Who's your friend?" I ask, as the elderly young man, whose sharp face reminds me of Anthony Chuzzlewit, works his way round to the wall side.

"Don't know, and don't care," he answers brusquely, "I have played with him every day for two months. That is all I can say. London is not Yorkshire. He is a player with one idea, and that



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is that more Chess games are lost by mistakes than are won by good play. So he plays badly to tempt me to play worse."

It occurs to me that most of us do likewise, whether we play gambits after the fashion of ordinary mortals, or whether, like the Great Uncrowned, we play our King early into the centre of the board, and call him an attacking piece.

The white men—very dirty white at Purssell's—fall to the lot of the new-comer, who opens the game briskly by 1 P to Q 4. "Best move on the board," he comments, "never lost a game with it yet, unless by accident."

The game goes on 1 P to Q 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to K B 3; 3 P to K 3, P to K 3; 4 P to B 4, P to Q Kt 3; 5 P to Q Kt 3, B to K 2; 6 B to K 2, Castles; 7 Castles, P to B 4; 8 B to Kt 2, Kt to Q B 3; 9 Kt to Q B 3, B to Kt 2.

"Always routine?" says Giglamps' opponent sarcastically.

"Always routine," says Giglamps emphatically.

"Very well. Then I vary. I cannot see why not," and he plays 10 P takes B P, Kt P takes P; 11 Kt to Q Kt 5.

There is a magnetic communication between the minds of Chess-players and lookers-on. White feels it. "It is quite sound," he says assertively. "I am satisfied of that. I've tried it and I know." 11 P to Q R 3; 12 Kt to R 3, R to B sq; 13 Kt to B 2.

"This game has to be played with the Bishops," observes White. "The Knights are best out of the way till wanted."

"There seems to be lost time," I venture to remark.

"There is no such thing in close games," exclaims White. "Steinitz says so, and I say so."

My recollection of Steinitz is different. But no matter. How many crimes have been committed in the name of virtue!

13 Kt to K sq; 14 P to Q R 3, "I am bound to do it," says White. "Why?" silently enquires one half of my brain. The other half recalls an eccentric maxim of an eccentric player, that as P to R 3 had to be made, sooner or later, it was best to open with it and get it off one's mind. 14 B to K B 3.

Here a looker-on, to the left of Giglamps, gently waves his head in a ludicrous manner. Another one, opposite me, after catching my eye gazes at me with a peculiarly vacant expression. 15 R to Kt sq, B takes R; 16 R takes B, Q to B 3. My neighbour opposite heaves a quiet sigh. 17 R to Kt sq, Kt to B 2; 18 B to Q 3, K R to Q sq; 19 R to K sq, P to K 4.

"I don't like it," says White. 20 P takes P. He does not make this move as if he loved it. Kt takes P; 21 R to R sq.

"An Idea!" murmurs Giglamps and plays 21 P to K 5. Dryasdust describes this as "Drawing opponent into position for a divergent attack."

"Is it better than the old-fashioned move 21 Kt to B 6?" I enquire.

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Giglamps looks mortified for a moment, "I missed it," he says; then brightening up, "Never mind! That is another 'Idea.' 'Attacking a protecting piece.' I have married Leah instead of Rachel—that's all!" 22 B takes P, Kt to B 6; 23 B takes P ch, K takes B; 24 Q to B sq, Kt to K 5; 25 Q to Kt sq, Kt to K 4; 26 Kt takes Kt.

"Mate in three moves!" says Giglamps gaily, and turning to me, "If I had played 21 Kt to B 6 I might have won, but I should have missed that neat finish. Leah was more fruitful than Rachel. Besides the line I adopted brings in another 'Idea,' that of securing an attack with four pieces, which as Dryasdust puts it 'will generally permit one of them to be sacrificed and the game to be forced by the remaining three.' Three 'Ideas' in one skirmish! It is not bad, for me, eh?"

"Was it wise to take that Q B P?" enquires my *vis-a-vis*, in a sad voice.

"Certainly not," says Giglamps' opponent, who, after discovery and careful consideration of the mate, occupies himself in re-arranging the men. "I will never do it again as long as I live."

Will he keep his word? I doubt it. My time is expired, and I depart, musing on the marked improvement in Giglamps' style of play, and also on the general "cussedness" of his antagonist. His case, however, is not without hope, for his younger half is obviously Moses Primrose. The game clings to my memory, so I record it as a further illustration of "The Ideal in Chess."

## THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.

The Liverpool Chess Club—one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been established in 1837, and continued in an unbroken link to the present time—has just taken a step forward which is likely not only to advance the cause of the game by increasing its popularity, but to place their club prominently amongst the institutions of the city. For a considerable time it has been struggling under the disadvantages of very small and inconvenient rooms, and it speaks well for the enthusiasm of its members that it has so well held its position until now. At last it was felt that better accommodation was absolutely necessary, and thanks to the zeal and energy of Mr. W. W. Rutherford, who undertook and carried out all the necessary arrangements, such has been found and secured, and the Club removed early in May to what is believed to be one of the most

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pleasant and commodious Chess rooms in the kingdom. It is situated on the first floor over the City Hall in Eberle Street, with a good entrance and wide staircase; the room is large and airy, and so bright that Chess can be played in the remotest corner with pleasure. There is a separate room adjoining the large club-room for dining purposes; luncheons, &c., being supplied by a lift from Mr. Luken's restaurant below. The room is very completely furnished, with bookcase fitted with a valuable Chess Library and writing secretaire, the handsome Chess-tables of the club giving it a very finished appearance. The chairs have been chosen for their comfort, and the walls are decorated with some valuable pictures, photos, and drawings of Chess subjects. A recess is filled in with private drawers which are let to members at a nominal charge. Altogether the room has the look of a comfortable social club, so centrally situated and so attractive that it cannot fail to draw many members, independently of the fascinations of the game itself.

To inaugurate the opening of the new room, the club invited Mr. Bird to spend a week with them, when he played many consultation and simultaneous games, and his invariable courtesy and good nature to all about him made his visit a most enjoyable one to the members. On the 18th May the opening dinner was held under the presidency of Mr. Lister, President of the club, when 60 gentlemen sat down, Mr. Bird and Mr. Rhodes Marriott being amongst the visitors. Mr. Rutherford, Vice-President, occupied the Vice-Chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, the "Royal game of Chess" was proposed by Mr. Wellington in most happy terms, and he coupled with it the name of the President, to whom the game in that city was greatly indebted for the generous and liberal support he had given to it, and whose love of the game was well known to all. Mr. Lister acknowledged the toast, and proposed "The Liverpool Chess Club." Mr. S. Wright, the Hon. Secretary, responded, saying that only those who had experienced the advantages of membership could appreciate all the pleasure, amusement and instruction which the club afforded.

Mr. Rutherford proposed "the winner of the Rutherford Cup, Mr. Burn, and the winners in the Lister Tournament." He referred to the numerous entries for the Silver Cup by outside players—none of whom stood long against the practised club players. He also spoke in high praise of Mr. Burn's play, believing him to be one of the strongest, if not *the* strongest, amateur in the world. Referring to the Lister Tournament he acknowledged the generosity of Mr. Lister in giving so handsome a sum to be played for, and alluded to the severity of the odds in the handicapping, and the closeness of

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the contest. He also highly complimented Mr. Leather, the winner of the first prize, who had fully earned it by his admirable play throughout. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Burn, Mr. Leather suitably replied.

The prizes, as follows, were then handed to the five winners by the Chairman, with a complimentary word to each. Mr. Leather, 1st., £10; Mr. Ferguson, 2nd., £6; Mr. Wilson, 3rd., £4; Mr. Whitley, 4th., £3; Mr. Hvistendahl, 5th., £2. Total, £25. The Rev. J. Owen proposed "the Visitors," especially welcoming Mr. Bird, Mr. Marriott, Hon. Sec. of the Manchester club, and Mr. Richard Steel, the brother of one of the most popular and enthusiastic players and most liberal supporters of the game. Mr. Bird, in the course of his reply, said he believed there was a great future for Chess in this country; he spoke advisedly when he said that many persons of great influence were desirous of identifying themselves with it, which would not be without its effect to the cause of Chess generally. He expressed himself deeply sensible of the kind feeling shown towards him by Chess-players of all classes during his long career of 40 years. Messrs. Marriott and Steel also replied to the toast.

The Chairman then rose and said the next part of their proceedings was not upon his programme. It had been one day suggested in the room that this would be a good occasion on which to acknowledge in some measure the long services of Mr. Wright, who had been their Hon. Secretary for nearly 17 years, and who had filled the office with such success to the club and satisfaction to them all. The idea had been taken up very heartily and he now had to ask his acceptance, on behalf of the members of the club, of the marble Mantle Clock (which had just before been uncovered), and hoped it might be a source of pleasure to him for many years to come. Mr. Wright, to whom this came as a complete surprise, was quite unable to express how grateful he felt for such unexpected kindness. Intrinsically valuable as their gift was, he should treasure it far beyond that as a testimony of their kindly feeling, and of the many friendships formed in the Liverpool Chess Club.

The remaining toasts were "the Press" by Mr. Whitehead, replied to by Mr. Mason; and Mr. Steinforth, in a vein of rich humour, proposed the "Ladies" for whom Mr. Leather did duty. The toasts were interspersed with songs, music, and recitations, the violin playing of Mons. Karl Walther, accompanied by Mr. Franklin Hawarth on the piano, being greatly enjoyed, as was the excellent singing of Mr Wilson. During the evening Mr. Rutherford sang an original song entitled the "Royal Game of Chess," with a good chorus, which was highly applauded.

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## TWO GAMES OR ONE IN CLUB MATCHES?

In the first place we think it must be generally admitted that combatants knowing only one game is to be played between them would try their very hardest for victory; there would be no such reasoning as would dispose a man to make some sacrifice or adopt a dangerous though promising line on the off-chance of its turning out well, with the knowledge that there is always, in case of defeat, an opportunity of retrieving his fortune in the second game. We say that such knowledge is not conducive to the correct and certain play which should mark a match of importance. With that motive removed we should see players struggling with the determination of men in battle who know their line of retreat is cut off. Not less weighty is the objection that the winner of the first game will commence the second under a positive physical disadvantage. Few match-players can have failed to observe the reaction which follows the first game. The winner has accomplished his object and is lulled in security and satisfaction. His mind is no longer highly strung, and the chances are that his next attempt will be made with diminished powers of concentration; whilst on the other hand his opponent, nerved to the utmost, plays with all the insight of desperation. Take any representative match and compare the second games with the first; and the justice of what we write will be at once apparent. With one game there would be less likelihood of unfinished games; and we know how unpleasant it is in many instances to have to submit one's position to an adjudicator. For apart from possible errors in the decisions (and these have occurred in the bustle and excitement at the close of a match), it is always better that the games should be finished by the players themselves. But perhaps the strongest point against the two-game principle is to be found in the unfairness that must occur where some members of a team get through two games and others only one. Take for instance the top and bottom players of a team; the one loses both his games, the other wins one game which lasts throughout the time allotted for play, so that no opportunity is given him of making up for the second reverse which the weaker member of his team has experienced. An injustice on the face of it; and when one further considers that it is often in the power of the player to make one game last out the time if he feels his opponent is more than a match for him, the unfairness of the two-game principle is more than ever apparent.

W. Mead.

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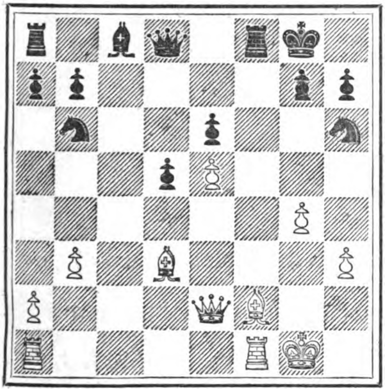
## ENDINGS FROM ACTUAL PLAY AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

I.

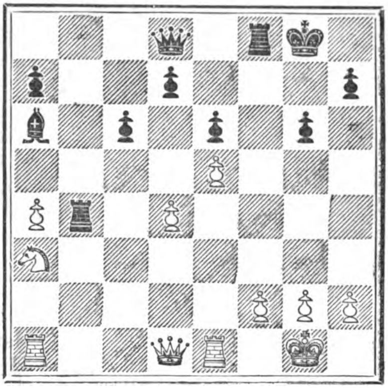
BLACK (MR. ROSENBAUM.)



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

II.

BLACK (MR. WAYTE.)



WHITE (MR. CHAPMAN.)

No. I. is the position after Black's 18th move in a game between W. Wayte (giving Q Kt) and A. Rosenbaum. White continued with 19 Q to B 2 19 P to Kt 3 (better to let the R P go), 20 B takes P 20 Q to Kt 4, 21 B takes P ch 21 K to R sq, 22 B to R 4 ! 22 R takes R ch, 23 R takes R 23 Q to K 6 ch (A), 24 K to Kt 2 24 Kt to Q 2, and White announced mate in four moves, beginning with 25 R to B 8 ch. (A) If 23 Q takes B, White can mate in eight moves by 24 R to B 8 ch 24 K to Kt 2, 25 R to Kt 8 ch &c.

No. II. is after Black's 16th move in a game between D. B. Chapman (White) and W. Wayte (Black, giving Pawn and two.) The continuation was 17 R to Kt sq 17 Q to R 5 ! (winning at least a Pawn ; if 18 Q to Q 2 18 R takes Q P, if 18 P to Kt 3 18 Q takes Q P) 18 R takes R, and Black mated in six moves by ... 18 Q takes B P ch, 19 K to R sq 19 B to B 8, 20 Q to Kt 4 (best) 20 B takes P ch, 21 Q takes B 21 Q takes R ch, 22 Q to Kt sq 22 Q to K 5 ch, 23 Q to Kt 2 23 R to B 8.

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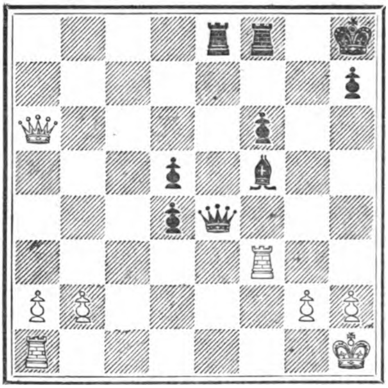
III.

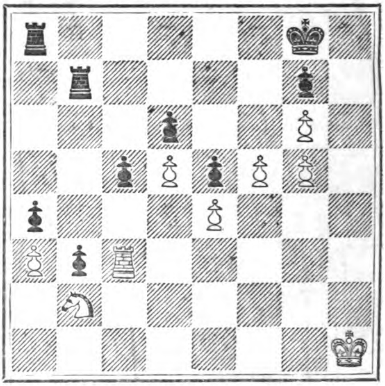
Black (Mr. Wayte.)



White (Mr. Warner.)

IV.

Black (Mr. Wayte.)



White (Mr. Minchin.)

No. III. is the position after Black's 23rd move in a game between J. H. Warner and W. Wayte, the latter giving Pawn and move. The game proceeded: 24 Q R to K B sq 24 R to K 3, 25 Q to R 3 25 R to K Kt sq, 26 R to K Kt 3 26 P to Q 6, 27 Q to B 3 27 Q to K 7, 28 R takes R ch 28 K takes R, 29 Q to B 8 ch 29 R to K sq, 30 Q takes B 30 Q takes R ch, 31 Q takes Q 31 P to Q 7. There were of course other ways of winning, but the one chosen was the most expeditious.

No. IV. is from a game played quite recently between J. I. Minchin (White) and W. Wayte (Black). The entire game was not preserved: Black won with ... 1 R to Kt 5, 2 P takes R 2 P to R 6, 3 Kt to B 4 3 P to R 7, 4 R to B sq 4 P queens, 5 R takes Q 5 R takes R ch, 6 K to Kt 2 6 P to Kt 7, 7 Kt takes Kt P 7 R to R 7, 8 P takes P 8 R takes Kt ch, 9 K to B 3 9 P takes P and wins. Had White, instead of taking the Rook, defended by 2 R to K 3, then ... 2 R to Q 5, 3 R to Q 2 3 P to B 5; or if 2 R to B 4, ... 2 R takes R, 3 Kt takes R 3 R to Kt sq, 4 Kt to Kt 2 4 R to Kt 5, as before.

## END-GAMES.

We extract from the *Schachzeitung* the two following game-endings which occurred in actual play at Vienna and Thorn.

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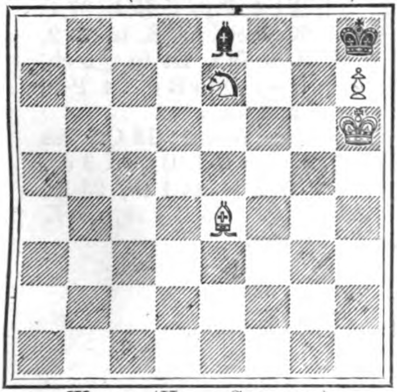
V.

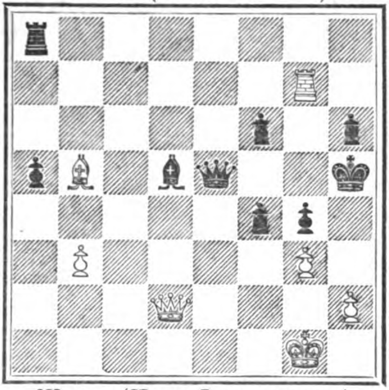
Black (Herr Goldschmidt.)



White (Herr Strauss.)

VI.

Black (Herr St. ——)



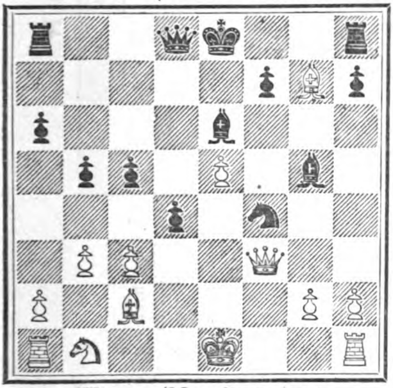
White (Herr Lindenblatt.)

In position No. V. the game was abandoned as drawn, which we believe it is, though in the *Schachzeitung* it is stated to be a forced win for White. If so, how? He cannot win by 1 B to Q 5, B to B 2 or R 4, 2 Kt to B 6, B to Kt 3 (if B takes B, or B to K sq or B 2, 3 Kt to K 5 wins), 3 Kt to K 5, B takes P (if B to K sq or R 4, then 4 B to B 7), 4 Kt to B 7 ch, K moves, 5 Kt to Kt 5 dis ch, K to R sq, for if now Kt takes B it is stalemate, and we see no other way by which White can win.

Game ending in actual play from the *International Chess Magazine.*

VII.

Black (Mr. Steinitz.)

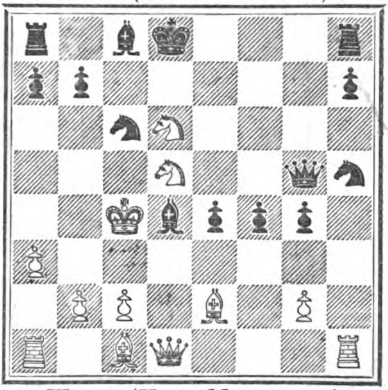


White (Mr. Sellman.)

From the *Brooklyn Chronicle.*

VIII.

Black (Herr Falkbeer.)



White (Herr Matschego.)

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In No. VI. White won by P to R 3.

In No. VII. Black played here 23 P to Q 6, 24 B takes R, P takes B, 25 Castles, B to Q 4, 26 Q to Kt 4, P to K R 4, 27 Q to B 5, P queens, 28 R takes Q, Kt to K 7 ch, 29 K to B 2, Kt takes R, 30 Kt to R 3, B to K 3, 31 Q to B 2, Kt to Q 6 ch, 32 K to Kt sq? B to K 6 ch, 33 K to B sq, Q to R 5, 34 P to Kt 3? Q to K 5, 35 Q to Kt 2, B to R 6 and wins.

No. VIII. Black announced mate in nine moves; 18 Q takes Kt ch, 19 K takes Q, Kt to B 3 ch, 20 K to B 4, B to K 3 ch, 21 K to Kt 5, P to R 3 ch, 22 K to R 4, P to Kt 4 ch, 23 Kt takes P (best), P takes Kt ch, 24 K takes P, R to R 4 ch, 25 K takes Kt, B to Q 4 ch, 26 K to Q 6, Kt mates.

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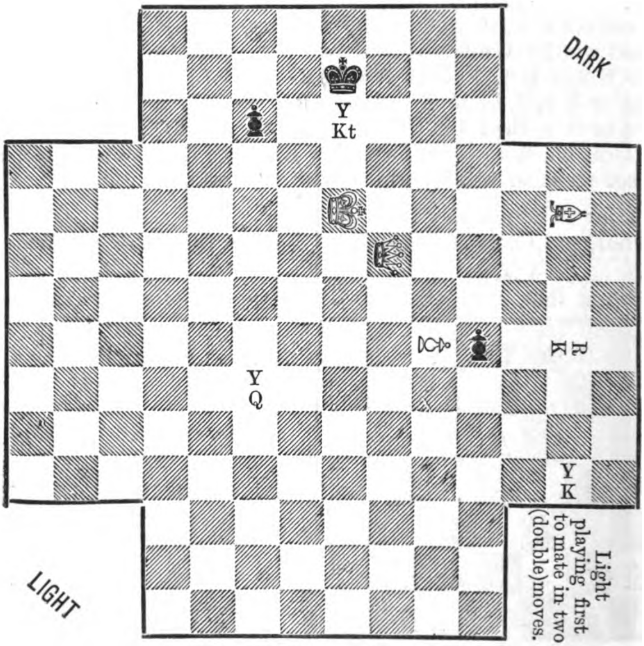
## PROBLEM IN DOUBLE CHESS.

By J. K.

(Black) Wood.

(White) Ivory.




(Red) Ivory.

(Yellow) Wood.

Solution in next No.

## SOLUTIONS OF DOUBLE ILLUSTRATIVE PROBLEM IN DOUBLE CHESS BY J. T. H.

See B. C. M. for May, p. 171.

(*a*) Light 1. { W Q to K Kt 7 ch.
Y R to B K R sq ch. }
Mate to B K (temporary.)

Dark 1. R K takes W R.

Light 2. { W Q to K Kt 12 ch.
Y Kt to R Q 2. }

Dark 2. { B K takes Y R.
R K to Q R sq. }

Light 3. { Y K to Q B 13.
W Q to K R 11 ch ch. }
Mate to both Dark Kings.

(*b*) Dark 1. { B R to Q 3 ch.
R Q to Q B 4 ch. }
Mate to Y K.

Light 1. W K to Q 10 or 12.

Dark 2. { R Q to K 6 ch.
B R to R K 2 ch. }

Light 2. (*a*) W K to own 11 or 12.

Dark 3. (*a*) R Q to Q B 4 ch.
Mate to W K.

Light 2. (*b*) W K to Q B 11.

Dark 3. (*b*) { B R to own (*i.e.* K R) 8 ch.
R Q to K Kt 6. }
Mate to W K.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCXLVIII.

Thirteenth Game of Match, played May 6th, 1885.

(Giuoco Piano.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 22 Kt to K 5 | Q to K 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 23 P to B 3 (*i*) | B to B 4 |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 24 Q to Q sq | R tks B (*j*) |
| 4 P to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 25 P tks R | B tks P ch |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4 (*a*) | B to Kt 3 | 26 K to R sq | K Kt to R 4 (*k*) |
| 6 Q to Kt 3 | Castles | 27 B to Kt sq | B to R 6 ! (*l*) |
| 7 P to Q 3 | P to Q 3 | 28 B to R 7 ch (*m*) | K to B sq ! |
| 8 P to Q R 4 | P to Q R 4 (*b*) | 29 R to Kt sq | Q tks Kt |
| 9 P to Kt 5 | Kt to K 2 | 30 P tks B | B tks R |
| 10 Castles | P to B 3 | 31 Q tks B | P to K Kt 3 |
| 11 B to R 3 (*c*) | Kt to Kt 3 (*d*) | 32 B tks P | P tks B |
| 12 Q to B 2 | R to K sq | 33 Q to B 5 ch | K to B 2 |
| 13 Q Kt to Q 2 | P to Q 4 | 34 Kt to B sq | Kt to B 3 (*n*) |
| 14 B to R 2 | P to R 3 (*e*) | 35 Q to K 3 (*o*) | Q tks Q |
| 15 P to Q 4 | K P tks P (*f*) | 36 Kt tks Q | P to Kt 3 |
| 16 K P tks P | B P tks Q P (*g*) | 37 P to R 4 | P to Q 5 |
| 17 P tks P | Kt to B 5 | 38 Kt to B 4 | Kt to Q 2 |
| 18 B to B 5 (*h*) | B to Kt 5 | 39 K to Kt sq | K to K 3 |
| 19 K R to K sq | R to Q B sq | 40 K to B 2 | K to Q 4 |
| 20 R tks R ch | Q tks R | And White shortly resigned. | |
| 21 R to K sq | Q to Q 2 | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* This and the next move form a continuation frequently adopted by Mr. Bird, and one which naturally suits Mr. Thorold's attacking style.

*(b)* Move forcing than advancing the Pawn only one square, but for some reasons we prefer P to R 3, bringing about the position of the Evans gambit refused.

*(c)* A good move, preventing Black from playing P to Q 4, and threatening other eventualities. (See next note.)

*(d)* He should have replied with R to Kt sq, for now, as Mr. Wayte points out, White can proceed with 12 P takes P, P takes P, 13 B takes Q P, B takes P ch, 14 R takes B, Q takes B, and Black has a badly isolated Pawn.

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*(e)* This seems an unnecessary weakening of his K's quarters as matters now stand, though doubtless it might be needful presently to keep out the Kt.

*(f)* We do not see why Black did not prefer P takes K P, especially since he has shut out the White Kt, for suppose P takes K P, 16 Q Kt takes P (K Kt takes P is no better for him), B to K B 4, with manifest superiority of position, as it would be unsound now for White to sacrifice his K B.

*(g)* And here it looks as if Black would have done better by taking the Q B P, *e.g.* P takes B P, 17 Q P takes P, or Q takes P, Kt to B 5, and we should take Black's game for choice.

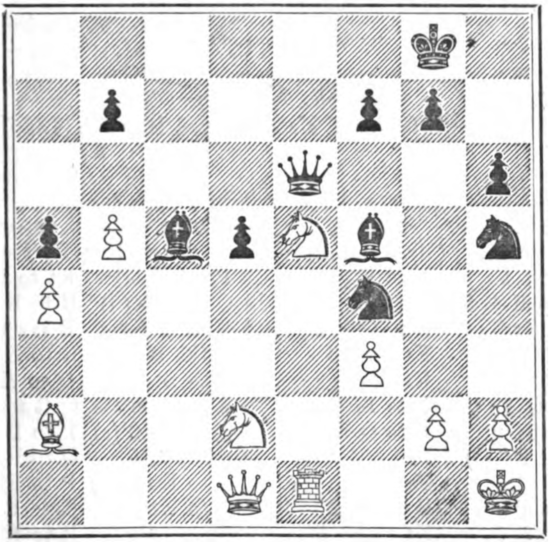
*(h)* B to Kt 2 is perhaps safer.

*(i)* Best apparently, for if 23 Q Kt to B 3, then B takes Kt, and if 24 Kt takes B, Q to Kt 5. Or if 23 R to K 3, then Kt to K 7 ch, followed by Kt takes Q P.

*(j)* A pretty, and probably sound sacrifice, without which Black thought he would have had a bad game. If now 25 Kt to Q 3, then, of course, Kt takes Kt, 26 R takes Q, R to B 8, &c., and if 25 Kt to Kt 6, then Q takes R ch, 26 Q takes Q, R to B 8, and Black must win a piece.

Position after Black's 26th move.

Black (Mr. Wayte.)



White (Mr. Thorold.)

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*(k)* We give a diagram of this position, which is full of interest and complications. Had White, in answer to Kt to R 4, played 27 P to Kt 4, Mr. Wayte intended to continue with Kt to R 6. We are not, however, at all sure that this will hold water, for suppose then, 28 Kt to Q 3 (28 P takes B would not answer, on account of Kt to B 7 ch, 29 K to Kt 2, Q takes P, 30 Kt to Kt 4, Kt to B 5 ch, 31 K to Kt 3, Kt takes Q, 32 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 33 B to Kt sq, Kt to Q 6, &c.), B takes Kt, 29 R takes Q, Kt from R 4 to B 5, best (if Kt to B 7 ch, 30 K to Kt 2, Kt takes Q, 31 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 22 P takes Kt, and wins), 30 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 31 Q to K sq, Kt to B 7 ch, 32 Q takes Kt, B takes Q, 33 B to Kt sq, and White ought to win. A stronger line of play for Black at move 26 perhaps would be B to B 7, but for want of space we must leave the analysis of this to our readers.

*(l)* Again, very prettily played, for if P takes B, Black mates in two moves.

*(m)* Ingenious, but unavailing; it was better to play R to Kt sq at once, as the B at R 7 is presently entrapped.

*(n)* Making all safe. He might, instead, have played Q to K 7, for if then 35 Q to B 7 ch, K to Kt sq, 36 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to R 2, 37 Q to B 7 ch, Kt to Kt 2 ! and wins.

*(o)* Hastening the catastrophe, which, however, nothing could very long avert.

## GAME CCCXLIX.

Fourteenth Game of Match played May 7th, 1885.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 13 P tks B (*c*) | Kt to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 14 Q to Q 5 (*d*) | B to Kt 4 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | P to Q R 3 | 15 R to K Kt 4 | B tks B |
| 4 B to R 4 | Kt to B 3 | 16 R tks B | R to K sq |
| 5 Castles | Kt tks P | 17 P to B 4 | Q to K 2 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | B to K 2 (*a*) | 18 R to Q sq | Q R to Q sq |
| 7 R to K sq | P to Q Kt 4 | 19 Q to Kt 2 (*e*) | P to B 4 |
| 8 R tks Kt (*b*) | P tks B | 20 Kt to Q 5 | Q to B 2 |
| 9 P tks P | Castles | 21 R to Kt 5 (*f*) | P to R 3 |
| 10 R tks P | B to Kt 2 | 22 R to Kt 3 | K to R 2 |
| 11 Kt to B 3 | Kt to Kt 5 | 23 Kt tks P | R to K Kt sq |
| 12 P to Q R 3 | B tks Kt | 24 P to Kt 3 (*g*) | P to Kt 4 (*h*) |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 P tks P (*i*) | Kt tks P | 33 P to B 4 | R to K sq |
| 26 P to K B 4 | Kt to Kt 3 | 34 Q to Q 4 | R to K 2 |
| 27 Q to R 3 | Q to Kt 2 (*j*) | 35 Q to Q 6 | Q tks Q |
| 28 Kt to Q 5 (*k*) | K R to B sq | 36 R tks Q | Kt tks P |
| 29 Kt to B 6 ch | R tks Kt (*l*) | 37 R to K B 3 | Kt to K 7 ch (*m*) |
| 30 P tks R | Q tks P | 38 K to B 2 | P to B 5 |
| 31 Q to B sq | Q to Kt 3 ch | 39 R to Q 2 | Kt to B 8 |
| 32 Q to B 2 | Q to B 2 | 40 R to Q B 3 and wins. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* If Black elects to adopt the B to K 2 defence, it should be played at the fifth move instead of taking the K P. At the present juncture it is wrong, for P to Q Kt 4 is here imperatively necessary.

*(b)* Mr. Wayte suggests that he would have done better not to take the Kt, as Black ought to have replied with P to K B 4; but in that case White could continue with 9 R takes K P, for if then Kt takes R, 10 Kt takes Kt, P takes B, 11 Q to R 5 ch, &c., and if, instead of taking the R, Black played P to Q 3, White of course would win a piece.

*(c)* With the certainty of bringing his Rook round, White remarks that he does not mind the open K Kt file. Black weakened his defence, we think, in exchanging his B for the Kt, and also lost time by playing the Kt to Kt 5.

*(d)* A very cramping move, which prevents both the Q P and the K B P from stirring, and also hinders B to B 4.

*(e)* R to Q 3 seems stronger, with the object of bringing the Rook round to Kt 3 or R 3, as may be required.

*(f)* He might with more advantage play, 21 Kt to B 6 ch, K to R sq, 22 Kt takes R, P takes R, 23 Q takes Kt !, for now if P take Q, 24 R takes R, Q to K 2 (if Q to Kt sq, then R to R 8), 25 Kt to Q 6 ch, and wins. If instead of taking the Q, Black played Q takes Kt, then 24 Q takes B P; or if P to K R 3 or 4, then 24 P to K 6 ! The position is interesting enough for a diagram, and we accordingly depict it on the following page.

*(g)* In order, as Mr. Wayte says, to shut out the Q from going to B 5. This, however, might perhaps be effected better by Kt to Q 5; but a stronger line still would be 24 R to Q 6, for if the reply were Q to B 5, then 25 Kt to Q 5, and if Q takes Q B P, 26 R takes R P ch, and mates in three more moves.

*(h)* Either of the moves suggested in the last note would have had the recommendation of stopping this advance.

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*(i)* Here again R to Q 6 would have been useful, preventing Black from opening the Kt's file, and obliging him to reply with either R to Kt 3 or P to Kt 5, but the combination upon which Mr. Wayte now enters is perhaps a more excellent way.

*(j)* If Q to B sq, then 28 Kt to K 6 ! P takes Kt, 29 R takes R, Q to B 4 ch, 30 K to B sq, R takes R, 31 Q takes P ch, K to Kt sq, 32 Q takes Kt ch, K to B sq, 33 Q to B 6 ch, K to K sq, 34 Q takes P ch, K to B sq, 35 Q to B 6 ch, K to K sq, 36 R to Q B 3, and wins.

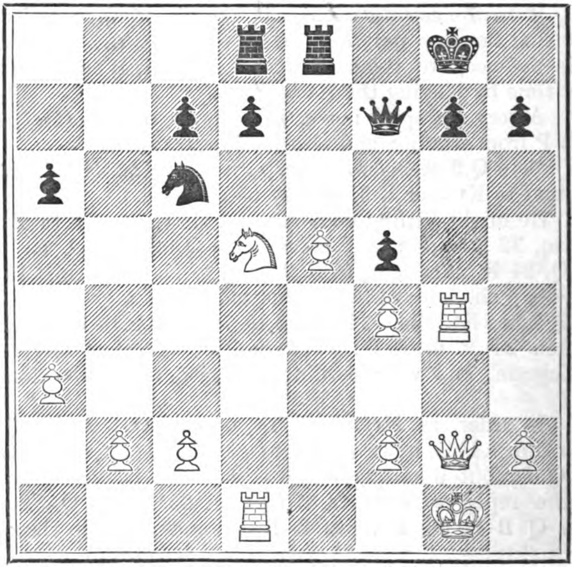
*(k)* Mr. Wayte himself, truly remarks at this point that R to Q 6 would win more speedily. The Q's check at R 8 would in that case, of course, be worthless, and Q to B sq would be met by R to K B 6.

*(l)* Forced, for if K to R sq, Q takes B P, threatening R to R 3.

*(m)* There is evidently no resource, for, as Mr. Wayte points out, after this check the Kt is lost, and if he retires, White must win two Pawns.

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK (MR. THOROLD.)



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

## GAME CCCL.

The following games were played by Mr. Blackburne in his blindfold contest at Warrambool, Australia, with ten simultaneous opponents.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Newcombe.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 | Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 | P to Q 4 | P tks P |
| 4 | Kt tks P | B to B 4 |
| 5 | B to K 3 | Q to B 3 |
| 6 | P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 | Kt to Q B 2 (*a*) | P to Q 3 (*b*) |
| 8 | B to Q Kt 5 (*c*) | Castles |
| 9 | Castles | Q to K 4 (*d*) |
| 10 | B to Q 3 | R to Q sq (e) |
| 11 | P to K B 4 | B tks B ch |
| 12 | Kt tks B | Q to Q B 4 |
| 13 | Q to B 3 | B to Kt 5 (*f*) |
| 14 | Q to B 2 | B to B sq |
| 15 | Kt to Q 2 | P to Q 4 (*g*) |
| 16 | Kt to Kt 3 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 17 | P tks P | Kt tks P |
| 18 | Kt tks Kt | Q tks Q ch |
| 19 | R tks Q | R tks Kt |
| 20 | B to K 4 | R to Q 3 |
| 21 | B tks Kt | R tks B |
| 22 | Kt to Q 4 | R to Q Kt 3 |
| 23 | R to K sq | B to Q 2 |
| 24 | Kt to B 3 | P to K R 3 (*h*) |
| 25 | R to K 7 | B to K 3 |
| 26 | R tks Q B P | B tks P |
| 27 | R to Q 2 | R to K sq (*i*) |
| 28 | Kt to K 5 | R to K B 3 (*j*) |
| 29 | P to K Kt 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 30 | Kt to Q 7 | R fm B 3 to K 3 |
| 31 | P to B 5 (*k*) | R to K 8 ch |
| 32 | K to B 2 | K to Kt 2 |
| 33 | R tks P | B to B 5 |
| 34 | P to Kt 3 | R from K 8 to K 7 ch |
| 35 | R tks R | B tks R |
| 36 | R tks P | B to K Kt 5 |
| 37 | P to Q Kt 4 | B tks P |
| 38 | P to Kt 5 | R to K 2 |
| 39 | P to Kt 6 | B tks Kt |
| 40 | P to Kt 7 | |

And Black resigned.

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

*(a)* In his notes to this game Mr. Blackburne justly indicates that this is the crucial point in the modern method of playing the Scotch opening, and he much doubts if the present move is any stronger than the other modes of continuing the attack by Q to Q 2, P to K B 4, B to B 4, or B to K 2.

*(b)* The prevailing opinion among experts now is that the B should be taken at once.

*(c)* As the Bishop is liable to attack at this square and at B 4, we prefer posting him at K 2.

*(d)* The Queen ought rather to go to Kt 3.

*(e)* And here P to K B 4 is stronger.



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*(f)* Specious, but not good. P to Q 4 was the correct play.

*(g)* Black tries in vain to recover the time lost by his 13th move; he will now have an inferior position, and the disadvantage of a Bishop against a Kt for the end-game.

*(h)* It would be better to prevent the Rook going to K 7 by K to B sq.

*(i)* The B should return to K 3 in order to hinder any doubling of White's Rooks, and to allow him to push on his own Q R P.

*(j)* This manœuvre turns out ill for Black, whose best course was still B to K 3.

*(k)* Having once secured such a position as this, Mr. Blackburne may be trusted to win easily and scientifically, which accordingly he does.

## GAME CCCLI.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. M. Heaver.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. M. Heaver.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 11 Q to Q 2 | Q Kt to B 3 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 12 Kt to K 2 | P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 13 P tks P | K Kt tks P |
| 4 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 14 Castles K R | Kt tks B *(b)* |
| 5 Kt to Kt 5 | P to K R 3 | 15 R tks Kt | R to B sq |
| 6 Kt tks P | K tks Kt | 16 R to K sq | R tks R |
| 7 P to Q 4 | P to Q 3 *(a)* | 17 Kt tks R dis ch | Kt to K 2 |
| 8 B tks P | B to Kt 2 | 18 Kt to Q 5 | K to B sq *(c)* |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | Kt to K 2 | 19 R tks Kt | |
| 10 B to B 4 ch | K to K sq | And after a few more moves Black resigned. | |

### Notes by Mr. Blackburne.

*(a)* A weak defence; the accepted line of play is P to Q 4, although there are a few eminent players who consider P to B 6 equally good.

*(b)* The exchange of pieces is fatal; perhaps his best plan would have been to develop his Q B at K 3, and endeavour to escape with his King to Queen's second.

*(c)* Black could not defend his Kt by B to B sq on account of Kt to B 6, mate.

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## GAME CCCLII.

### In the Löwenthal Cup Match, May, 1885.

(Petroff Defence.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Minchin.) | WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Minchin.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 21 P to B 4 | Q to K 6 ch |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 22 R to B 2 | K R to K sq |
| 3 Kt tks P | P to Q 3 | 23 Q R to Q sq | R to K 5 |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | Kt tks P | 24 Kt to B 3 | Q to B 4 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 25 P to Q R 3 | Kt to R 3 |
| 6 B to Q 3 | B to K 2 | 26 P to Kt 3 | Q R to K sq |
| 7 Castles | Castles (*a*) | 27 Kt to K 5 | R to K 6 |
| 8 P to B 4 | B to K 3 | 28 R to Q 3 (*f*) | R to K 2 |
| 9 P tks P | B tks P | 29 K to Kt 2 | B to K sq |
| 10 Kt to B 3 (*b*) | Kt tks Kt (*c*) | 30 R tks R | Q tks R |
| 11 P tks Kt | Kt to B 3 | 31 B to B 3 | Q to B 4 |
| 12 B to Kt 2 | P to K Kt 3 (*d*) | 32 P to Q 6 (*g*) | P tks P ! |
| 13 Kt to Q 2 | P to B 4 | 33 B to Q 5 ch | B to B 2 |
| 14 P to Q B 4 | B to B 2 | 34 Kt tks B | R tks Kt |
| 15 P to Q 5 | Kt to Kt 5 | 35 R to K 2 | Kt to B 2 (*h*) |
| 16 B to K 2 | B to B 3 | 36 B tks R ch | K tks B |
| 17 Q to Kt 3 | B tks B | 37 Q to R 8 | Kt to K 3 |
| 18 Q takes B | Q to Q 3 (*e*) | 38 Q tks P ch | Kt to Kt 2 |
| 19 Kt to B 3 | P to Kt 3 | Drawn game. (*i*) | |
| 20 Kt to Q 4 | Q to K 4 | | |

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

*(a)* 7 Kt to Q B 3 is recommended, but we believe the text move to be equally good.

*(b)* Played three times by Löwenthal against Morphy in similar positions; see *Morphy's Games*, pp. 76, 82, 104. Neither exchanging nor retreating the Kt is quite satisfactory for Black.

*(c)* In a subsequent game Mr. Minchin retreated 10 Kt to K B 3.

*(d)* Correctly played. White was aiming at 13 P to B 4, and if 13 B takes Kt, 14 Q takes B 14 Kt takes P, 15 Q to K 4 threatening mate and winning a piece. After the text move, White cannot advance P to B 4 without previously withdrawing his Kt.

*(e)* Indirectly but sufficiently protecting the Q Kt P as well as the Kt.

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*(f)* White examined 28 Kt to Q 7, but failed to perceive the full force of that move, which would have given him a winning game. The probable continuation would have been: 28 Kt to Q 7 28 R takes B, 29 Q takes R 29 R takes Q, 30 Kt takes Q 30 R takes R, 31 Kt takes Kt (White saw thus far, but overlooked the strength of his Pawns in the sequel) 31 R to K 7 best (if the R attacks the Pawns at B 7 or R 7, he cannot stop the White Q P after 32 Kt takes P 32 R takes P); 32 Kt takes P 32 R to K 2, 33 P to Q 6 33 R to Q 2, 34 R to Q 4 and then plays up K.

*(g)* This must win the exchange, as Black cannot move the K when checked by the B without being mated. But the accuracy of the defence reduces the disadvantage to a minimum.

*(h)* This and the subsequent moves of the Kt are well played, and leave few winning chances to White.

*(i)* White can do nothing better than give back the exchange by 39 R to K 7 ch 39 K takes R, 40 Q takes Kt ch 40 K to Q sq! 41 Q takes Q R P, and the game would probably be drawn. The end of a long sitting had now been reached, and the game did not seem worth adjourning on such terms, especially as draws did not count.

## GAME CCCLIII.

Consultation Game played at Venice, January, 1885.

(King's Gambit Refused.)

| WHITE. (Signori Crosara and Paoletti.) | BLACK. (Signori Negri and Salvioli.) | WHITE. (Signori Crosara and Paoletti.) | BLACK. (Signori Negri and Salvioli.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 14 Q to K sq (*m*) | B to Q 2 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | B to B 4 (*a*) | 15 Kt to B 3 (*n*) | P to B 3 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 3 (*b*) | 16 P to Q 5 | P to B 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 (*c*) | Kt to K B 3 (*d*) | 17 Kt to K 4 (*o*) | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | Kt to B 3 | 18 B to Kt 3 | P to B 5 |
| 6 Q to K 2 (*e*) | Q to K 2 (*f*) | 19 B to B 2 | Castles K R |
| 7 B to K 3 (*g*) | B tks B (*h*) | 20 P to K R 3 | Kt to B 7 |
| 8 Q tks B | Kt to K Kt 5 (*i*) | 21 Q tks P | P tks P (*p*) |
| 9 Q to Q 2 | Kt to Q 5 | 22 R tks Kt | P tks B |
| 10 Kt tks Kt (*k*) | P tks Kt | 23 R tks P (*q*) | |
| 11 P to B 3 | P to K B 4 (*l*) | White here offered a draw, to | |
| 12 B P tks P | P tks P | which their opponents naturally | |
| 13 Castles | P to K 6 | consented. | |

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## Notes condensed from the *Gazzetta del Popolo.*

(*a*) The best mode of refusing the Gambit: 2 P to Q 4 is inferior. The American L. D. Barbour has here proposed 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 P takes P 3 Kt takes P, 4 Kt to K B 3 4 Kt to Kt 4.

(*b*) Again best. Sig. Casalini, in *Nuova Rivista* 1884, published a careful analysis of 3 Kt to Q B 3, which, however, Sig. Salvioli thinks is refuted by the following line of play: 4 P takes P 4 Kt takes P, 5 Kt takes Kt 5 Q to R 5 ch, 6 P to Kt 3 6 Q takes K P ch, 7 Q to K 2 7 Q takes R, 8 Kt to Kt 6 dis ch 8 Kt to K 2, 9 Kt takes R 9 P to Q 3, 10 P to Q 4 ! 10 B to Kt 3 ! (if 10 B takes P, 11 Kt takes P 11 K takes Kt, 12 Q to B 4 ch), 11 Kt to B 3 11 B to K 3, 12 B to K 3 12 Castles, 13 Castles 13 R takes Kt, 14 B to R 3 14 Q to B 3, 16 P to Q 5 and wins a piece, for if 15 Kt takes P, 16 Kt takes Kt threatening Kt to K 7 ch. White could also play with advantage 14 B to Kt 2 14 Q takes P, 15 Q to B 3. [In this last variation it seems impossible for Black to save his Queen, for if 15 Kt to B 4, 16 B to B 4. Sig. Casalini, if we are not mistaken, proposed 9 P to Q Kt 3 instead of 9 P to Q 3; but White could still play 10 P to Q 4].

(*c*) The old move 4 P to B 3 gives a certain solidity to White's game, but has fallen into disuse. Another continuation is 4 Kt to B 3, when the following moves seem best: 4 Kt to Q B 3, 5 B to B 4 [We believe 5 B to Kt 5 at once is preferred, and certainly gains time]. 5 Kt to B 3, 6 P to Q 3 6 B to K Kt 5 ! 7 Kt to Q R 4 7 B to Kt 3 [Some players would here leave the B alone, and risk 7 Kt to Q 5], 8 Kt takes B 8 R P takes Kt, 9 B to Kt 5 with an even game. [In reply to 4 Kt to B 3 we may here notice a favourite continuation of Mr. Bird's, 4 P to Q R 3, securing the retreat of the Bishop and preventing the pin by B to Kt 5 : in reply we have tried 5 P to Q 4, with varying success]. Finally, the third continuation is that in the text, which Sig. Salvioli prefers to any other.

(*d*) Either Kt may be played here. 4 B to K Kt 5 is of course premature on account of the reply 5 P takes P.

(*e*) Quite as good at either 5 P to B 3 or 5 Kt to B 3.

(*f*) If 6 B to K Kt 5, 7 P to B 3 with better game.

(*g*) Here we prefer 7 P to B 5 and 8 B to K 3, reserving castling in order to attack on the Q side if Black castles that way.

(*h*) It was stronger to play 7 P takes P, 8 Q B takes P (giving up the P by 8 B takes B is not sound), and Black gets the preferable game by either 8 B to K Kt 5 or 8 B to K 3.

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(*i*) Risky. The better course was 8 P takes P, 9 Q takes P, and then either 9 B to Q 2 or else 9 P to Q 4, 10 B to Kt 5 10 P takes P, 11 B takes Kt ch 11 P takes B, 12 P takes P 12 Q takes K P ch.

(*k*) Castling was no better, on account of 10 Kt takes Kt ch, 11 R takes Kt (11 P takes Kt 11 Kt to B 3, 12 P takes P 12 P takes P and Black after bringing out the B will castle with Q R) 11 Castles, 12 P to K R 3 12 Kt to B 3, 13 P takes P 13 P takes P, 14 Kt to B 3 14 B to K 3.

(*l*) This counter-attack was the only way to equalise the struggle. 11 P takes P or 11 P to Q B 4 both leave White with a distinct advantage.

(*m*) Better than 14 Q to K 2, because of 14 Kt to R 3 to be followed by Kt to B 4. Against the text move the manœuvre of the Kt loses its force: 14 Q to K sq 14 Kt to R 3, 15 R to B 3 15 Kt to B 4, 16 P to K Kt 4 &c.

(*n*) If 15 R to B 3 15 Castles, 16 P to K R 3 16 Kt to R 3, 17 R takes P 17 Q to B 3 regaining the Pawn.

(*o*) White could here win the P by 17 R to B 3 17 Castles K R, 18 P to K R 3 18 Kt to R 3, 19 R takes P 19 Q to B 2, 20 R to B 3. The text move was a trap threatening Kt takes Q B P if Black castled K R; but the reply shows it to be weak.

(*p*) 21 Kt takes P was a little better: 22 B takes Kt 22 P takes B, 23 Q to Q 4! [If Q takes P the Kt is lost by B to B 4 and R to K sq: White cannot double his Rooks as in the actual game].

(*q*) White could hardly prevent Black from recovering the P. [No demonstration is given, but the following moves seem to prove the point: 23 B to B 4, 24 Q R to K sq 24 Q R to K sq, 25 K R to K 2 25 Q to B 2, 26 Q to K B 3 (26 Kt takes P of course loses a piece after the exchange of Queens and Rooks) 26 B takes Kt, 27 R takes B 27 R takes R and must win either Q P or K B P. We have selected this game as an important contribution to the theory of the Gambit Refused: compare p. 171 of the May number. W. W.]

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## THE END-GAME BLOCK v. SKIPWORTH.

Page 223, June B. C. M.

To the Editor of the British Chess Magazine.

Dear Sir.—The modest "looker on" at the above highly interesting position during its analysis was, I think, quite correct in his opinion as to 30 *Kt to Q 7* proving a stumbling "*block*" to the win proposed by Herr Steinitz—Mr. B. will perhaps excuse this involuntary *pun* on his name, which just happens to fit the occasion but has fallen from my pen by accident—Kindly permit me to suggest a different way of winning this game from that laid down by that great Chess Master who, however, like myself, is seemingly not altogether infallible.

I therefore submit it to the analytical talent of your staff, and the possibly still deeper criticism of the players themselves, who have no doubt ere this worked it out on the same lines. At move 28, instead of B to Q 7, I suggest R takes B, which wins a piece for the nonce and saves a move, because the former line of play—B to Q 7—invites the Q into the attacking position which draws the game. The play would then run as follows :—26 B to Q 6, Kt to Q 7; 27 R takes R, Kt takes Q; 28 *R takes B!* the winning move, Kt to Q 7 *(a)*; 29 R takes Kt, R to B 8 ch; 30 K to B 2, Q takes P ch; 31 K to K 3, R to K 8 ch; 32 K to Q 3, and the attack is parried, for White being numerically a piece ahead ought to win.

*(a)* 28 Kt takes Q P; 29 R takes Kt, R to B 8 ch; 30 K to B 2, Q takes P ch; 31 K to K 3, R to K 8 ch; 32 K to Q 3, Q to K 7 ch; 33 K to B 3, R to B 8 ch, &c., and White has a won game by virtue of the superior force.

Now if Black play to save the Kt he loses even more decidedly, *e.g.*—28 Kt to R 5; 29 R takes R P, Kt to B 5! 30 B to Q 7, Q to R 3; 31 B takes R, Q to K 6 ch; 32 K to Kt 2, Q to K 7 ch *(z)*; 33 K to R 3, Q takes R; 34 R to R 8 and White mates or wins in 3 moves. *(z)* 32 Kt to Q 7 (this "modest" move is of no avail now, White being a move ahead); 33 B to K Kt 4, P to R 3 (forced); 34 R takes Kt, Q takes R ch; 35 K to R 3, Q to K 7! (if Q to B 7, P to K 6 wins); 36 R takes B P! Q to B 8 ch; 37 K to R 4, P to Kt 4 ch; 38 K to R 5, K takes R! 39 P to K 6 ch and wins.

Perhaps the most difficult and yet the prettiest version is the following :—26 B to Q 6, Kt to Q 7; 27 R takes R, Kt takes Q; 28 R takes B, Kt to R 5; 29 R takes R P, Kt to B 5! 30 B to Q 7, Q to R 3; 31 B takes R, Kt takes B; 32 R to R 8, P to Kt 4 (best); 33 B to Kt 4 dis ch, K to Kt 2; 34 *R pins Kt and Q* and wins.

Yours faithfully,

June 8th, 1885. "Toz."

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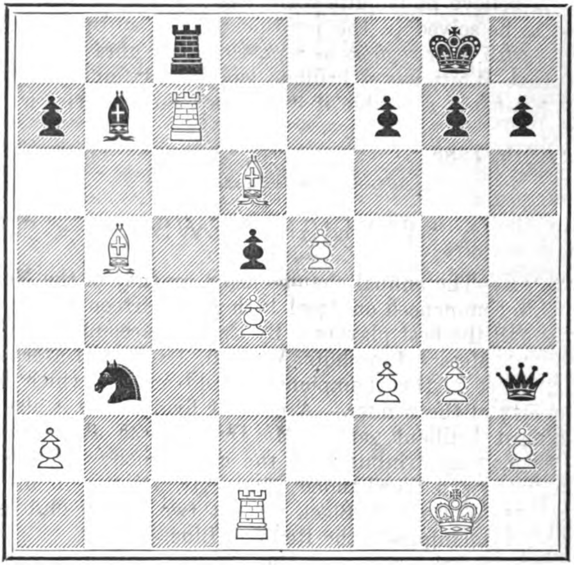
Position after Black's 27th move (Kt takes Q.)

BLACK (REV. A. B. SKIPWORTH.)



WHITE (MR. T. BLOOK)

to move and win but if R takes B how does he win against Q to R 3 threatening perpetual check!

P.S.—Since writing out the foregoing analysis I have discovered that Black's best move against 28 R takes B is Q to R 3, for if P takes Kt Black draws by perpetual check, *e.g.* P takes Kt, Q to K 6 ch, K to B sq, Q takes P ch! K to K sq! Q to K 6 ch, B covers, Q to Kt 8 ch, K to Q 2, Q takes P ch and draws. Notwithstanding the above White has still a won game, but as no player under the strength of a Morphy could be expected to discover the solution in the limited periods of time allowed in match-games, viz. three or four minutes to each move, I should be glad to leave it as a problem to be solved by your readers, reserving the solution till the next number.

409, Oxford Road, Manchester,
June 13th, 1885.

[We doubt whether there is a won game here, but hope the position will be thoroughly analysed by those who have more time at their disposal than ourselves.—EDITOR.]

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P.S.—Mr. Ranken has just pointed out to me that in variation (*a*) if 29 R takes Kt at Q 4, the game is drawn as follows:—R to B 8 ch; K to B 2, Q takes R P ch; K to K 3, Q to Kt 8 ch and draws. I believe he is quite correct but as it does not affect the problem to be solved in the position arrived at by 28 Q to R 3, I leave it with your readers as a puzzle to be unravelled, with the remark that White has a brilliant opportunity of distinguishing himself against a plausible if not indeed an otherwise very able defence. "Toz."

June 20th, 1885.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—The annual championship tourney of the New York Chess Club commenced on April 13th with thirteen entries, among whom are all the best players. By the last accounts the highest scorers were Messrs. Lipschütz, Vorrath, Loyd, and Burke. The principal prize is the championship gold medal, which becomes the property of the winner. A prize of five dollars is also offered for the most brilliant game. Mr. Delmar was about to give a simultaneous play exhibition at the club which would include a new feature, viz. a four-handed game, Mr. Delmar in his rounds playing the White and Black against two strong club partners who were to manipulate the Red and Blue.

In the annual tourney of the Danites C. C. at Brooklyn the first prize has been gained by Mr. Eno, the second by Mr. Raymond, and the third by Mr. Murray.

The championship tourney of the Manhattan Club began in May with eight entries, but Capt. Mackenzie is not among them. A 20 dollar medal will be given to the champion, and a 5 dollar gold piece to the winner of the best played game. The club has now removed to its new and more commodious quarters in East 17th Street, near Broadway.

A new Chess club has been started at St. Francisco under the title of the "Golden Gate Chess Club." It has lately concluded a very successful tourney, in which there were originally 13 competitors, but three afterwards withdrew. Each had to play two games with every other, and there were four prizes, which were awarded thus: First, Mr. Waldstein, 17½ games, Second, Mr. Manson, 17 games, Third, Mr. Peipers, 16½ games, Fourth, Mr. Seligsohn. The three first of the winners have been elected officers of the club.

The whole Chess world is now in eager expectation of a settlement of the terms for the great match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort, who have at last apparently ceased from all



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personal communications and amenities, and have left the arrangements for the match in the hands of their respective seconds. These are, for Mr. Steinitz, Mr. T, Frère of New York, and for Mr. Zukertort, Mr. Minchin of London. That the matter will be really carried to a successful issue there seems to be now but little doubt, and in our next number we hope to chronicle full particulars as to the when and where, if not the actual commencement of the contest.

Since writing the above, we have received the June No. of the *International Magazine*, from which we learn that Mr. Frère had been waiting for six weeks for some communication from Mr. Minchin, and that neither he nor his principal had even received a copy of the *Chess-Monthly*. Mr. Frère was going to wait till June 30th, and if by that time he was still without a missive from the other side, he intended to retire from the post of Second, and the negotiations in that case would probably be abandoned. Surely there must be some great neglect or want of courtesy somewhere, and it will be a thousand pities if it leads to such a result.

Mr. Steinitz has been playing 20 games peripatetically, and four blindfold at Wilmington, all of which he won except a draw with Mr. Tatnall, President of the club.

The May No. of the *International Magazine* quotes from the *Louisville Commercial* an amusing account of an eccentric and enthusiastic Chess-player, a Col. Trabue, who has acquired a property at Charlotte Harbour, Florida, where he intends not only to build a city, but to hold an annual Chess tournament in the winter months. No entrance fee will be required, and the prizes will consist of two gold medals and two-thirds of the profits of the pine-apple crop, which the Colonel estimates at two or three thousand dollars value, and which will be handed over to the chief winner. The only persons to be excluded from competing in this singular tourney are lawyers who compromise cases with their antagonists' clients without their antagonists' consent. Evidently the worthy Colonel has had evil experience of these gentry, and hopes by this indelible stigma on their conduct to lessen their number in the world, as well as to attract in gratitude to himself at Trabue City every winter a large concourse of pine-apple loving Chess-players.

Canada.—Since he won the championship cup, Mr. C. W. Phillips, of Toronto, has twice been challenged to short matches, first by Mr. Boultbee, whom he vanquished with a score of 5 to 4 and 1 draw, and secondly by Mr. Thornton. The issue in this match is to be decided by winning three games.

France.—Messrs. Taubenhaus and Macaulay have won the two prizes in the first section of the Café de la Régence tourney. In the other two sections the contest is not yet finished.

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The grand handicap tourney at the Cercle des Echecs, in which 40 players competed, is over, and the winners are, 1 Dr. Porte, Class 4 (a gold medal), 2 M. Mismer, of Class 3 (an ebony and box set of Chess-men and board), 3 M. Reboul, Class 5 (a rosewood and box Chess set).

GERMANY.—An interesting meeting of the Hartz Chess Association was to commence on the 20th of last month at Stroebeck. Besides the usual tourneys, there were to be a Prize of honour tourney, a tourney for young persons of both sexes between 11 and 14 years of age, a Tombola tourney, and a contest of the Courier game, for which Stroebeck has long been renowned, and in which its inhabitants are very skilful. In our last issue the paragraphs about Mr. Zukertort's visits to Cologne and Berlin were unfortunately transposed. From the German capital he journeyed to Posen, and thence to Breslau, where he encountered 22 opponents in simultaneous play, losing to one only, drawing with 3, and vanquishing all the rest. From Breslau Mr. Zukertort intended to go to Leipsic, Brunswick, Dresden, and other principal cities of Germany and Austria, before returning to England to cross the Atlantic.

SWITZERLAND.—Another tourney has taken place at the "International Club" of Davosplatz in the Engadine. The prize-winners were, 1 Herr Keim of Mannheim, 2 and 3, Lieut. Baierlacher of Munich, and Dr. Walz of Nuremberg, who made equal scores, 4 Mr. Mack of Cincinnati, U. S. A. and 5 Herr Schmidt.

AUSTRALIA.—The movements of Mr. Blackburne are shrouded in some obscurity, as he has sent home no accounts of his doings or intentions, and all that can be gathered is from occasional notices in the Australian papers. From these it appears that, after paying a short visit to Newcastle, he returned to Sydney, and played 17 simultaneous games at the Sydney Club, winning all but two. Subsequently he engaged in a little match with Mr. Russell at the odds of the exchange. The prize was a trophy given by Mr. R. Smith, and the match was to be five games up, draws not counting. Mr. Blackburne won all the games, one other only being drawn. The Adelaide players had offered him £15 to give a blindfold exhibition at their club, and were much disappointed at his refusing to come for less than £25, which they were naturally unwilling to spend for one evening's play, especially since his expenses would have been almost nil if he merely took Adelaide on his way home.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Blackburne left Melbourne the first week in May, and stopping at Adelaide, encountered a strong team there on May 12th in blindfold play; the result being that he won four games, and four were drawn. Mr. B. was expected home at the end of June in time to take part in the Hamburg Chess Congress.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in Scotland.

A match between Mr. P. Fyfe, the holder of the West of Scotland Chess Challenge Cup, and Mr. John D. Chambers, has terminated in favour of the latter with the score of—Chambers 4; Fyfe 1; Drawn 1.

It has now been arranged that the forthcoming Annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association will be held in Edinburgh during the week beginning 3rd August. The Edinburgh Chess Club have kindly proposed to place their Rooms at the disposal of the Association and the latter intend to avail themselves of the offer. The meeting is expected to be a very successful one, several eminent players—including G. B. Fraser, Sheriff Spens, D. Y. Mills, John Crum, and G. E. Barbier—having already intimated their intention of competing. D. F.

### Chess in London.

Had not the British Chess Association held its meeting this month little indeed would I have had to chronicle in the way of Chess doings. Summer heat at the best is not conducive to much Chess-play and when to that is added the political heat inseparable from a ministerial crisis such as we are now going through, Chess has but a poor chance indeed. I saw my friend of Purssell's this morning. "Will Lord Randolph be in the Ministry?" was one of my first questions. "In the Ministry?" echoed he in astonishment, "Why of course he will! Isn't he a Chess-player?" I confess I didn't see the connection, but my friend evidently did and thought me a fool for not being as clear sighted as himself.

The Spring tournament of the City of London Chess Club has made a little more progress. In Section No. I (first and second-class players) Mr. I. Gunsberg (1st class) and Mr. J. T. Heppell (2nd class) have tied with a score of 10 out of a possible 12 each. Both gentlemen are to be congratulated on the result. To give P and move successfully to so many strong players was no mean task set before Mr. Gunsberg, whilst Mr. Heppell has proved himself to be fully as strong as his friends thought him; but I think he has not even now reached his full strength, and may yet make his mark as a first-rate. In section No. 2 Mr. J. G. Cunningham drew his last game and therefore secured the section with 7½ (6 wins and 3 draws) out of a possible 9. In section No. 8 Mr. A. K. Clayson and Mr. E. C. Davies played one game to decide the tie between them, which ended in a draw. Mr. Clayson was unfortunately prevented from playing more and therefore resigned. In section No. 8 Mr. G. O. Jones wins with a score of 7½ out of 9.

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The winners of sections 2 and 3, Messrs. Cunningham and Taylor, have now to play off for a special prize of Chess-board and men presented by Mr. Gastineau (vice-president) for competition in the 3rd class. The winners of sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, Messrs. Marshall, Crawford, Davies, and Hawkins, have to play off for a similar special prize presented by Mr. Pilkington (vice-president) for competition in ths 4th class. The winners in sections 8 and 9, Messrs. Jones and Lawther, have in like manner to play off for a Chess-board and men presented by Mr. Walker (an old ex-Secretary) for competition in the 5th class. It is possible that the tie between Messrs. Gunsberg and Heppell may not be played out as the former gentleman is now engaged in playing at the British Chess Association meeting. The prize of that section will of course be then divided equally between the two.

"Big things" are the order of the day in the City Club and so the next Winter Tourney is to be one of 120 players! It is not yet decided whether the sections into which it will be divided shall be arranged by lot as was the case in last Winter Tourney, or whether they shall be arranged, as far as possible, of players of equal strength, as is the case in the expiring Spring Tourney. I believe, however, that the result of the Spring Tourney has been so satisfactory that a large number of intending competitors are in favour of a similar arrangement in the Winter Tourney. There will, however, be this difference in the Winter Tourney—the whole of the winners of the sections will have to play together for ultimate place. That is, in the sectional play, odds-giving will be reduced to a minimum, but in the final play a regular gradation of odds will be given, as representatives of every class will take part in the struggle, but as these representatives will not come together by chance, but as the picked and tried men of their sections, a very interesting contest must be the result.

I have been asked on one or two occasions if the classifications of players in the St. George's and the City are based upon a common foundation. That is, does a third-class of the St. George's mean the same strength as a third in the City? It does not, as they do not start from a common level. A City first-class is a recognised master such as Blackburne, Potter, Zukertort, &c., &c. The second-class in the City is composed of players to whom the masters can give odds of Pawn and move. The third-class are those to whom the masters can give Pawn and two, and so on with the lower classes, so that a City 6th is removed five classes from a recognised Chess master. That this classification as carried out in the City Club is a very fair one, is seen when I mention that in past tourneys we find such players as Blackburne, DeVere, Potter, Wisker, Zukertort, &c., have played as first-rates yielding the stipulated odds, and that in many cases they have been beaten

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for first prize, and occasionally have not been prize-winners at all. In the pending Spring tourney the masters were represented by Messrs. Gunsberg and MacDonnell, one of whom was beaten and the other has tied with a second-class player. There is therefore never any dispute as to the status in the Chess world of a City player. Now this is not the method adopted in the St. George's Club. There they rank the masters (such as Zukertort) as beyond classification, and their first-class means the strongest players taking part in the handicap. These are counted as 1 A. Then comes 1 B receiving P and move in one game out of two. Then their regular seconds ranking not from the Masters but only from the strongest players who enter in their Annual Tourney. These are counted 2 A receiving P and move in both games, whilst the lower classes are graduated on a similar system. It follows then that the St. George's third—unlike the City—is not two classes below the masters but two classes below the strongest amateurs playing in the Annual Tourney. I think that it is a pity that these two great clubs have not a common system of classification, as it is apt to mislead the casual reader when comparing the performances of a player of one club with the performances of a player in the other. And by the way would it not be a good thing if a common classification could be carried out in every Chess centre, so that the relative status of players might at once be recognised? Here is good work ready for the British Chess Association, and one, in my opinion, more worthy a great body than dubbing unfortunate Chessists M.B.C.A. or F.B.C.A.

Many and various are the Chess resorts of the metropolis, and many and varied are their frequenters, and I thought I knew most of them, but the other day I stumbled across an unpretentious place of the sort that struck me as worthy of being more widely known. I dare say those of your readers who possessed copies of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* will remember that amongst other good things it contained a humorous sketch of the Troicoupian Chess Club, London. Now I am sorry to say that owing to some change in the management of the "Three Cups"—the local habitation of the club—it was deprived of its place of meeting; the untoward consequences being that the club has become defunct. Several of its most prominent members, however, have found another resting spot for themselves and their Chess-boards, and they are now in the habit of meeting nightly in the "Bedford," Red Lion Street, Holborn. They do not now form a club, strictly so called, but many of their ways are formed upon the club pattern. They give and take odds by a graduated scale, and play little matches amongst themselves. Now I can assure any of your country readers who may happen to be in town and want to try their strength, that if they drop into the Bedford any evening about

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eight or nine they are sure to see some Chess going on, and can have their desire for knowledge gratified, for the regular *habitués* of the Bedford are only too glad to welcome "country cousins" and make it hot for them. By the way, too, talking of Chess resorts, I understand that our old friend Mephisto is soon about to see the light again. This time, I believe, he is going to take up his abode at the Westminster Aquarium, where he will once more welcome all comers to test their Chess skill against his. Many speculations have been indulged in as to the mechanical means used to give the different motions of the figure, and many clever guesses have been made; but I believe I am correct when I say that as yet the true secret is confined to those immediately interested in the figure. Be that as it may, Mephisto is really worth seeing.

According to the promise I made last month I now give full tabular statement of the result of the play amongst the various local Metropolitan Clubs for the Staunton Medal.

## The Staunton Medal, 1884-85.

Summary of the Forty-four Matches played by the Clubs entitled to compete.

Compiled from official returns by Edward Marks.

| 1 = a won match<br>2 = a drawn "<br>0 = a lost " | Matches played | Athenæum | Bermondsey | Brixton | Greenwich | Ibis | Kentish Town | Ludgate | North London | Railway Cl. Ho. | S. Hampstead | Matches won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athenæum ............ | 12 | — | 00 | 1 | 1½ | ... | 11 | 1½ | 00 | 1 | ... | 7 |
| Bermondsey ......... | 10 | 11 | — | 0 | ½1 | ... | 11 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | 6½ |
| Brixton ............... | 9 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | ½0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... | 4½ |
| Greenwich ............ | 12 | 0½ | ½0 | 1 | — | ... | ½1 | 10 | 00 | 1 | ... | 5½ |
| Ibis ...................... | 3 | ... | ... | ½1 | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1½ |
| Kentish Town ...... | 11 | 00 | 00 | 0 | ½0 | ... | — | 00 | 00 | .. | ... | ½ |
| Ludgate Circus ...... | 12 | 0½ | 01 | 0 | 01 | ... | 11 | — | 0½ | 1 | ... | 6 |
| North London ...... | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | 1½ | — | 11 | ... | 11½ |
| Railway Cl. Ho. | 6 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 00 | — | ... | 0 |
| South Hampstead ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| Matches Lost... | | 5 | 3½ | 4½ | 6½ | 1½ | 10½ | 6 | ½ | 6 | 0 | 44 |

Note:—Only four of the above played the minimum number of matches (12) to qualify. A few matches were played with teams of only six a side, but these do not in way affect the result.

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As I mentioned before, the medal itself fell into the hands of Mr. F. E. Lamb (of the winning team) who played in all the matches of his club and won 10½ games out of the 12.

Mr. Blackburne has been detained some days in the Suez Canal owing to its stoppage through the sinking of a barge, but as this obstacle has now been removed he has been enabled once more to resume his homeward journey and all going well will be in England by the time this meets the eyes of your readers. I believe he intends taking part both in the Hamburg and the Counties meeting. Somebody said the other night that Blackburne never liked sui's whether in problems or canals. J. G. C.

## The British Chess Association.

I must congratulate the committee and officials of this recently formed association upon the success that has attended their efforts in getting up its first meeting. That this success is only comparative is quite true, but, so far as it goes, it is real and well deserved. Of course if I were to take high ground and contemplate the meeting as anything like a full gathering of representative British Chess-players I would have greatly to modify my congratulations, for looked at from that stand-point it cannot but be granted that many things are wanting to make it really bear such a character. I might point to the fact that the entrants for the principal Tourney are almost practically limited to the Divan players, and that the general run of London amateurs are "conspicuous by their absence," whilst this applies even with greater force to provincial players. To go no further than the two great clubs the St. George's and the City I have but to point out that out of the 40 players that took part in the late memorable contest between the two clubs there is only one player engaged in the chief Tourney of the B. C. A. meeting, and surely if ever 40 representative London amateurs sat down to play it was at that engagement; and to see out of these only one entrant here, shows at once the small claim the present gathering has to anything approaching a representative character even as far as Metropolitan Chess is concerned, without speaking of British, which is a big word. But it may be said that to judge this newly fledged Association from any such elevated standpoint would be unfair in itself, and any criticism based thereon might not unfittingly be termed captious. "Rome was not built in a day" and British Chess Associations are not to be reared up in a week, and I am quite willing therefore to take the present meeting on its real merits as a successful gathering of certain Metropolitan players who intend doing their best to rear up in future years a real British Association. I credit the committee who have got up this meeting with the best intentions, and am quite ready to grant that their intentions being good the fact that

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only a certain section of Metropolitan players presented themselves for the chief tournament and that only one well-known provincial player entered, is not so much their fault as their misfortune.

Monday, the 15th of June at noon was the time when, and Simpson's Grand Divan in the Strand was the place where, the meeting commenced. It was intended to be completed on Saturday the 27th June, but the fates were against this being carried out as several of the games could not possibly be played by that time, and in consequence the committee have decided to prolong the time for closing until Friday the 3rd July. The prizes in the chief Tourney are:—first prize 25gs., second 15gs., third 10gs., fourth 5gs., and fifth 4gs. The other attractions of the meeting were a tourney for a prize of the works of Lord Tennyson containing his autograph, a contest for a prize consisting of a selection from the works of Mr. Ruskin, a consultation contest (master and amateur against master and amateur) for three prizes of £10 10s. in all, presented by F. H. Lewis Esq., a Four-handed Chess Tourney for a prize of two Silver Cigarette cases presented by W. B. Woodgate Esq., and a Problem Solution Tourney for prizes amounting to £4 4s. presented by Thos. Hewitt Esq. These, with some additional prizes for best games played and essays to be read &c., I am sure ought to have formed an attractive enough *menu* to draw together a numerous body of the friends and supporters of the B. C. A. Noon of Monday the 15th June showed that such anticipations were not going without fulfilment for a numerous body of eager spectators was present to witness the opening play. From that time to this, when I am now writing, play has gone on at the appointed times without a single hitch or the slightest break in the harmony or good feeling of the meeting, and the office of the playing committee has been almost, if not quite, a sinecure. Very great credit is due to Mr. L. Hoffer, the Secretary of the Association, for the completeness of the arrangements and the orderly manner in which they were carried out. Mr. Hoffer I have no doubt will find his reward in the interest that has been taken in the meeting and the success that, so far, has attended it.

Of course in the limited space I can hope to occupy in this magazine I cannot go over the proceedings day by day and I must perforce content myself with giving a few remarks on the play of the principal combatants.

At the time I write Mr. Gunsberg is leading, and barring accidents seems likely to come in the winner of the first prize. His play, so far, has been marked by that combined steadiness and coolness so characteristic of his style. There is indeed no more deceptive player than he, for when other players would be wrapped up in their game he will sit with a face as stolid as that of the Sphinx, with a curious half-dreamy look of unconcern about him as if Chess in general and that puzzling game in

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particular were the last things to have any attraction for his pre-occupied mind. His absolute coolness never deserts him under the most trying circumstances, and many a game has he plucked out of the fire by exercising this most admirable quality in a match-player. This was very noticeable in his game with Donisthorpe. The latter had adopted a Queen's Fianchetto, and had played the opening and middle game with very great skill, giving up at length a piece for three Pawns with a draw seemingly inevitable, but here Gunsberg's coolness came to his aid. No hasty move or scrambling attack for him. "Hold the draw safe and let my opponent kill himself if he chose" seemed his motto, and sure enough Donisthorpe made the one weak move. Like a cat on to a mouse was Gunsberg's reply, prompt and decisive, and the game was won. His game with Bird however momentous in its consequences was only a somewhat one-sided affair, for Bird did not seem at all to play up to his usual strength. Bird played a Sicilian defence, one at all times requiring the greatest care to keep matters straight. He, however, played in a somewhat weak manner in the opening and then to mend matters he played for his 12th move B to K Kt 5 attacking the White Queen and doubtless expecting Gunsberg would interpose his B at K 2. But with an almost imperceptible movement of his finger Gunsberg pushed the Q on to Q 2, and then Bird was compelled to retreat a Kt on to Q 2 blocking the retreat of his own too venturesome B which in a few moves was captured. After this Gunsberg had not much difficulty in winning though Bird struggled to the last. His game with Mortimer was a very fine specimen of Chess, though at one time it looked as if he had over-reached himself in his eagerness to open up an attack. The game was a Centre Gambit which Mortimer defended by 4 B to Kt 5 ch; 5 P to B 3, B to R 4; 6 Q to Kt 3, Q to B 3. Gunsberg soon after sacrificed a piece for the attack and the resulting complications were not altogether on his side, but playing with remarkable coolness and skill he won. His game with Guest was a remarkably fine one, and at its adjournment he had won a Pawn by a most skilful combination. As a specimen of his brilliant play I may mention his game with Mackeson, an Allgaier Gambit wherein he announced mate in 7 on the 12th move.

Next to Mr. Gunsberg comes that old and well-known player Mr. H. E. Bird. Many were of opinion at first that the first prize would be his, and his opening score seemed to verify this idea, for he won game after game, but at length Mr. Loman (one of the City seconds) obtained a draw, and then, as I have already said, Mr. Gunsberg succeeded in defeating him. Since then he has also drawn a game with his old opponent the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell. He had a very tough game with Mr. Pollock who played in good style and looked at one time like drawing. His game against

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Mills was an exceedingly pretty one. As in his game against Gunsberg so against Loman he adopted the Sicilian, which defence seems not to be altogether suitable to his style, for his opponent quite early obtained some slight advantage. Indeed it looked at one time as if Loman was about to force his attack to a win, but he contented himself with a draw. His game with MacDonnell was also a fairly interesting one but I have seen better specimens of the skill of both masters.

Mr. MacDonnell opened his score very badly indeed, for he lost to Mr. Donisthorpe the first game he played in the Tourney, and this he followed up the next day by only drawing a game with the Rev. J. de Soyres. With 1 lost and 1 drawn game his chances seemed to look very black. Since then, however, he has played in much better form, and his score now has quite a respectable appearance. His victories over Wainwright and Loman were both very creditable performances, the ending in the latter game being especially fine. Mr. Guest is acknowledged to be one of the strongest amateurs in the Metropolis, and it is a great pity that he has not been able to play out more of his games. Lately, however, he has been getting on with them more quickly and stands now well in for third place.

Mr. Pollock by his play in this Tourney has proved himself to be a formidable opponent, as his score shows. Mr. Loman's play has been generally of a high character, and he is to be specially congratulated upon his draw with Mr. Bird. Mr. Wainwright's play is also to be commended, and I don't think the Chess world has heard the last of this able Oxonian. Especially is his draw with the wily Gunsberg to be considered "a feather in his cap." Mr. Donisthorpe's play at the commencement of the Tourney promised to be all that his friends could expect, but unfortunately later on hasty play marred his chances, but as it is he has his victory over MacDonnell to point to as a proof of his skill, whilst his game with Gunsberg although finally lost by him was a fine specimen of his Chess skill. Mr. Mortimer, I think, has hardly done himself justice in the Tourney. With considerable native skill and not a little book knowledge, he often throws away his game by hasty and impulsive play and hence his score is perhaps not quite a true index of his real strength. Mr. de Soyres and Mr. Mills have neither of them done so well as their friends expected. Mr. Mills's early score was a very depressing one, and after these defeats he has lately done as well as could be expected.

July 4th.—The consultation Tourney (master and amateur *v.* master and amateur) was a most interesting contest. The first prize, £5 5s., was won by Messrs. Mason and Donisthorpe who beat Messrs. Bird and Hewitt and Messrs. MacDonnell and Pollock, and drew with Messrs. Gunsberg and Hunter. The second prize, £3 3s., was taken by Messrs. Bird and Hewitt, who defeated

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Messrs. Gunsberg and Hunter and Messrs. MacDonnell and Pollock. The third prize, £2 2s., fell to Messrs. Gunsberg and Hunter, who defeated Messrs. MacDonnell and Pollock and drew with Messrs. Mason and Donisthorpe.

In the Tourney for Lord Tennyson's prize, Mr. Pollock has won with a score of 6½ out of a possible 7. This contest at one time seemed to excite great interest, but unfortunately owing to want of time and other causes, many of the games were not played out. Mr. Ruskin's prize has been won by Mr. Mortimer with a score of 5 out of 6, Messrs. Minchin and de Soyres being close up to him. In the Four-handed Chess Tourney Major Bull and Mr. Hales have won. In the Problem Solution Tourney Mr. I. Gunsberg won the first prize for the quickest solution of the 4-move problem, Mr. Bird won the second prize for the next quickest solution of the 4-mover, and Mr. Herbert Jacobs won the prize for the quickest solution of the 3-mover.

FINAL SCORE IN THE B. C. A. TOURNAMENT 1885.

| | Bird | Donisthorpe | Gunsberg | Guest | Hewitt | Mills | MacDonnell | Mortimer | Loman | Mackeson | Pollock | Rabson | Reeves | de Soyres | Wainwright | Rumboll | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. E. Bird ......... | — | 1 | 0 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| W. Donisthorpe.. | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| I. Gunsberg ...... | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 14 |
| A. Guest ......... | ½ | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Thos. Hewitt...... | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| D. Y. Mills ...... | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 0 | 5½ |
| G. A. MacDonnell | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| J. Mortimer ...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| R. Loman ......... | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ½ | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| W. W. Mackeson.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | ½ |
| W. H. K. Pollock. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10½ |
| R. Rabson ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| H. A. Reeves...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| J. de Soyres ....... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| G. E. Wainwright. | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 |
| A. Rumboll ...... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 |

The Prizes therefore fall as follows :—

First Prize 25 guineas—I. Gunsberg with 14 out of a possible 15.
Second „ 15 „ } H. E. Bird and A. Guest tie with 12 each
Third „ 10 „ } out of 15.
Fourth „ 5 „ —W. H. K. Pollock with 10½ out of 15.
Fifth „ 4 „ —Rev. G. A. MacDonnell and R. Loman tie with 10 each out of 15.

J. G. C.

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# CHESS JOTTINGS.

We have been favoured by the Chess Editor of the *Mirror of American Sports* with a copy of the lithographic group of American Chess editors. We value it much on many grounds, and admire the spirited enterprise of Mr. K. D. Peterson, who has had the trouble and responsibility of its production. Copies may be had for one dollar by addressing the Editor of the *Mirror, &c.*, P. O. Box 332, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A. We annex a list of the thirty-one editors represented:—C. F. Stubbs, St. John (N.B.) *Globe;* M. J. Murphy, Quebec *Chronicle;* J. B. Halkett, Ottawa *Citizen;* C. W. Phillips, Toronto *Week;* John G. Belden, Hartford *Times;* Miron J. Hazeltine, New York *Clipper*; W. Steinitz, *International Chess Magazine;* J. B. and E. M. Muñoz, *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle;* Geo. H. Mackenzie, New York; R. W. Pope and W. H. Luster, Elizabeth *Herald;* D. E. Hervey, Newark *Call;* A. G. Sellman, Baltimore *American;* C. E. Dennis, Baltimore *News;* E. E. Burlingame, Elmira *Telegram;* C. H. Tutton, Buffalo *Times;* Dr. T. D. Davis and Jas. W. Collins, Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph;* G. Reichhelm, Philadelphia *Times;* J. W. Miller, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette;* Will H. Lyons, and Dr. E. W. Keeney, *Southern Trade Gazette;* T. P. Bull, Detroit *Free Press;* K. D. Peterson, *Mirror of American Sports;* A. B. Hodges, Nashville *Union;* C. S. Rohrer, St. Paul *Globe;* Ben R. Foster, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* Hugo Rinkel, St. Louis *Anzeiger;* J. E. Tippett, San Francisco *Argonaut;* A. F. Mackenzie, Kingston (Ja.) *Gleaner.*—The *Central New Jersey Herald* makes the following amusing comment on the picture:—"The editorial group has been issued to subscribers, and the artist who is responsible for the work is doubtless trembling with anxiety while he awaits the verdict. So far as we can judge, the thirty-one portraits are excellent, and consequently the main object of the work is accomplished. The back-ground, at short range, is almost too suggestive of a marking-pot, yet taken as a whole the effect is novel, and the general arrangement is devoid of that symmetrical stiffness which is not always artistic. The slightly recumbent position in which Brother Peterson has seen fit to place the joint editors of this department, however pleasing it may be to the wild western taste, is not altogether satisfactory to our critical friends, who, ignorant of the process by which such a result was obtained, innocently inquire why we didn't 'brace up.' In the dim future, when generations yet unborn gaze fondly upon the recorded fame of their ancestors, the fashions will doubtless have changed

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to such an extent that the besmearing of our good clothes with turpentine and lampblack will be deemed a kindly act. Yet the beauty of Captain Mackenzie's striped necktie has been preserved, it being apparently the object of tender consideration on the part of the master artist. To undertake a job of this character is a thankless task, and it is with this understanding that we have patiently awaited its completion, and now that it is finished we believe that Brother Peterson is entitled to the thanks of the fraternity for his perseverance and success."

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S., Kensington.—Not surprised you found the two-mover so very difficult. It is by C. Moriau of Lyons, and for absolute variety of *action* (not of mere mates) is unrivalled. Please try the three-movers in this number. Your other solutions quite right.

E. B. Greenshields, Montreal.—Shall be duly noticed. Glad my review pleases you.

T. G. Hart.—Very neat and acceptable. Unfortunately the three-mover needs retouching because of 1 K to K sq, R to B 2, 3 R to K 2 mate.

Mercutio.—Please now to forward your selection, placing about six in order of merit.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from J. G. Chancellor, T. G. Hart, J. A. Miles, C. Planck, and A. F. Mackenzie.

⁂Our next number will be published, as in former years, about the middle of August, and will probably be considerably enlarged.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

We hope to publish in our next the awards in connection with the current Problem and Solution Tourneys of the *B. C. M.*

The judges appointed to preside over the British Chess Association Problem Tourney are Messrs. Duffy and Thursby. Referee, Mr. F. H. Lewis. So the "mixed committee" system is dead at last. If only "sets" could be buried with it! Even in this respect, however, we are now encouraged to live in hopes that times may mend—some day! We have received several letters from composers of the highest standing, and they

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unanimously denounce the "sets" system in tourneys. It is indeed difficult to imagine what sensible argument can be devised in favour of this arbitrary and injurious plan. Over and over again it has caused some of the very best problems contributed to by-gone competitions to be "left out in the cold." Of course, prize-givers are quite within their rights in requiring a reasonable number of problems of stated lengths, from each competitor, in return for their generosity. But when this demand has been complied with why not give every individual stratagem a fair chance by dividing the sets into classes? A *separate* set prize might still be given, if desired, but we are decidedly in favour of dividing the money on the opposite plan and giving a greater number of prizes. By this means it is impossible—with competent judges—to leave merit unrewarded, but, by the old system, such a *reductio ad absurdum* may easily recur as we recall in an American tourney of ten years ago. To this, Herr Berger contributed a splendid set of five problems. One of these, a three-mover, proved impossible of solution in a minor variation. Any one of the remaining quartette, disqualified on that account, was intrinsically worth more than the entire set—correct but shallow—which gained the second prize. Can such a result however technically sound be considered either just or desirable? Yet to this complexion may we come again and again under this vicious "set" plan.

Gorlitz (Lusatia) Chess Club Problem Tourney.—On occasion of the Trade and Industry Exhibition at Gorlitz, Silesia, the above named Club proffers the following prizes. For the best three-mover, 50 marks (50s.), 2nd best, 30 marks, for best two-mover, 20 marks. For best set—to consist of two three-movers and one two-mover—30 marks. Candidates *not trying for the last named prize* may send in either one three *and* one two-mover, or a couple of three-movers, at option.

Three copies, on diagrams, of each problem are to be sent, with mottoes but not in the handwriting of the composer, and posted not later than September 1st. Address, Herr Gymnatials-lehrer Gustav Sieg, Gorlitz, Silesia, to whom full solutions, also the names and addresses of the composers must be forwarded, the latter of course in separate envelope. Problems entered become the property of the Lusatia Club. Any such, previously forwarded, may be changed or corrected up to September 1st, at a charge of three marks per problem. Certificates will be forwarded to prize-winners and those honourably mentioned. Judges: Dr. Frahnest, Herren Schlavitz, Sieg. von Scholten and Sperlich.

The above scheme it will be seen is a modification of and a great improvement on the old set system. Here, at all events, the best problem may be expected to take the highest prize. Will not some British composers try their fortunes in this new arena?

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# PROBLEMS.

## No. 292.—By G. J. SLATER.

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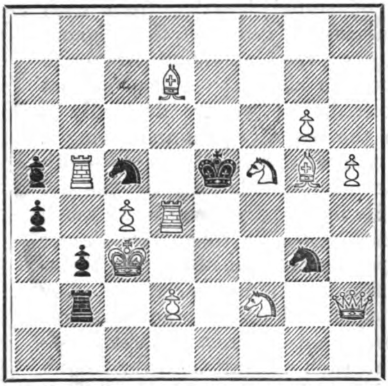

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in three moves.

## No. 293.—By W. MEAD.

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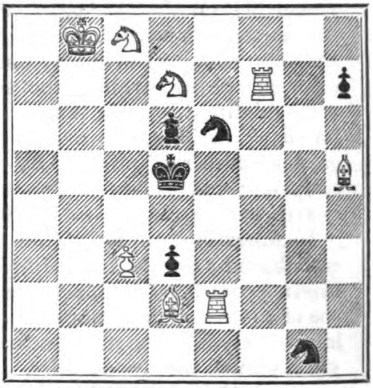

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 294.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

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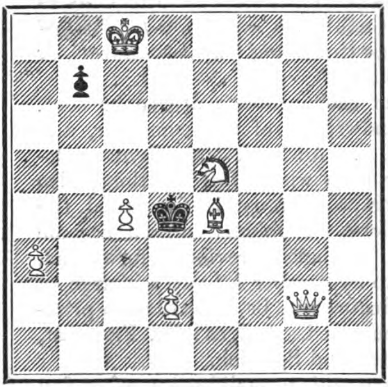

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 295.—By G. LIBERALI.

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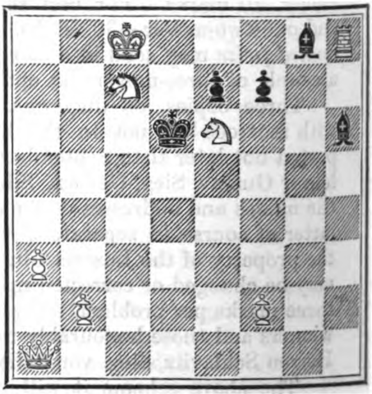

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

**AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1885.**

## TO CAISSA.—SONNET.

To me thou seemest in thy reticence
Like a grand instrument that silent waits
The master's touch, who to his genius mates
The quick responsive harmonies, and thence
From out the void its passionate eloquence
Pleads taking the soul captive: through the gates
We pass of dreamland while the music sates
Our inmost heart till with the bliss intense
Transmute, absorb'd all meaner thought and care.

So thou to him alone who dares to know
Thy worth thy spirit-beauty, who would share
Thyself with thee, thou wilt the secret show
Of all thy loveliness that yet more fair
And still with years more winning sweet doth grow.

J. PIERCE.

## THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

THE limited space allotted by Mr. Cook to this opening in the third edition of his *Synopsis* necessarily relegated to the foot-notes sundry variations, which, although not inferior in importance to others given at greater length, were, at the time the work was published, either little played, or insufficiently worked out. I propose to jot down a few additions and variations that have either been suggested to me by players interested in this intricate opening, or that have suggested themselves in the course of actual play.

I take for a starting point the position which occurs after the first six moves. 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 P to K B 4, P takes P; 3 Kt to K B 3, P to K Kt 4; 4 P to K R 4, P to Kt 5; 5 Kt to Kt 5, P to K R 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt.



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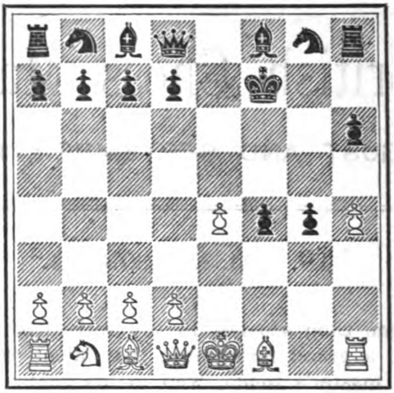

In the *Synopsis* the first column (page 107) is thus continued:—7 P to Q 4, P to Q 4; 8 B takes P, P takes P. With regard to Black's last move a correspondent known to me as a careful analyst remarks:—"The best defence at Black's command I believe to be 8 Kt to K B 3, and if 9 B to K 2, (*a*) P takes P; bringing about an old position which is easily defended and soon results in a won game." This opinion is shared by many strong players, and rests upon the assumption that the White Bishop is not so well placed at K 2 as at Q B 4. Whether this be so or otherwise I do not venture to say, but it is certainly a more difficult game for the first player to continue satisfactorily. I think the best continuation is 10 Kt to Q B 3, but it remains to be proved, as this line of play has never been worked out. A game printed in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* went on:—10 B to K 5, B to Kt 2; 11 Castles, P to K R 4; 12 Kt to B 3, K to K sq; 13 Kt to Q Kt 5 and White won with his attack on the left and centre.

(*a*) In lieu of 9 B to K 2 the first player may bring out his Kt to B 3, to which 9 B to Q Kt 5 is a tempting reply. I continue from another game—10 B to K 2, B takes Kt ch; 11 P takes B, Kt takes P; 12 Castles, (if) Kt takes P; 13 B takes Q B P ch, K to Kt sq; 14 B takes Q, Kt takes Q; 15 Q R takes Kt, &c.

To resume Cook's column 1:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 B to B 4 ch | 9 K to Kt 2 ! |
| 10 Castles (A) (B) | |

With regard to the last move a critic writes me:—"I was surprised to see an old variation which I considered of secondary importance in the place of honour, and another which I have come to consider the best at White's command summarily disposed of in a foot-note. It was from a game in *Land and Water* that I first learned the full strength of the continuation 10 Kt to Q B 3,

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Kt to K B 3; 11 Q to Q 2, B to Q 3; 12 R to K B sq, Kt to B 3; 13 Castles, Kt to Q R 4; 14 B to K 2, B takes B; 15 R takes B, &c. I have tried it repeatedly, with and without the exchange of Bishops, and have come to the conclusion that Black has, if anything, the worst of the game, mainly owing to the exposed and useless position of the Kt at R 4. I am of opinion the Kt should not be played there, unless he can capture the B, as, if the B can move away, the Kt's position is a fatal source of weakness to Black. These considerations have led me to attempt a new defence by 12 P to K 6, which in the best variations seems to give Black a good game with a Kt against two Pawns, odds at which he ought to win." My critic's variations are too numerous to include in this paper. It is sufficient to say that he proves his case, and thus confirms the sign (+) appended to note 3 in the *Synopsis.*

(A) Mr. Potter has since suggested 10 Q to K 2 for the first player. The best reply appears to be B to Q 3. It may be noted, however, that this line of defence requires playing very carefully to avoid disaster.

There is yet another point in Mr. Cook's first column. If 10 Kt to B 3, Black may reply at once by B to Q 3!—an unexplored variation, played against me by Mephisto.

(B) In the *British Chess Magazine* for July, 1882 (page 240), Mr. Pierce advocates 10 B to K 5, which is given in Mr. Cook's column 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 B to K 5 ch | 10 Kt to K B 3 |

The *Synopsis* now goes on with 11 Q to Q 2, which turns out to Black's advantage. Mr. Pierce, however, plays 11 Castles, B to K 2; 12 P to Q 5, and works it out to a strong position for White. I have always found P to Q 5 a very dangerous line of play. In practice this variation resulted in a win for the defence by the reply—12 B to B 4 ch; 13 B to Q 4, B takes B ch; 14 Q takes B, R to B sq; 15 K to R sq, B to K 3; 16 Kt to B 3, Kt to B 3; 17 Q to K 3, Kt to Q R 4; 18 P takes B, Kt takes B; 19 Q to B 4, Q to K 2; 20 Q R to Q sq, Kt to Q 3; 21 Q to K 5, Q R to K sq; 22 Kt to Q 5, Q takes P; 23 Q takes Q, R takes Q; 24 Kt takes P, R to K 2 and wins.

I tried to strengthen this attack by 11 R to K B sq, B to K 2; 12 Kt to B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 13 Q to K 2, Kt takes P; 14 Q takes P, but suppose Kt to B 3!; 15 R to Q sq, Kt takes B; 16 R takes Kt, B to Q 3, &c., and the variation remains with the same general result as given in the *Synopsis.*

The move 13 Q to K 2 for the first player was, however, too good to be lost, and I thought it might be tried in the variation usually played after White's move 10 Kt to B 3.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Kt to B 3 | 10 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 11 | Q to K 2 | | |

I found it lead to an entirely new set of positions. A game published in the *Hull Packet* was continued—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | ——— | 11 | Kt to B 3 (C) |
| 12 | Castles (Q R) | 12 | Kt takes P |
| 13 | Q to B 2 (D) | 13 | P to B 4 |
| 14 | B to K 5 | 14 | B to K 2 |
| 15 | Kt takes P | 15 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 16 | Kt to Kt 3 | 16 | R to B sq |
| 17 | P to B 3 | 17 | Kt to K 3 |
| 18 | Kt to R 5 ch | 18 | K to Kt 3 |
| 19 | B to Q 3 ch | 19 | Kt to K 5 |
| 20 | B takes Kt ch | 20 | K takes Kt |
| 21 | R to Q 5 | 21 | R takes Q |
| 22 | B to B 4 dis ch | 22 | B to Kt 4 |
| 23 | P takes B mate, a very pretty finish. | | |

Another game (C).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | ——— | 11 | B to Q 3 |
| 12 | Castles (K R) | 12 | B takes B |
| 13 | R takes B | 13 | Q takes P ch |
| 14 | K to R sq | 14 | R to B sq |
| 15 | Kt takes P | 15 | Kt takes Kt |
| 16 | R takes Kt | 16 | Q to B 3 |
| 17 | R to K B sq | 17 | Q takes P ch |
| 18 | K to Kt sq | 18 | R takes R ch |
| 19 | Q takes R, &c. | | |

My critic comments upon this attack as follows :—"I am astonished at its strength. Black has nothing better than Kt to B 3 and then, if 12 Castles (Q R), I was trying Q to K sq, instead of Kt takes P, when it occurred to me that Black might take the Pawn, and then, if 13 Q to B 2 (D), P to B 4 ; 14 B to K 5, Q to K 2, instead of B to K 2, would yield a satisfactory defence."

(D) In lieu of 13 Q to B 2, I tried 13 R takes Kt, with the following result :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | R takes Kt | 13 | Q takes R |
| 14 | R to Q sq | 14 | Q to B 4 |
| 15 | B to K 3 | 15 | Q to K R 4 |
| 16 | B to Q 4 | 16 | P to Q B 3 |

if B to K 2 ; 17 Kt takes P, Q takes P ; 18 P to K Kt 3, Q to R 4 ; 19 R to B sq, R to B sq ; 20 Kt takes Kt, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Kt takes P | 17 | B to K 2 |
| 18 | R to B sq | 18 | R to B sq |
| 19 | Kt takes Kt | 19 | B takes Kt |
| 20 | Q to K 7 ch | 20 | R to B 2 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | B takes B ch | 21 | K to Kt sq |
| 22 | Q to K 8 ch | 22 | K to R 2 |
| 23 | B to Q 3 ch | 23 | B in |
| 24 | B takes B ch | 24 | Q takes B |
| 25 | Q takes R mate. | | |

This variation (11 Q to K 2) appears to deserve a column to itself in a future edition of the *Synopsis.*

In column 6, after the moves 7 P to Q 4, P to B 6; 8 P takes P, B to K 2; 9 B to B 4 ch, P to Q 4; 10 B takes P ch, K to K sq!, comes in another variation, viz:—11 B to K 3, B takes P ch; 12 K to Q 2, P to K R 4; 13 Kt to B 3, P to B 3; 14 B to Kt 3, B to Kt 4! and if 15 P to B 4, B takes P. +

In column 7, after the moves 7 P to Q 4, P to B 6; 8 B to K B 4, there is a variation by P to Q 4; 9 Q to Q 2, B to K 3; 10 B to K 5, Kt to K B 3; 11 Q to B 4, P to Q B 3: 12 Kt to Q 2! (If Kt to B 3, Black plays B to Q Kt 5).

In column 4, after the moves 7 P to Q 4, P to Q 4; 8 B takes P, Kt to K B 3, there seems to be a little difference of opinion as to White's best move. He has the choice of 9 P to K 5 and Kt to Q B 3, as well as B to K 2. I am not at present prepared to prove the two former to be weaker than the last, but this is certainly the conclusion I have come to after trying them all in their turns.

I may add, for the benefit of the student, that the way to play this opening is to adhere to the principle initiated by Mr. Thorold on White's 7th move (P to Q 4). Here, instead of taking at once what he can get for his Knight, White keeps in hand his attack on Black's Knight's Pawn, and commences another attack on the Gambit Pawn, developing his game at the same time. It is Mr. Potter's augmenting principle, and should be acted upon until every one of the pieces is in play. So long as there is a development move possible, White will lose no time by keeping back his decisive moves. However economically Black may manage his time, he will always have a Rook out of play until the proper time arrives for White's "supreme effort." That is if the latter plays on the principle indicated above. On the other hand Black should try to force exchanges. He ought also always to be prepared to sacrifice some portion of his advantage in force to equalise in position, and so save his game. The extra Knight is not only sufficient to win, but will enable him to allow a little discount. Many games are lost by going for odd Pawns (more especially White's K R Pawn), and trying to retain every particle of advantage in hand. The result of several elaborately worked-out variations has been that White cannot against good play obtain more than two Pawns for the Knight sacrificed on his sixth move.

E. F.

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## IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

### Annual Meeting, 1885,

To be held in Dublin, commencing Saturday, October 3rd, and ending Saturday, October 17th, 1885. Open to Members only of the I.C.A.

### Preliminary Programme.

I.—Chess Tournament.—Open to all Members of the I.C.A., and conducted on the same rules (with modifications) as those of the London International Tournament of 1883. Three Prizes are offered, which will depend on the amount of the Subscriptions received. Entrance fee, £2.

II.—Chess Tournament.—Confined to Members of the I.C.A. residing in Ireland. Rules as in No. 1 Tournament. Three Prizes are offered, which will likewise depend on the amount of the Subscriptions received. Entrance fee, £1.

III.—Handicap Tourney.—Open to all Members of the I.C.A. Prizes———. Entrance fee £1.

IV.—Club Tourney.—Open to all Clubs federated with the I.C.A. Teams to consist of not more than six members. Prizes, £. Entrance free.

V.—Problem Tourney.—Each Member may enter from one to four direct Mate Problems, which must not be more than two two-move and two three-move. For the first and second best two-movers, £ and £; Judge, Rev. G. A. Mac Donnell. For the first and second best three-movers, £ and £; Judge, Mr. P. T. Duffy. No competitors to gain more than one prize in each section. Open to Members of the I.C.A. Entrance free.

VI.—End-Game Tourney.—Each competitor may enter one or two positions. For the best position, £. Judge, Mr. Porterfield Rynd. Entrance free. Open to Members of the I.C.A.

VII.—Solution Tourney.—For the quickest and most correct set of solutions to the Problems submitted to be solved at the Meeting. For three-move Solutions, £ and £; for two-move Solutions, £ and £, if more than four compete in each section. Entrance free. Open to Members of the I.C.A.

VIII.—Blindfold.—Between eminent specialists and members of the I.C.A.

IX.—Four-Handed Chess.—Major George Hope Verney has expressed his intention of accepting the invitation of the Council of the I.C.A. to introduce this game on certain evenings, which will be duly announced.

Membership of the I.C.A. may be attained on payment of 5s. All Problems and End-Games must be sent in not later than

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September 26th, 1885, to Mr. T. B. Rowland, 10, Victoria Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin, and to be accompanied with Mottoes and sealed envelopes. Rules will be duly issued with the final programme.

## THE END-GAME BLOCK v SKIPWORTH.

(*Continued from p.* 259, *July Number.*)

To the Editor of the B. C. M.

Dear Sir,—Herr Steinitz having expressed an opinion in which Mr. Ranken coincides that this end-game is a "draw," it would be somewhat supercilious on my part to gainsay a verdict emanating from such experienced authorities. I therefore concur, but only so far as regards R takes N* in variation (*a*) acknowledged in my P.S. in the July number. I therefore now only aim at demonstrating the soundness of the problem arrived at by 28 Q to R 3, *e.g.* 28 R takes B, Q to R 3—29 P to B 4, Q to R 4—30 R to K B, N takes Q P—(A) 31 B to Q 3, N to B 6 ch (*z*)—32 K to N 2, N takes R P (*y*)—33 R to Q B, R to R sq—34 Q R to B 7, and White wins by chasing the Rook with Bishops forcing the game in a few moves; but if 34 P to B 4—35 R to B 8 ch, R takes R—36 R takes R ch, K to B 2—37 R to B 8 ch, K to K 3—38 B takes P ch, Q takes B—39 R takes Q and wins. If 37 K to N 3 &c. a neat win ensues by the sacrifice of the Rook—Master Tyro may pause here and amuse himself by discovering the process.

(*z*) 31 P to N 4—32 P takes P, Q takes P (best, for if N chs and then takes P White plays B to B 5 attacking R with a strong game)—33 B to Q N sq, his only move to win, Q to K 6 ch—34 K to N 2, Q to K 7 ch—35 R covers, Q to R 5 (these checks are necessary to save the P at B 2)—36 R takes R P, N to N 4—37 R to N 7 (or K 7), N takes B—38 P takes N and wins.

(*y*) 32 N to Q 7—33 R to K B 2, N to K 5 (†)—34 R to N 2, N takes B—35 P takes N and White ought to win with this passed pawn &c., (†) if N to B 5 then B to Q B 5 &c.

### Main Variation (A.)

30 N to Q 7—31 R to B 2, N to K 5—32 B to Q 7, Black has now the choice of three moves viz:—N takes B, R to R sq and N takes R (see diagram).

* Being a member of the Phonetic Society, the orthodox reader must please excuse this normal style of spelling—it saves an awful lot of labour and confusion.

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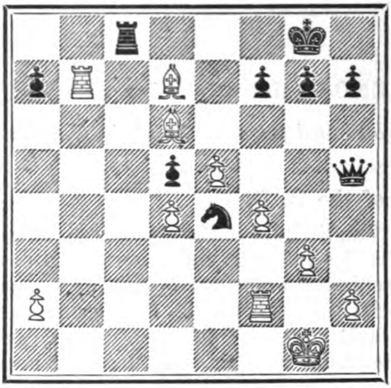
Position after White's 32nd move.

BLACK (REV. A. B. SKIPWORTH.)



WHITE (MR. T. BLOCK) to move and win.

The move Q to Q 8 ch is only a transposition, therefore I omit it here.

FIRST, but not the most difficult, for

> "Full many a shot at random sent,
> Finds mark the archer little meant,"

32 N takes B—33 P takes N, R to Q ! (checking with Q or R gains nothing)—34 B to B 6, P to K R 3—35 P to Q 7, Q to Q 8 ch—36 K to N 2, Q takes Q P !—37 R to K 2, Q to B 3—38 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2—30 B to N 5, P to R 3. Mr. Tyro now exclaims "White has lost a move here ! Why not take the P or B to R 4 at once." I smile ironically. 40 B to R 4, Q to Q 5 !—41 B to N 3 (*y*), Q to B 3 !—42 R to N 8, R takes P—43 R to R 8 ch, K to N 3—44 B to Q B 2 ch, K to R 4—45 R to Q sq ch. Here again our young friend Mr. Tyro remarks "These are only waste moves, it's a draw, a draw !" "Wait a wee, my learned bee !" K to N 3—46 K to R 3, P to Q 5—47 B to N 4, R to Q 4—48 Q R to Q B 8, P to Q 6—49 B to B 3, R to Q 3 (if R to N 4, White pins Q with R)—White mates (or wins Q) in three moves.

(*y*) Better than B to B 2 ch, P to N 3, R takes R, Q to Q 7 ch, and the game, though probably won, is prolonged.

SECONDLY (see diagram)—32 R to R sq—33 K R to N 2, P to K R 3—34 B to B 6, Q to Q 8 ch—35 K to N 2 (if now Q takes Q P, R uncovers B attacking Q and R) so R to Q B !—36 B takes Q P, R to B 7 ch—37 R takes R, Q takes R ch—38 K to R 3, N to B 7 ch !—39 K to R 4, P to N 4 ch—40 P takes P, P takes

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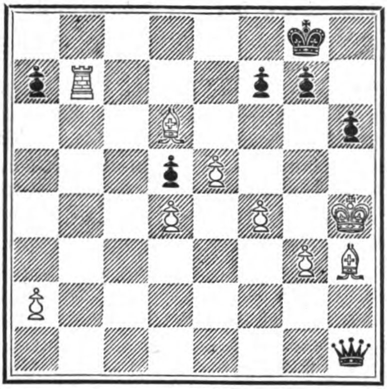
P ch—41 K takes P, Q to N 3 ch—42 K to B 4, N to Q 6 ch—43 K to K 3, Q to N 4 ch, he must check—44 K takes N and wins.

Thirdly (see diagram)—32 N takes R—33 B takes R, Q to Q 8 ch—34 K to N 2! (if K takes N here the game is drawn by perpetual check) Q to R 8 ch—35 K takes N, Q takes P ch—36 K to B 3, Q to R 8 ch!—37 K to N 4, Q to Q 8 ch—38 K to R 4, Q to R 8 ch—39 B covers, P to K R 3 and White wins; but as this will form another problem, I leave the solution of it till your next number, having already trespassed on as much space as the position perhaps deserves, although I do think that in a Chessic point of view this is one of the most interesting and instructive positions I have ever met with.

The final problem here given is if possible even more instructive, *as an end-game*, than what has already been given, and contains numerous interesting features, such as, how apparently to lose a move with advantage, and I know at least one player who would remark, at a certain move, "Oh! if you are going to play in that style, it's a draw to all intents and purposes."

Position after Black's 39th move P to R 3

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

Solution in your next.

Yours faithfully,—"Toz."

409, Oxford Road, Manchester,
July 27th, 1885.

P.S.—There are two principal phases in the attack which lead to a win, viz:—the cautious manipulation of the phalanx of Pawns so as to entrap the Queen, and the taking possession of the Q B's file in time to ensnare the Rook; but I will not positively assert that there is no defence to the attack proposed. The student will therefore please regard the problems given as puzzles to be solved or demolished as the case may be.

I may remark that the opening moves for the defence have for the most part been suggested by Mr. Ranken, and therefore may be relied on as the best under the circumstances. "Toz."

## END GAME No. V. p. 245.

We have received two solutions of End-game No. 5 published in our last number, as to which we expressed a doubt whether it was not after all a draw. Both these solutions are highly ingenious, and, though differing widely from each other, both (with the exception of an easily remedied flaw in one of them) appear to be correct.

The first is by W. E. H. of London, and runs thus:—1 B to Q 5, B to B 2, 2 B to K 6, B to K sq, 3 B to Kt 8, B to B 2, 4 K to Kt 5, B to K sq, 5 K to R 4, K to Kt 2, 6 K to Kt 4, K to R sq (if B to Q 2 ch, 7 K to Kt 5, B to K sq, 8 Kt to B 5 ch, &c., as below), 7 K to Kt 5, K to Kt 2, 8 Kt to B 5 ch, K to R sq, 9 Kt to R 4, K to Kt 2, 10 K to Kt 4, K to R sq, 11 K to B 4, K to Kt 2 (best), 12 K to Kt 5. This is the flaw mentioned above, for now Black can draw by playing B to Kt 3. To remedy this, we propose to alter White's play from his 10th move as follows, 10 K to B 5, B to Q 2 ch (best), 11 K to K 5, B to K sq, 12 K to K 6, B to R 4, 13 K to K 7, K to R sq, 14 K to B 8, and wins. This carries out the same idea as designed by W. E. H. and in fewer moves.

The other solution is by Mr. Burt of Bristol, and its leading idea is to manœuvre the Kt to K 5, which gives a winning position, *e.g.* 1 K to Kt 5, B to R 5 (If K to Kt 2, then 2 Kt to B 5 ch, K to R sq, 3 Kt to Q 6 and wins. If B to B 2, then 2 Kt to B 6, K to Kt 2, or B to K sq, 3 Kt to K 5, K to Kt 2, or B to K sq, 4 B to Q 3, K to R sq, 5 K to R 6, and wins. If B to Q 2, then 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch, &c., and if B to Kt 4, then 2 Kt to B 5, followed by Kt to Q 4, and the Kt cannot be prevented from coming to K 5), 2 Kt to B 8, K to Kt 2 (if the B move, then Kt to Q 6, and must ultimately get to K 5), 3 Kt to Q 6, B to Kt 6 (to prevent Kt to B 7), 4 Kt to B 5 ch, K to R sq, 5 Kt to Q 4, and wherever the B goes, the Kt can come viâ B 3 or B 6 to K 5, and wins.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCLIV.

**Fifteenth game of match, played July 15th, 1885.**

(K B P Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 | 13 Kt to K 5 | Kt tks Kt |
| 2 P to K 3 | P to K 3 | 14 B tks Kt (*d*) | Kt to Q 2 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 15 Q to Kt 4 | P to B 3 (*e*) |
| 4 P to Q Kt 3 | B to K 2 | 16 B to Kt 2 | R to B 3 |
| 5 B to Kt 2 | P to B 4 (*a*) | 17 R to B 3 | R to K B sq |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | B to Q 2 | 18 R to R 3 | R to K B 2 |
| 7 B tks B ch | Q Kt tks B | 19 P to B 5 (*f*) | P to K 4 |
| 8 Castles | Castles | 20 Kt to B 3 | P to B 5 |
| 9 Q to K 2 (*b*) | P to Q R 3 | 21 Kt to R 4 | P tks Q P (*g*) |
| 10 P to Q 3 | P to Q Kt 4 | 22 Kt to Kt 6 | R tks P (*h*) |
| 11 Q Kt to Q 2 | Q to Kt 3 | 23 R tks P and Black resigns. | |
| 12 K to R sq | K R to Q B sq (*c*) | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* Mr. Wayte thinks that this move was perhaps premature; it certainly enables White to develop more rapidly, so that P to Q Kt 3 or Castles was probably stronger.

*(b)* His K B being gone, this is now the best place for the Queen.

*(c)* We should prefer moving the Q R to this square, as the K R may be wanted where he is for purposes of defence.

*(d)* It would be better, we think, to open the K B file by P takes Kt, and then to play the Q to Kt 4 or R 5.

*(e)* Had his R been at K B sq, Black might now have captured the attacking Bishop, and then advanced his K B P.

*(f)* Well played, for Black cannot exchange Pawns without loss, but he might with more advantage retreat the Kt to B sq, guarding his K's quarters, and retaining the power of P takes P.

*(g)* Mr. Wayte either underrated the strength of White's assault, or thought he would have time afterwards to provide against it. Kt to B sq was absolutely necessary here, for if White continued with 22 Kt to Kt 6, then Kt takes Kt, 23 P takes Kt, P takes P, 24 Q to R 4 (if Q takes P, the reply is B to B 4), R to K B sq, and though Black has rather the worst of it, he is in no serious or immediate danger.

*(h)* A remarkable oversight; Kt to B sq, which Mr. Wayte says he had long been intending, would still avert fatal consequences.

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## GAME CCCLV.

Sixteenth and final game of match, played July 16th, 1885.

(French Game.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) | WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.) | BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 3 | 23 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to B 2 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 24 R to Q 2 (*j*) | R to Q sq |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | P to Q B 3 (*a*) | 25 B to Q sq | P to K Kt 4 (*k*) |
| 4 Kt to B 3 | B to Kt 5 | 26 B to B 3 | K to R sq |
| 5 B to Q 3 (*b*) | P tks P | 27 Kt to Q 4 | P to B 4 |
| 6 B tks P | Kt to K 2 (*c*) | 28 Kt tks B P (*l*) | P tks Kt |
| 7 Castles | P to K R 3 (*d*) | 29 P to K 6 dis ch | Kt to B 3 (*m*) |
| 8 Kt to K 2 | Kt to Q 2 | 30 B tks Kt ch | Q tks B |
| 9 P to B 4 | Kt to B 3 | 31 P to K 7 | K Kt P tks P (*n*) |
| 10 B to B 2 | B to Q 3 | 32 P tks K R (Q ch) | R tks Q |
| 11 B to Q 2 | Castles | 33 Q tks K B P | Kt to K 4 |
| 12 B to B 3 | Kt to Kt 3 (*e*) | 34 K R to Q sq | Kt tks B ch |
| 13 Q to Q 3 | Kt to R 4 | 35 Q tks Kt | B to B 3 |
| 14 Q R to Q sq | P to K B 4 | 36 Q to B 4 | R to K sq |
| 15 P to K Kt 3 | Q to K 2 | 37 R to Q 6 | R to K 3 |
| 16 Q to K 3 (*f*) | B to Q 2 | 38 R tks R | Q tks R |
| 17 P to Q R 3 | Q R to K sq (*g*) | 39 R to Q 8 ch | B to K sq (*o*) |
| 18 P to Q Kt 4 | P to Kt 3 (*h*) | 40 K to B 2 (*p*) | K to Kt sq |
| 19 Kt to B sq | Kt to B 3 | 41 Q to K 3 | Q takes Q ch |
| 20 Kt to K 5 (*i*) | B tks Kt | 42 K takes Q | K to B 2 |
| 21 P tks B | Kt to R 2 | 43 P takes P | P takes P |
| 22 P to B 4 | Kt to R sq | 44 R to B 8 | |

And White wins.

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* This, as Mr. Wayte observes, is inferior to Kt to K B 3, or even to B to Kt 5.

*(b)* White remarks that having his K Kt already in the field, he need not fear P to Q B 4 in answer to B to Q 3, especially since Black would then have lost a move with that Pawn.

*(c)* He should drive back the B at once by Kt to B 3, for the neglect to do so enables White to take up presently a still more favourable position with the Bishop, and White could not answer Kt to B 3 by B to Kt 5 on account of Q to R 4.

*(d)* A precautionary move before Castling to prevent the attack which White might then obtain by B takes R P ch, &c. We believe, however, that this object would be better accomplished

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by Kt to Q 2 and K B 3, or even by Kt to Kt 3, avoiding the weakness which so often arises from P to K R 3.

*(e)* See last note, but White's position is now so strong that he would be unwise to part with his K B for the sake of the isolation of the adverse K P.

*(f)* K R to K sq would perhaps be better, threatening P to Q 5.

*(g)* Black's great difficulty in this game has been to get his Q B into action, and he cannot now play P to B 4 on account of 18 P takes P, B takes P, 19 R takes B &c. winning a piece. White's 17th and 18th moves are cleverly directed to the still further blocking of the two Bishops.

*(h)* We favour here B to B sq, to enable him to advance P to K 4, which he cannot at present do without loss.

*(i)* Mr. Wayte remarks that this is the right moment for the forward march of the Knight, since Black can only take with his Bishop, and then the other Bishop and both Knights are shut out.

*(j)* Intending to bring his B round to K B 3, and also on occasion to double Rooks.

*(k)* He had no time for this, and his best chance was to play his Rooks to Q B sq and Q sq, followed by Kt to B sq.

*(l)* The unsoundness of Black's diversion on the K's flank is now manifest.

*(m)* This loses the exchange, but if K to Kt sq, Mr. Wayte thinks he might have played B to Q 5.

*(n)* This disintegrates the Pawns, but he has nothing good left; B to K 3 seems the best resource.

*(o)* Forced, because if the K moves, Q to B 7 ch wins the Bp.

*(p)* An unpretending looking move, but perfectly conclusive, as it compels the exchange of Queens. The whole of this final game has been played in Mr. Wayte's happiest style.

## GAME CCCLVI.

Played between two of the principal winners in the B. C. A. Tourney.

(Sicilian Defence.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | BLACK. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | BLACK. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q B 4 | 6 B to K 3 | P to Q 3 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Kt to Q 5 (*b*) | Kt to B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | P to K Kt 3 (*a*) | 8 Kt to Kt 5 | Kt tks Kt (*c*) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 9 P tks Kt | Kt to K 4 |
| 5 Kt tks P | B to Kt 2 | 10 B to Q 4 | Castles |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 P to K B 4 | P to Q R 3 | 21 R to Kt sq | Kt to K 4 (*g*) |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | B to Kt 5 (*d*) | 22 P tks P | Q to B 3 |
| 13 Q to Q 2 | Kt to Q 2 (*e*) | 23 P tks B P ch | K to R 3 |
| 14 B tks B | K tks B | 24 Q to B 2 | Kt to Kt 3 |
| 15 P to K R 3 | B to B 4 | 25 Kt to B 4 | R to K 2 |
| 16 P to K Kt 4 | P to K 4 | 26 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 4 |
| 17 P tks B | K P tks P (*f*) | 27 P to R 5 | Kt to B sq |
| 18 Castles | Q to R 5 | 28 R to Q 4 (*h*) | P tks Kt |
| 19 Kt to K 4 | K R to K sq | 29 R tks K B P | Q to K 4 |
| 20 Kt tks P | R to K 6 | 30 R to B 6 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* This is Paulsen's variation, which Mr. Bird usually adopts with much success.

*(b)* We regard this as a premature attack, and should prefer B to K 2 or Q to Q 2; it is, however, a somewhat puzzling move to meet, for if Black reply with P to K 3, he necessarily weakens his Q P, and he cannot play P to Q R 3, on account of Kt tks Kt followed by B to Kt 6.

*(c)* He ought rather to have Castled, for White could gain nothing then by Kt to B 7.

*(d)* A fatal mistake; the Kt should of course have gone to this square.

*(e)* If B to R 3, then 14 B to K 3 (not Q to B 2, for in that case Black would save his piece by P to B 3).

*(f)* Q to R 5 ch seems his best chance.

*(g)* Overlooking the effect of White's next move. The Queen should retire at once.

*(h)* Finely played; indeed the whole game is conducted by Mr. Gunsberg with remarkable vigour.

## GAME CCCLVII.

Another chief prize-winner's game in the B. C. A. Tourney.

(Scotch Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. A. Guest.) | BLACK. (Mr. T. Hewitt.) | WHITE. (Mr. A. Guest.) | BLACK. (Mr. T. Hewitt.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 7 Q to Q 2 | P to K R 3 (*a*) |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 8 Kt to Kt 5 | B tks B |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Q tks B | K to Q sq | 15 Kt (Kt 5) tks P ch (*d*) | P tks Kt |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 | P to Q 3 (*b*) | 16 Kt to Kt 6 ch | K to Q sq |
| 11 Castles | B to Q 2 | 17 Kt to Q 5 (*e*) | B to Kt 5 (*f*) |
| 12 P to K B 4 | K to B sq (*c*) | 18 Q to Kt 6 ch | K to K sq |
| 13 Kt to B 4 | Kt to Kt 3 | 19 Kt tks Q ch | P tks Kt |
| 14 P to K Kt 3 | P to R 3 | 20 R tks P | Resigns. |

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) The best defence in this form of the opening we think is, B takes Kt, followed by P to Q 4. The text move is weak, and Castles would not be safe, on account of 8 Kt to Kt 5, B takes B, 9 Q takes B, Q to K 4, 10 Kt to Q 2, P to Q 4, 11 P to K B 4, &c.

(*b*) It would be better to bring the R to K sq at once.

(*c*) Lost time; the Kt should be driven back by P to Q R 3 before he is able to do mischief.

(*d*) But now the driving is too late, for, having made all his preparations, White here commences a fine and deeply planned attack.

(*e*) Of course much stronger than taking the Rook, as it wins the Queen by force.

(*f*) There is nothing whatever to be done.

## GAME CCCLVIII.

In the British Chess Association Tourney, June 15th, 1885.

(Four Knights' Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. D. Y. Mills.) | BLACK. (Mr. R. Loman.) | WHITE. (Mr. D. Y. Mills.) | BLACK. (Mr. R. Loman.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 15 P to K B 4 | Q to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 16 Q to B 2 | R to K B sq |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 17 P to K Kt 3 | P to K Kt 4 (*e*) |
| 4 B to Kt 5 | B to B 4 | 18 P to K Kt 4 | R tks P |
| 5 Castles | Castles | 19 B tks R | B tks B |
| 6 Kt tks K P | R to K sq | 20 P to K R 3 | P to K R 4 |
| 7 Kt tks Kt | Q P tks Kt | 21 P to B 3 (*f*) | P tks P |
| 8 B to B 4 | Kt tks P (*a*) | 22 P tks P | B tks P |
| 9 Kt tks Kt (*b*) | R tks Kt | 23 K R to K sq | Q to R 3 |
| 10 B tks P ch | K to R sq | 24 B to Q sq (*g*) | B to R 6 |
| 11 Q to B 3 (*c*) | R to K 4 | 25 B to B 3 | P to K Kt 5 |
| 12 B to Kt 3 | B to Q 3 | 26 B to K 4 | P to K Kt 6 |
| 13 P to Q 4 | R to B 4 | 27 Q to K 2 | |
| 14 Q to K 2 | B to Q 2 (*d*) | Black mates in six moves. (*h*) | |

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### Notes by W. Wayte.

(*a*) For remarks on this branch of the Four Knights' Game, see B. C. M. III. 13. Black might have avoided the loss of a Pawn by 8 P to Q Kt 4, 9 B to K 2! 9 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt 10 R takes Kt, 11 B to B 3 11 R to K 3, 12 P to Q 3! White having the better position.

(*b*) White doubtless wanted to keep his two Bishops; but it was more important to gain time, which he would have done by 9 B takes P ch 9 K takes B, 10 Kt takes Kt.

(*c*) White is threatened with the loss of his Queen by B to K Kt 5. Here we should prefer 11 P to Q 3. White would lose time for the moment by being forced to play 12 Q to Q 2 in answer to B to K Kt 5, but he would afterwards regain it by the attack on the adverse R and B. [Mr. Hoffer suggests 11 B to R 5.]

(*d*) The best move, still leaving his Q the choice of B 3 or R 5 according to circumstances.

(*e*) Very finely conceived, insuring the gain of the P if White makes any other move then 18 P to K Kt 4, and prepared to sacrifice the exchange if that move is made.

(*f*) If 21 P takes P 21 B takes P, the advanced Pawn could not long be kept.

(*g*) The game in all probability could not be saved, but this and the next move of the B merely lose time and hasten the castastrophe.

(*h*) By 27 B to K 6 ch, 28 Q takes B (best) 28 R to B 8 ch, 29 R takes R 29 Q takes Q ch, &c.

## GAME CCCLIX.

Played in the second round of the Hamburg Tourney of the German C. A.

(Scotch Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 8 B to K 2 (*c*) | Q to Kt 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 9 Castles | B tks Kt (*d*) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 10 P tks B | Q tks K P |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 11 Kt to B 3 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 12 B to Q 3 | P to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 (*a*) | 13 K R to K sq | P to R 3 (*e*) |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | P to Q R 3 (*b*) | 14 K to R sq (*f*) | P to Q 4 (*g*) |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 B to K B 4 | Castles (*h*) | 28 P to Q R 4 | Kt to B 4 |
| 16 B tks Q B P | B to Q 2 | 29 R tks R | B tks R (*k*) |
| 17 B to B 2 | Q R to B sq | 30 B tks Kt | Q tks B |
| 18 B to Kt 6 | K R to K sq | 31 P to Kt 5 | P tks P |
| 19 B to Kt 3 | B to K 3 | 32 P tks P | Kt to R 2 |
| 20 R to K 2 | K to R sq | 33 B to K 7 | R to Q 2 |
| 21 Q R to K sq | B to B 2 | 34 Kt tks R | B tks Kt |
| 22 Kt to R 4 | Q to B 3 | 35 Q to R 5 (*l*) | Kt tks P |
| 23 B to B 5 (*i*) | P to B 5 | 36 Q to Q 8 | P to Kt 5 |
| 24 Kt to Kt 6 | Q R to Q sq | 37 B to Kt 4 | B to K 3 |
| 25 P to B 3 | P to Kt 4 | 38 Q to K 7 ch | Q to B 2 (*m*) |
| 26 B to B 2 | P to K R 4 (*j*) | 39 R tks B | Resigns. |
| 27 P to Q Kt 4 | K to Kt 2 | | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Has Q to K 4 ever been tried here, and if so, with what result? We merely ask for information, not pronouncing any opinion on the merits of the move.

(*b*) Apparently sound, but inferior in our belief to B takes Kt followed by P to Q 4.

(*c*) Another mode of procedure at this stage is to play P to K B 3 or 4, then Q to K B 2, and afterwards Kt to Q 2, developing the K B according to circumstances.

(*d*) It it rarely safe to take the K P in this opening, especially after White has Castled. Instead of capturing the Kt (which is necessary before taking the P), Black should Castle, or he may play P to Q 4, 10 P takes P, B to K R 6, 11 B to B 3, Kt to K 4, 12 Q to K 2, Castles Q R, with an excellent game.

(*e*) A requisite precaution, for if he Castled, then 14 B to K Kt 5, Q to B 2, 15 Q to K 2, &c.

(*f*) Intending B to K B 4, which he cannot now do on account of the reply Kt takes P, threatening Kt to B 6 ch.

(*g*) This allows White to recover his Pawn with a good game, or else to compel Black to move his King, but P to Q 3 would also be objectionable on account of 15 B to K B 4, Q to B 2 (best), 16 P to Q 5, and now if the Kt retreats, 17 Q to K 2 locks up Black's pieces, and prevents his Castling.

(*h*) If K to Q sq, White could answer with Q R to B sq, and by pushing on his Pawns on the Q's side afterwards would obtain a powerful attack.

(*i*) Kt to B 5 was tempting, for Black could not then take the Q P with Kt by reason of 24 Kt to Q 7, Q to Q 3 (if Kt takes B, 25 Kt takes Q, &c., winning the exchange), 25 B takes Kt, and if Q takes Kt, White mates in two moves.

(*j*) Capt. Mackenzie has somewhat improved his position lately but this move greatly weakens it; he cannot play Kt to



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B 4 here, without losing his Q P, but he might bring his K to Kt 2: it must be confessed, however, that his game is very difficult.

(*k*) This loses the exchange; he should have retaken with the Rook, which would only cost a Pawn.

(*l*) An excellent move, forcing a way into the enemy's camp, and rendering his position hopeless.

(*m*) The annotator in the *Field*, to which we are indebted for the score of this game, points out a pretty mate which might possibly have occurred had he interposed the Bishop, viz:—B to B 2, 39 R to K 5, Q checks, 40 B to K sq, Kt takes P, 41 R to Kt 5 ch, K to R 3, 42 Q to B 6 ch, B to Kt 3, 43 R takes P ch, K takes R, 44 Q mates.

## GAME CCCLX.

Played in Mr. Nash's Tourney between Messrs. J. Pierce and J. H. Blake.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. J. Pierce.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blake.) | WHITE. (Mr. J. Pierce.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blake.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 25 B tks R | R to Q sq (*f*) |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 26 B tks P | R to K Kt sq |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 27 B to K 5 | R tks P |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 28 R to K sq | K to Q 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 29 B to B 4 | P to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 30 R to K 3 | P to B 5 (*g*) |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | B tks Kt | 31 R to R 3 | R to Q B 7 ch |
| 8 P tks B | P to Q 4 | 32 K to Kt sq | R to K 7 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | B to K 3 | 33 B to K 3 | R to K 8 ch |
| 10 B to Q Kt 5 | Q to Kt 3 | 34 B to B sq | R to K 7 |
| 11 P to K B 3 | Castles (Q R) | 35 P to Q R 4 (*h*) | B tks P |
| 12 Castles (Q R) (*a*) | P tks P | 36 R tks P | P to K 6 |
| 13 P tks P | P to K B 4 | 37 R to R 3 | B to B 7 ch |
| 14 B tks Kt | Kt tks B | 38 K to R 2 | K to Q 5 |
| 15 Q to Q B 2 | P tks P | 39 R to R 8 | R to K 8 |
| 16 P to Q 5 (*b*) | Kt to Kt 5 | 40 B tks P ch | R tks B |
| 17 Q to R 4 | Kt tks Q P | 41 P to K R 4 | R to K 4 |
| 18 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt | 42 K to R 3 | R to Q Kt 4 |
| 19 Q tks R P | Q to K 3 (*c*) | 43 P to R 5 | R to Kt 6 ch |
| 20 Q to R 8 ch | K to Q 2 | 44 K to R 2 | R to Kt 5 |
| 21 Q tks P | Q to Q B 3 ch (*d*) | 45 R to R 8 | K to K 6 |
| 22 Q tks Q ch | K tks Q | 46 K to R 3 | R to Kt 6 ch |
| 23 P to Q R 3 | B to Kt 6 | 47 K to R 2 | K to Q 7 |
| 24 R to Q 4 (*e*) | R tks R | and after a few more moves White resigned. | |

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### Notes by the Players.

(*a*) Hardly sound as it costs a P. See game between Messrs. Vincent and Blake, B. C. M. March, 1885. Better R to Q B sq.

(*b*) The P is sacrificed to secure an attack which, however, is unsound.

(*c*) The proper play is Q to Q B 3 ch, followed by R to K sq. The move in the text results in the loss of Q Kt P.

(*d*) The exchange of Queens which follows resulted from a bad oversight on White's part, which ultimately cost him the game. The play sent was if 21 Q to B 3, 22 Q takes Q, K takes Q, 23 P to Q R 3. This error led Black to adopt his 21st move: of course White's 23rd move in that case should have been P to Q Kt 3.

(*e*) R to Q 2, much better.

(*f*) It is necessary to attack the B, otherwise K to Q 2, and the game would probably be a draw.

(*g*) 30 R to Q B 7 ch, 31 K to Kt sq, R to K B 7, 32 B to Kt 3, R to B 8 ch, 33 R to K sq, R to B 6, is probably a better way of proceeding.

(*h*) B to K 3 would clearly have been much better. After this White must lose his B for K P and thus the game.

## GAME CCCLXI.

One of sixteen simultaneous games played at the Leeds Chess Club, January 8th, 1885. Total score—Mr. Bird won thirteen, lost two, and drew two.

(Two Knights' Game.)

| WHITE. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. J. Parker.) | WHITE. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. J. Parker.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 10 Kt to K 5 | B to Q 3 (*a*) |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 11 P to Q 4 (*b*) | Q to B 2 |
| 3 B to B 4 | Kt to B 3 | 12 B to K B 4 (*c*) | Castles (*d*) |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | P to Q 4 | 13 Kt to Q 2 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 5 P tks P | Kt to R 4 | 14 B to Kt 3 | P to K 6 (*e*) |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | P to B 3 | 15 Q Kt to B 3 | P tks P ch (*f*) |
| 7 P tks P | P tks P | 16 B tks P | Kt to K B 5 |
| 8 B to K 2 | P to K R 3 | 17 Castles | R to K sq |
| 9 Kt to K B 3 | P to K 5 | 18 B to Q 3 | P to Q B 4 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 P to B 3 | B to Kt 2 | 34 B to B 4 | K to R 2 |
| 20 B to Kt 5 | R to K 2 | 35 B tks P | B to Q 4 |
| 21 B to Kt 3 (*g*) | Kt to Q 4 | 36 Kt to K 5 | B tks B |
| 22 Q to R 4 | P to R 3 | 37 R tks B | Kt to Q 4 |
| 23 B to Q 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 38 R to Kt 7 | R to Q B sq |
| 24 Q R to K sq | P tks P | 39 P to K R 4 | R to B 7 |
| 25 P tks P | Kt tks P (*h*) | 40 P to K Kt 4 | Kt to B 5 |
| 26 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt | 41 R to Kt 3 (*k*) | R to K 7 |
| 27 Kt to B 5 | R to K 3 | 42 R to K B 3 | R to K 5 |
| 28 B tks B (*i*) | R tks B | 43 K to B sq | Kt to Q 4 |
| 29 R tks R (*j*) | Q tks R | 44 Kt to Q 7 | R tks P |
| 30 Q to Q 7 | Q to B 2 | 45 R to Q R 3 | R tks P |
| 31 Kt to K 7 ch | K to B sq | 46 R tks P and after a few more moves the game was drawn. | |
| 32 Kt to Kt 6 ch | K to Kt sq | | |
| 33 Q tks Q | Kt tks Q | | |

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## Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) This or Q to B 2 gives a more enduring attack than Q to Q 5.

(*b*) Inferior to the book move P to K B 4, as will be seen presently.

(*c*) He cannot now advantageously play P to K B 4, for then, as Mr. Wayte has shown, Black continues with P takes P *en pass*, Kt takes P, B to K Kt 5, with the best game. Also should White try 12 Kt to B 4, then Kt takes Kt, 13 B takes Kt, B takes R P, for if now 14 P to K Kt 3, B takes P, 15 P takes B (if 15 R to Kt sq, B takes P ch, 16 K takes B, Q to R 7 ch, 17 R to Kt 2, P to K 6 ch, 18 B takes P, Kt to K 5 ch, 19 K to B sq (best), B to R 6, 20 Q to B 3, P to K B 4, with a fine attack), Q takes P ch, 16 K to B sq (best), B to R 6 ch, 17 R takes B, Q takes R ch, and Black's Pawns ought to win.

(*d*) Black should have proceeded with Kt to Q 4, 13 B to Q 2 (if B to Kt 3, Q to Kt 3, 14 P to Q Kt 3, B to Kt 5 ch, 15 K to B sq, Kt to B 6, &c.), Kt to Kt 2, 14 Kt to B 4, B takes R P as before.

(*e*) P to K B 4 is much stronger.

(*f*) Mr. Parker thought that he should not have taken the Pawn here, but he could have been forced to do so presently by P to Q B 4.

(*g*) The Bp is better where he is, and we prefer Q to Q 2.

(*h*) Black has got the best of the struggle for position and he now recovers his Pawn cleverly enough.

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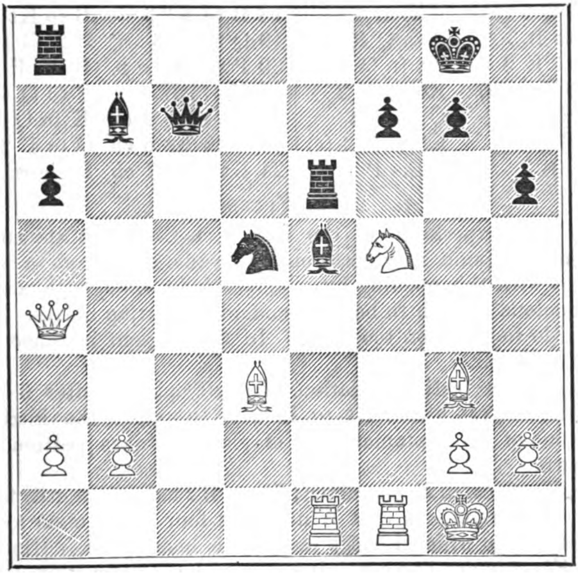
(*i*) But here White misses a chance, for he must have evidently gained a distinct advantage by Q to K Kt 4, *e.g.* 28 Q to K Kt 4, Q to Kt 3 ch (he has, apparently, nothing better, for if R to K Kt 3, P to B 3 or P to Kt 4, then Kt takes R P ch, &c., and if Q to B 4 ch, then 29 B to B 2, Q to B sq, 30 R takes B, R takes R, 31 Kt takes P ch, K to R sq, 32 B to Q 4, P to B 4 (best), 33 Kt takes P, and must win), 29 B to B 2, Q takes P, or Q to B 2, 30 R takes B, Q takes R, 31 B to Q 4, and wins. The position is so interesting that we give a diagram.

Position before White's 28th move.

BLACK (MR. PARKER.)



WHITE (MR. BIRD.)

(*j*) Q to K Kt 4 was still the best, compelling Black to give up the exchange, for P to B 3 would be met by 30 R takes R, P takes R, 31 Kt takes P ch, &c.

(*k*) K to B sq seems to be the proper course for preserving his extra Pawn, for if Black then played R to K 7, the reply would be R to Kt 4, forcing the exchange of Kts, but even thus, it would have been difficult to do more than draw.

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## GAME CCCLXII.

Played in a match between the Hull Church Institute and Grimsby Clubs, June 6th. The total score was five games each and three draws.

| | WHITE. (Mr. J. Parker, Grimsby.) | BLACK. (Mr. F. F. Ayre, Hull.) | | WHITE. (Mr. J. Parker, Grimsby.) | BLACK. (Mr. F. F. Ayre, Hull.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 13 | B tks B P | Kt tks B ch |
| 2 | Kt to K B 3 | P to K B 4 (*a*) | 14 | R tks Kt | Q to Q 2 |
| 3 | Kt tks P | Q to B 3 | 15 | B to Kt 5 | P to R 3 |
| 4 | P to Q 4 | P to Q 3 | 16 | B to R 4 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 5 | Kt to B 4 | P tks P | 17 | Q to Q 4 ! | R to Kt sq |
| 6 | P to Q 5 (*b*) | B to B 4 | 18 | B to Kt 3 | B to Kt 2 (*f*) |
| 7 | Kt to B 3 | P to Q R 3 (*c*) | 19 | Q to K 3 | P to B 4 ? |
| 8 | Kt to K 3 | Kt to Q 2 | 20 | P tks P *en p.* | P tks P |
| 9 | B to K 2 (*d*) | Kt to K 2 | 21 | Kt to K 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 10 | Kt tks B | Q tks Kt | 22 | Kt to Q 6 ch | K to Q sq |
| 11 | Castles | Kt to K 4 (*e*) | 23 | Q to Kt 6 ch | Q to B 2 |
| 12 | P to B 3 | P tks P | 24 | Kt to B 7 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) The experience of the Hull C. I. Club has shown that even a match game may occasionally be snatched from a strong opponent with this opening by a player bold enough to adopt it and ingenious enough to be independent of routine moves. But it will not do to try it on too often. In the present instance Black catches a Tartar.

(*b*) An interesting variation, generally played after 6 Kt to Q B 3, and in reply to 6 Kt to K 2. It avoids the intricacies arising out of the customary line of play and takes position in lieu of a pawn.

(*c*) Too local in its character; 7 Q to B 2 has points in its favour.

(*d*) It is now seen that White's last four moves make a strong combination, to which Black's response is insufficient. His pieces on the K's side are home-keeping youths looking in vain for employment. White's after-play helps them a little.

(*e*) 11 Kt to K B 3 is not free from unpleasantness if White reply by 12 P to B 3. Black wishes to get rid of the objectionable Bishop.

(*f*) His 16th move was mistimed, but this and the following move are not only that but worse, being in fact suicidal. He drives the Q to a better square, and plants his Bishop in the way of a better man. His best chance—not a hopeless one in actual play—is to go on with the Pawns on K's side and hold B to Kt 2 in reserve. The finish, as played, is plain sailing for White, but very neat.

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## GAME CCCLXIII.

Played at the Warwick Meeting, January, 1885.

(Hamppe-Allgaier.)

| | WHITE. (Rev. J. Coker.) | BLACK. (Rev. W. Grundy.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4 | P to K 4 |
| 2 | Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 (*a*) |
| 3 | P to K B 4 | P tks P |
| 4 | Kt to B 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 5 | P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 |
| 6 | Kt to Kt 5 | P to K R 3 |
| 7 | Kt tks P | K tks Kt |
| 8 | P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 |
| 9 | Kt tks P (*b*) | Kt to B 3 (*c*) |
| 10 | Kt tks Kt | Q tks Kt |
| 11 | B to B 4 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 12 | P to B 3 | B to K 2 |
| 13 | P to K 5 | Q to Kt 3 |
| 14 | Castles (*d*) | P to B 6 |
| 15 | P to K Kt 3 | B to K B 4 |
| 16 | P to R 3 (*e*) | Q R to Q sq |
| 17 | B to B 4 | B to Kt 4 (*f*) |
| 18 | P tks B | P tks P |
| 19 | B to Q 2 | Kt tks K P (*g*) |
| 20 | Q to K sq (*h*) | Kt tks B (*i*) |
| 21 | Q to K 7 ch | Q to B 2 |
| 22 | Q tks P ch | B to Kt 3 |
| 23 | B to B 4 | Q R to K sq (*j*) |
| 24 | P to Kt 3 | Kt to Q 3 (*k*) |
| 25 | B to K 5 ch | R tks B |
| 26 | Q tks R ch (*l*) | Q to B 3 |
| 27 | Q R to K sq | Q tks Q |
| 28 | R tks Q | Kt to B 4 |
| 29 | K R to K sq | R to R 6 |
| 30 | K to B 2 | Mates in three moves. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) To avoid the complications of the two gambits which may now be offered, and which Black cannot well refuse, we prefer playing B to B 4 here.

(*b*) Mr. Rosenthal has pointed out that if 9 P takes P, Black can proceed by Q to K 2 ch, 10 K to B 2, P to Kt 6 ch, 11 K to Kt sq (best), Kt takes P, 12 Q takes Kt, Q to B 4, 13 Kt to K 2, B to Kt 5, &c.

(*c*) Stronger probably than B to Kt 2, as recommended by Mr. Rosenthal, for White could then continue with 10 B takes P; but a still better move for Black now perhaps is B to K 3.

(*d*) He cannot, of course, take the B P, but he might advantageously prepare to do so by Q to K 2; if Black then played R to B sq, P to Q 5 would be a good answer.

(*e*) To prevent the capture of his K B by Kt to R 4.

(*f*) Finely played. If White replies with 18 Q to Q 2, then B takes B, 19 Q takes B, K R to B sq, &c.

(*g*) Excellent, and no doubt planned as a part of the combination when he sacrificed the B. If now P takes Kt, the check with Q at Kt 3, followed by Q to K R 3, wins at once.

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(*h*) He cannot save the Bishop, for if 20 B to Kt 3, then Q to K R 3, and mates in two more moves; and if 20 Q to Kt 3, then B to Q 6, 21 B takes B (if P takes Kt then Q to K.R 3), Kt takes B, and the White King has no escape.

(*i*) Q R to K sq is preferable, as a little examination will show, since White could not then take the Kt or move away his K B without losing his Queen.

(*j*) Mr. Grundy does ill to abandon his advanced Pawns, which he could easily defend here by Q to Q 2, threatening to win the Q by R to R 4. White seems obliged to play 24 Q to Q B 5, in which case the following would be a probable continuation:— P to Q Kt 4, 25 P to Kt 3, R to R 4, 26 Q takes B P, Q takes Q, 27 B takes Q, Q R to K R sq, and if now P takes Kt, Black mates in five moves.

(*k*) R to K 7 was the correct course at this point, and it appears to win without much trouble, *e.g.* R to K 7, 25 R to B 2 (forced), R takes R, 26 K takes R, Q to K 3, &c.

(*l*) He should retake with the Pawn, ensuring the break up of Black's dangerous advanced Pawns, which now prove his destruction.

## GAME CCCLXIV.

Played in the Melbourne Club Tourney.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Burns.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gossip.) | WHITE. (Mr. Burns.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gossip.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q B 4 | P to K 3 | 16 P to K B 4 (*e*) | Q to Q 3 (*f*) |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 17 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt |
| 3 P to K 3 | P to Q 4 | 18 Q R to K sq | R to Q 2 (*g*) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | P to Q B 4 | 19 R tks Kt | P tks B |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 20 P to B 5 | K to Kt 2 |
| 6 B to Q 3 | Q P tks P | 21 P tks P | P tks P |
| 7 B tks P | P takes P | 22 R tks B P (*h*) | K tks R |
| 8 P takes P | B to Kt 5 (*a*) | 23 Q tks P ch | K to K 2 |
| 9 Castles | Castles | 24 Q to Kt 5 ch | K to B sq (*i*) |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 | B tks Kt (*b*) | 25 R to B sq ch | R to B 2 |
| 11 P tks B | P to Q Kt 3 | 26 R tks R ch | K tks R |
| 12 B to Q 3 | P to K R 3 (*c*) | 27 B to Kt 6 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 13 B to R 4 | B to Kt 2 | 28 B to R 5 dis ch | K to R sq |
| 14 Q to Q 2 (*d*) | Q to K 2 | White announced mate in five moves. | |
| 15 Kt to K 5 | K R to Q sq | | |

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NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* It is considered unadvisable to exchange Pawns so early in this *début*, but having done so, Black should play this Bishop to K 2 or Q 3.

*(b)* By thus strengthening the adverse centre, and leaving his own Kt pinned, Mr. Gossip compromises his game; he ought either to return the B to K 2, or to play Q Kt to K 2, suffering the doubling of his Pawns.

*(c)* This fatally weakens the King's wing: it would be better to bring Q Kt to K 2 and then to Kt 3.

*(d)* A strong move, which leaves his opponent almost without resource.

*(e)* Mr. Burns justly points out that Kt to Kt 4 here must win speedily.

*(f)* Threatening if 17 B takes Kt, P takes B, 18 Kt to Kt 4, to take Q P with Kt.

*(g)* About as good as anything else, for he evidently has no way out of his difficulties.

*(h)* Beautifully played, and the merit of the sacrifice is greatly enhanced by its having been foreseen and purposed by Mr. Burns when he made his 18th move.

*(i)* K to K sq, 25 B to Kt 6 ch, R to B 2, 26 B takes R ch, K to Q 2, would prolong the game, but White would of course win easily.

## GAME CCCLXV.

One of eight played blindfold simultaneously by Mr. Blackburne at Adelaide just before leaving Australia.

(Greco Counter Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Chamier.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Chamier.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 10 Castles | B to K 2 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | P to K B 4 | 11 B to K Kt 5 (*c*) | Castles |
| 3 Kt tks P | Q to B 3 | 12 Q to Kt 3 (*d*) | B to K 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | P to Q 3 | 13 Kt to K 3 | P to Q B 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 4 | P tks P | 14 R to B 3 | P to Q 4 |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | Q to Kt 3 (*a*) | 15 Q R to K B sq | Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 7 P to B 3 | P tks P | 16 Q to R 4 (*e*) | P to K Kt 3 (*f*) |
| 8 Q tks P | K Kt to B 3 (*b*) | 17 Kt to K 2 | Q to K sq |
| 9 B to Q 3 | Q to B 2 | 18 Kt to K B 4 | B to K B 2 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 R to R 3 (*g*) | P to K R 4 (*h*) | 25 R to K B 3 | R to K Kt 2 |
| 20 Kt tks K R P | P tks Kt | 26 R takes Kt | Q to K 2 |
| 21 B tks Kt | B tks B | 27 P to K R 4 (*k*) | R to K B sq |
| 22 R tks B (*i*) | Kt tks R | 28 R takes R ch | Q takes R |
| 23 Q to Kt 5 ch | B to Kt 3 | 29 Kt to B 5 | Resigns. |
| 24 B tks B | R to B 2 (*j*) | | |

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) Up to this point the game has followed book lines, which give here P to B 3 as the correct continuation for the defence.

(*b*) It would be more prudent perhaps to challenge the exchange of Queens.

(*c*) White has now his four minor pieces in the field, while Black has only partially developed two, which goes far to demonstrate the unsoundness of this opening.

(*d*) Q R to K sq appears more cramping, and would bring another piece into play.

(*e*) We prefer here Kt to B 5, threatening Kt to R 6 ch. Black must either take the Kt, or move his King : if the former, it will be seen upon examination that after B takes B Black cannot avoid some loss ; if the latter, then Q to R 4 would prove very useful to White.

(*f*) If P to K R 3, the Bishop would simply take the Pawn, and if on the other hand Q to K sq, White could at any rate gain a Pawn by B takes P ch.

(*g*) White cannot win the exchange now by B to R 6, on account of the reply Kt to R 4 and then Kt to Kt 2. He may, however, advantageously play 19 Kt to Kt 4, followed by Kt to K 5 if Black answered with Q to Q sq.

(*h*) The only move, and yet of no avail! This game is an instructive lesson as to the value of time and rapid development, for it will be seen that owing to the vigorous pressure which White keeps up, Mr. Chamier never gets his Q R out at all, and is really giving his powerful opponent the odds of it.

(*i*) He might have shortened Black's sufferings a little thus, 22 R to Kt 3 ch, B to Kt 2 (if K to R sq, then 23 R takes B, &c.), 23 Kt to B 5, B to Kt 3 (there is nothing better), 24 Kt to K 7 ch, K to R sq, 25 Kt takes B ch, K to Kt sq, 26 Kt to K 7 ch, K to R sq, 27 R takes R ch, Kt takes R, 28 B to Kt 6, and wins.

(*j*) Q to K 2 is better, as the White Kt is unable to go to B 5.

(*k*) Threatening now Kt to B 5, and leaving Black without resource. The intricate complications of this game must have been most difficult for a blindfold player with seven other similar games on hand, and the result is very creditable to Mr. Blackburne's insight.

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# THE PROBLEM WORLD.

### By H. J. C. Andrews.

Toronto "Week" Tourney.—The judges, Messrs. Northcote and Phillips, having differed as to the comparative merits of the annexed problems, Mr. Shinkman placed them in the order named. While highly commending both stratagems the referee especially praises Mr. Planck's as "being a fresh and superior composition, not very difficult of solution," and adds, "Its posing, the combination of pretty situations and purity of mating positions certainly render it a charming problem."

First Prize.

By C. Planck.

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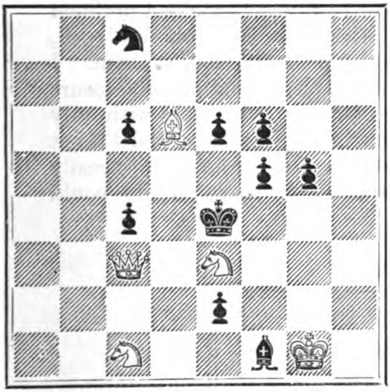

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Kt to Kt 4.

Second Prize.

By E. B. Greenshields, Montreal.

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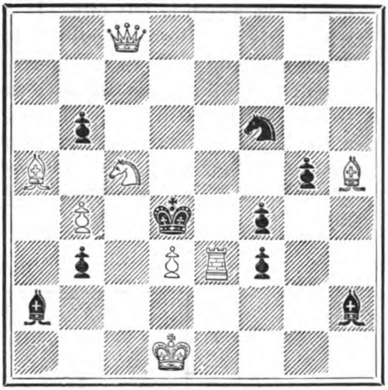

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Kt to K 4.

The preliminary award in the sixth Tourney of *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* has been published. The following is the result.

1st Prize...*Somnia.*
2nd ,, ...*Sine me ibis.*
3rd ,, { Here lies the road to Rome. / *Fiabe.* } *Ex æquo.*

The separate prizes for best two, three, and four-movers are all included in *Somnia.*

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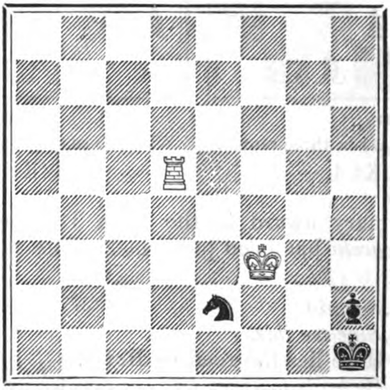
We regret to learn that *the Croydon Guardian* Chess column has been given up. This was, for a long time, one of the most active and untiring of the weeklies and did much towards fostering and enlivening Chess in Surrey especially, although its demise will be lamented by many readers far removed from its native place.

THE MILWAUKEE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH announces a two-move Tourney with two money prizes of $5 and $3 respectively. From one to five direct two-movers may be entered prior to December 1st, addressed to "Chess Editor, Box 58, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A." We extract the following characteristic *morceau* from the Milwaukee paper:—We have a letter from Mr. Samuel Loyd in which he says that he is about moving to the country for the summer. He has recently published a "Chess poem" in the *Evening Telegram*, but we do not wish to be understood as insinuating that his flight is accounted for by that fact. He says: "my things are all packed now, including my Chess-men, all excepting one Rook which is left out. It would be funny to make a problem with only one Rook wouldn't it? Rooks are such old-fashioned, straight-going fellows without any fun or tricks in them. I might mix up a little fun with the Black pieces, and an idea occurs to me which I will try, so here goes for a little problem with only a Rook. I see one funny point about it, which is this, and I'll bet you can't find it. You may find the best move for White easily enough, but which would be the worst move White could make!"

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM BY J. K. p. 246.

Light 1. { W Q to B K B 2 ch.
Y Q to Q R 11.

Dark 1. { B K to Q 3.
(*a*) R K to Q 3.

Light 2. { W B to K 11 ch. Mate to B K.
(*a*) Y Q to R Q B2 ch. Mate to R K.

Dark 1. (*b*) R K any other move.

Light 2. (*b*) Y Q to R Q sq.

**Ch and mate to R K from either W B or Y Q.**

## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 3.

### Award of the Judge.

Out of thirty-five problems originally entered, two were withdrawn.

Of the remainder, a couple—Nos. XII and XXIII—proved to be impossible of solution, and twelve others, Nos. III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XVII, XXI, XXV, XXVIII and XXX—were absolutely demolished, while Nos. II and XIX were fatally defective in the mainplay. Of the surviving seventeen problems, suffice it to say that four, Nos. I, IX, XIV and XXIX, present themselves most prominently as candidates for prizes, not only to our own mind, but to the judgment of the chief competitors in the Solution Tourney.

We proceed to examine the comparative claims of this quartette.

No. I certainly deserves all the praise that has been unanimously bestowed upon it by the reviewers. Of its kind—*i.e.*, a self-mate with a fixed White King and only a single Black *piece*—No. I is indeed a masterly example. This class of problem, however, labours, perhaps inevitably, under one disadvantage. The paucity of piece-power on Black's side, and the almost foregone conclusion that White's King must be mated

*as he stands*, narrow the scope of operations and *somewhat* point the way to solution. The composer of No. I deserves great credit for having—despite this inherent drawback—so cleverly disguised his theme. We agree with our critics in pronouncing it difficult, but are bound to add that, for this particular quality, several of its rivals score higher.

No IX is the antipodes of the preceding. Although beginning with a couple of checks, the beauty and subtlety of White K's third move in the mainplay make ample amends. There is, moreover, an originality about the triple march of this vigorous monarch much to be admired. Twice does he open a masked battery upon the foe, then, quietly stepping aside, calmly awaits the inevitable stroke of fate. "Come one, come all, this *Rook* (*i.e.* that passive White R at Q B 7 !) shall fly from its firm base as soon as I!" There seems to have been some difference of opinion among the reviewers as to the difficulty of IX. For our own part we found it decidedly a hard nut, more so, even, than No. 1, although the latter is twice as long. As regards all other qualities, critics and judge unite in a chorus of high commendation.

No. XIV.—An extraordinary composition. The catalogue of eulogy has been almost exhausted over it by the reviewers and leaves us nothing to add in that direction, except that, after moves one and three in the mainplay, Black has no less than four free pieces, a very unusual degree of liberty indeed! One critic, for whose judgment we have the highest respect, stands alone in finding fault with this problem, and we proceed to consider his arguments. There would be less weight in one of them, viz. the dislike expressed "for the various defences leading to a solution in less then five moves," had the composer been entirely successful in carrying out his intentions. Unfortunately, one of his five-move continuations was shortened a step by all our solvers. Had this branch remained unlopped, that special criticism might probably have been somewhat modified. We confess our inability to concur in another objection raised against XIV. No doubt "free Kings" are a fine institution in many problems, but majesty "in a fix" none the less leads to admirable strategy in numerous gems by the masters. It may be possible to construct a sui-mate with four free Black pieces, *besides* a couple of roving monarchs, but, certainly, it would be no light task. In XIV we find no fault with the royal captivity, considering that the flag of liberty is elsewhere hoisted all over the field of action. The break-down of the before mentioned variation is undoubtedly a drawback, but the problem is still, in our opinion, beautiful, difficult, and well varied enough to demand the highest consideration.

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No. XXIX.—Our critics are almost unanimous in pronouncing this the most difficult problem in the tourney—a judgment quite coincident with our own experience. Considerable difference of opinion, however, has arisen as to other qualities, exception being freely taken to its somewhat heavy elaborateness and the redundancy of short variations. While allowing some force to this argument, we agree with Mr. Chancellor in admiring the mainplay. This seems equally remarkable for beauty and ingenuity, and the full length variations on it are sufficient to condone one unsound branch (after the defence 1 B to K 6), and the mates in four-moves, or less, which inevitably arise in the by-play of so deeply laid a plot. It is no easy matter to decide upon the relative claims of XXIX and the best of its suicidal rivals. The unusual freedom allowed to Black in XIV and IX is a feature much harder of achievement in a sui than in a direct mate. Both are, in this respect, therefore, more noteworthy than XXIX and far superior to No. I.

Had XIV been altogether equal to the author's intentions, we should have unhesitatingly placed it first. But, like XXIX, it carries one rotten branch and loses some points in consequence. Upon the whole, the following estimate best meets the justice of the case.

1st prize, £3 3s., 2nd prize, £2 2s., to be added together and divided between Nos. XIV and XXIX. 3rd prize, £1 1s., No IX; 4th prize, 10s. 6d., No. I.

The following problems most deserve to be honourably mentioned, Nos. XV, XVIII, XX, XXVII and XXXI.

Under the 7th condition of the Tourney, this award will be kept open for two months from the date of publication.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

Originally there were six entries for this tourney. Out of these three have persevered to the end, running, as the following figures show, a close and exciting race and being only just separable by the barest shade of difference at the close of the poll.

"East Marden" (the Rev. A. M. Deane, President of the Sussex County Chess Association) comes first with 98 points, having solved every problem in the tourney, except XXIX, which he only partially unravelled within the time-limit. East Marden also failed to hit the shortest solutions of IV, although

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divining the author's intention. Apart from this and the omission to point out a dual in mainplay of XXVII and a variation in XVI, East Marden has a perfectly clean score as regards solutions and cooks of all the remaining problems. He would also stand *proportionately* much higher than his rivals, but for the operation of the original rule—afterwards altered—fixing no maximum as the possible score for cooks. The handicap of 12 points thus lost over No. III, by four out of six competitors, was no doubt a source of considerable discouragement to them, and we must especially congratulate East Marden upon the great skill and perseverance he has displayed in making up so much lost ground against such formidable opponents.

Mr. J. G. Chancellor takes the second prize with a score of 97 points, having been successful in solving all except VIII and XX but failing to discover the shortest paths in the cases of VI, X, XI, and XXVIII.

"Mercutio" is a good third with 96 points, having failed to score for VIII, XI, XXI, XXV and XXVIII, through not finding the shortest possible solution. With regard to the special book prize (*Chess Blossoms* and *Chess Fruits*) for the greatest number of cooks, the score stands thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| East Marden | 12 |
| J. G. Chancellor | 11 |
| Mercutio | 10 |

This includes a majority of four, gained by the last two named solvers, through their elaborate demolitions of No. III. Although not entrants in the competition we have to thank Messrs. Frankenstein, Miles, and Keeble for the trouble they have taken in unravelling some of the most puzzling problems, and generally for their able criticisms.

With respect to the special prize of 10s. 6d. offered for the nearest approximation to the judge's award, the following table will demonstrate results.

SOLVERS' SELECTIONS.

| | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Chancellor | {29, 14} *ex aequo* | {29, 14} | 9 | 1 |
| Mercutio | 14 | 29 | 9 | 1 |
| East Marden | 14 | 9 | 29 | 1 |
| C. Planck | 9 | 1 | 14 | 29 |
| J. A. Miles | 1 | 14 | 9 | 18 |
| J. Keeble | 1 | 9 | 14 | doubtful. |

Of the above solvers, only the first two *completely* solved No. XXIX within the time-limit, a point we have taken into

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consideration in estimating the difficulty of that stratagem. Mr. Chancellor's selection, it will be seen, exactly corresponds with the judicial award. To him therefore is allotted tho above-mentioned prize. East Marden having kindly offered the books won by him for the greatest number of cooks as an extra prize in the Selection Competition, they are awarded to *Mercutio.*

## REVIEWS.

No. XXIX.—Undoubtedly very difficult, but not more so than XIV. The variety in this form of problem is extraordinary, also the masterly way in which cooks are avoided. The pair stand in advance of all competitors, though IX, considering its brevity, runs them close. Mercutio.—This problem represents a marvellous amount of labour on the composer's part. The solver, after selecting a likely key-move, has to unravel more than a score of three and four-movers For variety and intricacy it scores very high, and considering the great difficulty of avoiding duals, for accuracy also. In point of originality and elegance it seems less commendable and the large number of short mates is a decided blemish. East Marden.—A casket starred with gems. 'Tis cunningly devised! Mainplay, pre-eminently beautiful. J. G. Chancellor.—Undoubtedly a fine problem, but the board is too much overloaded with pieces to please me. I do not consider it equal in beauty to several of the others. J. A. Miles.—I do not like this much, but consider I, IX and XIV better problems. J. Keeble.—In some respects a very wonderful problem, but I do not much admire it, as, except the mainplay, which is certainly pretty, the bulk of the play is dry and uninteresting. C. Planck.

No. XXXI.—Very neat and pleasing, but outclassed in such a competition. Mercutio.—Much variety produced from simple materials, a type of composition well worth encouragement. East Marden.—A clever little problem. Nearly knocked me over! J. G. C.

XXXXII.—Uninteresting. More like an end-game. J. G. C. —Worthless. Mercutio.—An obvious cook. East Marden.

XXXIII.—Little better than XXXII. J. G. C.—A fit companion for the preceding. Mercutio.—A series of checks, though admissible in a sui-mate, is quite out of date in a direct problem. East Marden.



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## SOLUTIONS.

No. 288, by C. W. of Sunbury.—1 Q to Q sq, B takes Kt (*a*), 2 Q to Q R sq ch, K moves, 3 Q to R 7 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 B to Q sq, 2 Q to R sq ch, B to R 4, 3 Kt to Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 289, by J. Jespersen.—1 R to Q Kt 4, K takes R at Q 4 (*a*), 2 B to K 6, &c, (*a*) K takes other R, 2 R takes P ch, &c.

No. 290, by G. Liberali.—1 R to B 5, K to Q 3, 2 R takes Q P ch, K takes R (*a*), 3 P to K 3, 4 B or P mates. (*a*) P takes R, 3 P ch, &c. If 1 B to Kt 2, 2 R takes K P, P to B 4, 3 R to K 7 ch, 4 P mates. If 1 B to Q 7, 2 Kt ch, K moves, 3 Kt to K 8 ch, K takes R, 4 B mates.

No. 291, by B. G. Laws.—1 R to R 5, R takes R (*a*), 2 K takes P, Kt takes P ch, 3 K to R 7, &c. If 2 Kt to Kt 4, 3 P takes Kt, &c. (*a*) 1 B to R 5, 2 R to R 6, Kt takes P, 3 B to B 8, &c.

No. 292, by G. J. Slater.—1 R to R 4, R takes P (*a*), 2 B to B 4 ch, K to B 3, 3 Kt to K 4 ch, either Kt takes Kt mate. (*a*) P to R 6 or R to Kt 8, 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, K to K 5, 3 Q to K 2 ch, Kt takes Q mate.

No. 293, by W. Mead.—1 R to K 4, K takes R, 2 R to B 5, &c.

No. 294, by C. E. Tuckett.—1 Q to K Kt 5, K takes B (*a*), 2 K takes P, &c. (*a*) K to Q B 4 (*b*), 2 Kt to Q 7 ch, &c. (*b*) P moves, 2 Kt to K Kt 6, &c.

No. 295, by G. Liberali.—1 Q to K B sq, P takes Kt or K to K 4 (*a*), 2 Q to Kt 5, &c. (*a*) B P moves, 2 Q to Q 3 ch, &c.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXIX.—1 B to Q Kt 4, Q to Q 3 *(A)*, 2 Kt to Kt 5, R to Kt 6, 3 B to Q B 3, R takes B,* 4 R to B 5 (ch), 5 Q, B, or Kt mates accordingly. *Q takes Kt, 4 B to B 3 ch, K to Q 3, 5 R takes Q mate. *(A)* P to K 4 *(B)*, 2 K Kt takes B, P to K 5 *(c)*, 3 Q takes K P ch, K takes Q, 4 B to K B 3 ch, K to Q 6, 5 R to B 3 mate. *(c)* Kt takes B *(d)*, 3 R to B 5 ch, K takes R, 4 Q to Kt 5 ch, K to Q 3, 5 Q takes P mate. *(d)* R takes B, 3 B to B 3 ch, P to K 5, 4 Q takes K P ch, K takes R, 5 Q to B 2 mate. *(B)* Q takes R *(C)*, 2 K Kt takes B, Kt (Q 2) to B 4 *(e)*, 3 Q to K 5 ch, K takes R, 4 B to K 2 ch, Kt to Q 6, 5 Q to Kt 5 mate. *(e)* Kt (R 3) to B 4, 3 B to B 3 ch, K to Q 3, 4 Kt to Kt 5 mate. *(C)* Q to K 4 *(D)*, 2 R takes Kt ch, K to K 3, 3 Q Kt takes B ch,

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K takes R, 4 Kt takes Q ch, K to Q sq, 5 Kt to K 6 mate. *(D)* R takes B *(E)*, 2 Kt takes R ch, 3 R takes B ch, 4 Q or R mates accordingly. *(E)* B to K 6 *(F)*, 2 B to Kt 4, Kt to B 4 *(f)*, 3 Kt takes P ch, K to Q 3, 4 B takes Kt ch, 5 R or Q mates accordingly. *(f)* Kt takes B, 3 Kt takes Kt ch, &c. *(F)* This variation admits of dual play, thus, 2 Q to Q 3, K to K 3, 3 B takes K P, Any, 4 mates in two.

No. XXX.—Shortened to three moves, thus, 1 R to R 3 ch, Kt in, 2 R takes Kt ch, P takes R, 3 Q to B 2 ch, P takes Q mate.

No. XXXI.—1 P to B 4, Kt to Kt or B sq, 2 P to K 4, Kt to B 3 or K 3 (best), 3 Q to B 2, P to Kt 6, 4 Q to B 3 ch, B in ch, 5 Q to B sq ch, R takes Q mate, with variations leading to mate in four.

No. XXXII.—1 R ch, K takes R, 2 P to Kt 3 dis ch, K moves, 3 Q to B 2 ch, K takes P, 4 B to Kt 2 ch, K to Kt 5, 5 Q to B 3 ch, K to B 4, 6 Q to Q 4 ch, &c.

No. XXXIII.—1 R ch, B to Kt sq! 2 R takes B ch, Q takes R! 3 Q to B 6 ch, R in, 4 Kt to K 6, Q to B 2! 5 B takes R ch, K to Kt sq! 6 Q to Q 8 ch, Q in, 7 Q takes Q mate.

## B. C. M. END-GAME TOURNEY.

Received.—"Rob Roy"; "Tous les genres sont bons hors le genre ennuyeux," (two positions).

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. D., East Marden.—Solutions, needless to say, correct. We do not think the dual you point out of much consequence, partly because it occurs in a minor variation and, also, as the same piece moves in either case.

E. S., Kensington.—Quite right! Try again at the three-movers in the present number.

J. B. M., New York.—The two-mover was not sent direct to the Problem Editor and was tested by another examiner, who pronounced it correct but too easy. The diagram was unfortunately destroyed.

F. M., Almondbury Grammar School.—Always ready to acknowledge solutions, *when so requested*. Yours are correct, all but No. 292. If 1 R to Q 6, R takes P, 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, R takes Kt, how do you force Black to mate?

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# PROBLEMS.

No. 296.—By T. G. HART.

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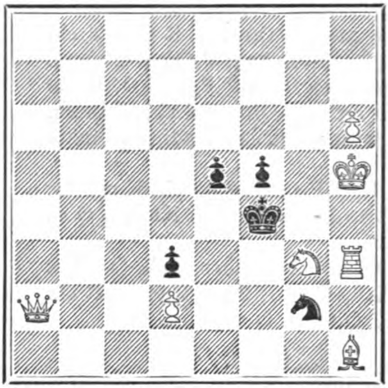

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 297.—By A. F. MACKENZIE.

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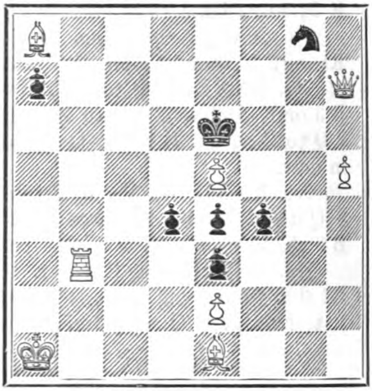

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 298.—By C. PLANCK.

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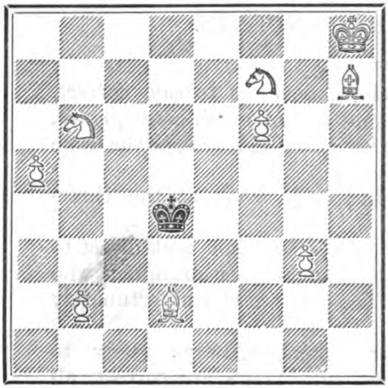

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 299.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

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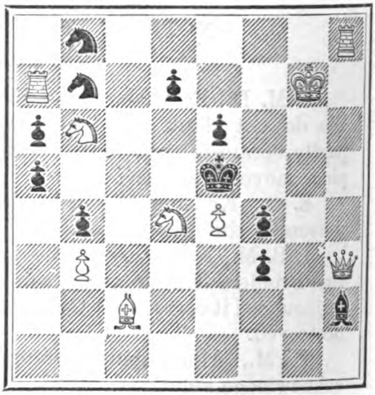

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 300.—By G. J. SLATER.

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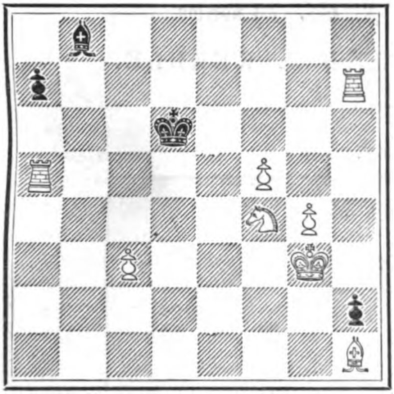

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 301.—By C. PLANCK.

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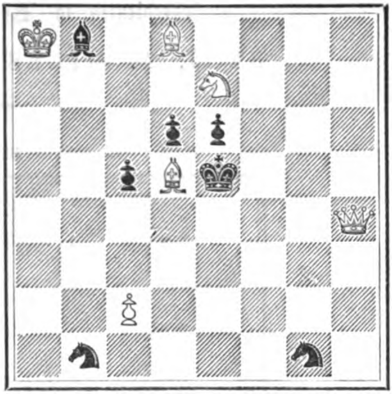

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 302.—By J. A. MILES.

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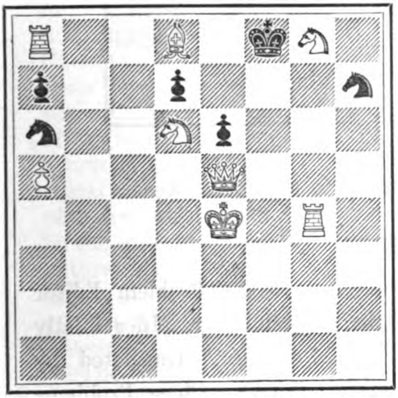
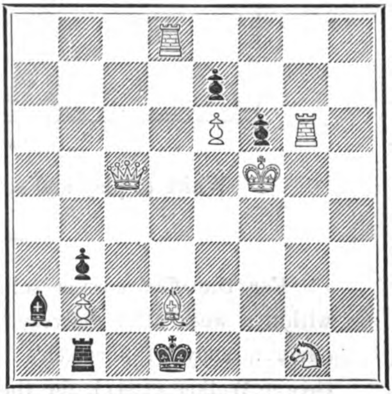


WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in five moves.

No. 303.—By A. F. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in six moves.

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## CHALLENGE PROBLEM.

Dedicated to H. J. C. Andrews

BY J. A. MILES AND J. KEEBLE.

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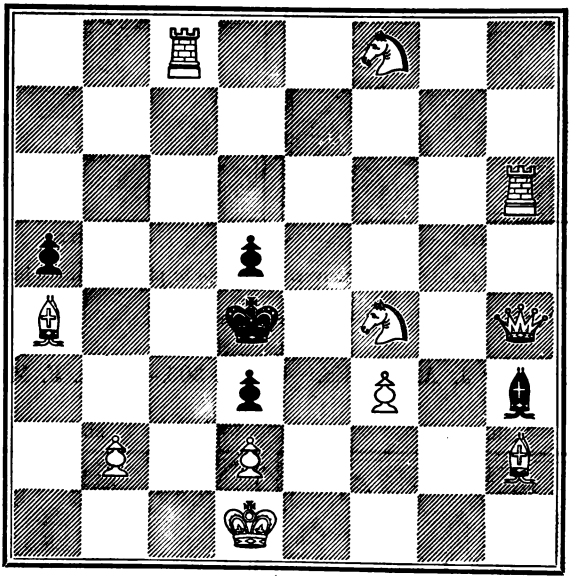

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in thirteen moves.

For the *first* correct solution sent to the Problem Editor within a week after delivery of the magazine, Mr. Miles kindly offers a copy of Jaenisch's "Chess Preceptor," translated by George Walker (1847), for the *second*, Miles's "Chess Problems and Poems," for the *third*, Rowland's "Chess Fruits."

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# CHESS JOTTINGS.

We have had repeated applications for Loyd's *Chess Strategy*, and have at length been enabled to secure a few copies. We see by the American papers that as much as 8 dollars have been quoted as the selling price, but we can now supply the work, post free, for fifteen shillings.

The *Melbourne Leader* of June 6th contains the following epistle from Mr. Gossip anent the proposed publication of an Australian Chess magazine. "I have read Mr. Miscamble's letter in your last issue suggesting the publication of an Australian magazine devoted exclusively to Chess. I can only say that if no one else offered his services as editor of such a periodical I should be most happy to undertake the editorship. But, although I have no desire to throw cold water on Mr. Miscamble's proposal, I do not think it feasible. Chess literature does not pay. In England the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, the best and most impartial Chess monthly in the United Kingdom, is only kept alive by a few wealthy Chess-players. Brentano's magazine did not live long in America. In Italy the *Nuova Rivista* has ceased to exist, and France alone retains her *Stratégie*. How then in a colony, where, as in the mother country, muscle is preferred to brain, can a Chess magazine be supposed to succeed? Of course if the necessary funds are forthcoming the magazine could be published even at a loss; but how does Mr. Miscamble propose to raise these funds? Hoping the question may be further ventilated in your columns, Yours, &c., G. HATFIELD D. GOSSIP."—While thanking Mr. Gossip for his complimentary allusion to the B. C. M., we must inform him that his remark that it is "only kept alive by a few wealthy Chess-players" is the very reverse of the truth. We are happy to state that the magazine is "kept alive," financially, by its subscribers and by no one else. It is quite true that the income of the B. C. M. is supplemented by contributions from some of its generous supporters, but all this is expended on additional pages, occasional photographs, &c., the stability of the publication resting on a firm and independent basis of its own. When this ceases to be the case, the magazine will, so far as we are concerned, die a natural death, but we are glad to say there are no signs of this, as the B. C. M. was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. Mr. Gossip, too, appears to be unaware that the *Nuova Rivista* still continues its excellent career.

The fourth annual championship handicap tournament amongst the members of the Yarmouth Chess Club was brought to a close on the 2nd June. According to the usual course adopted for several years past, the players were divided into three classes, of which the A players gave pawn and move to the B players, who

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in turn gave the same odds to the C players, the latter receiving the odds of Queen's Knight from the A players. The following are the two highest scores :—Mr. Dobson, won 16, lost 2, drawn 0; Mr. Williams, won 13, lost 4, drawn 1. Mr. Dobson therefore takes the first prize and cup. Mr. Williams, who is a member of the B section, has only lately taken an active part in the proceedings of the club, and must be congratulated on his success in coping, not only with the players of his own section, but with those of the first also, thus entitling him to the second prize. Mr. Hall takes the prize in the C section. Eighty games have been played during the course of the tournament, which, by the interest it has excited, may be considered one of the most successful in the history of the club, and has already led to the organisation of private matches between the different members.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The great event of the past month was, of course, the Congress of the German Chess Association at Hamburg, which began on July 12th with the usual welcoming of guests and business meeting under the presidency of Dr. Feil. After the reading of the report by the Hon. Secretary, Herr Zwanzig, it was decided to accept an invitation from Frankfort to hold the next biennial meeting there in 1887. The Masters then proceeded to debate whether Messrs. Benima, von Gottschall, and Taubenhaus should be admitted to their sacred number, and they determined that the two latter should be permitted to take part in the Masters' Tourney, but M. Benima, who, it will be remembered, was an unsuccessful competitor in the Vizayanagram Tourney of 1883, was relegated to the Minor Tournament. This decision fixed the acceptances for the great event at eighteen, as Herr Fritz's entry was disallowed, owing to his having misdirected a telegram which rendered it too late; and Herr L. Paulsen was unable to be present through ill health. The names therefore of the 18 masters were as follows :—Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, Mason, and Gunsberg from England, Capt. Mackenzie from America, Herren Berger, Englisch, Noa, and Weiss, from Austria, Herr Taubenhaus from Paris, and Herren Bier, von Gotschall, Minckwitz, W. Paulsen, Riemann, Schallopp, Schottländer, and Tarrasch from Germany. One game only had to be played by each competitor with every other, and it was arranged that each must complete two games on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and one on each intermediate day, thus leaving time on the latter for making up arrears of unfinished games. The contest then proceeded on its even way, and concluded on July 25th, the

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result being that Mr. Gunsberg added to his rapidly growing renown by winning the first prize, though only by half a point, for no less than five players with equal scores, Messrs. Blackburne, Englisch, Mason, Tarrasch, and Weiss, followed immediately behind. Such a number of ties for second place is, we believe, unprecedented in the history of Chess tournaments, and it was at first a question whether they should be played out. The time, however, at the disposal of the players did not permit of this, and so they were divided. We append the full score, and the names of the other prize-winners.

### Final Score in the Master Tournament.

| | Berger | Bier | Bird | Blackburne | Englisch | v. Gottschall | Gunsberg | Mackenzie | Mason | Minckwitz | Dr. Noa | W. Paulsen | Riemann | Schallopp | Schottländer | Dr. Tarrasch | Taubenhaus | Weiss | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berger ....... | — | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | 8 |
| Bier .......... | ½ | — | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Bird ......... | ½ | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Blackburne.. | ½ | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 11½ |
| Englisch ..... | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11½ |
| v. Gottschall | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 6½ |
| Gunsberg ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 12 |
| Mackenzie .. | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 0 | 10 |
| Mason ...... | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | ½ | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 11½ |
| Minckwitz... | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ½ | — | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Dr. Noa...... | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| W. Paulsen.. | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Riemann ... | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 9½ |
| Schallopp ... | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9½ |
| Schottländer | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | — | 0 | ½ | ½ | 4 |
| Dr. Tarrasch | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 11½ |
| Taubenhaus. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 0 | — | 0 | 6½ |
| Weiss ....... | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | — | 11½ |

The result therefore is :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Prize...... | £50 | 0 | I. Gunsberg. |
| Second Prize ... | 37 | 10 | Tie and division between Blackburne, Englisch, Mason, Dr. Tarrasch, and Weiss. |
| Third Prize..... | 25 | 0 | |
| Fourth Prize ... | 15 | 0 | |
| Fifth Prize...... | 10 | 0 | |
| Sixth Prize...... | 7 | 10 | |
| Seventh Prize... | 7 | 0 | Capt. G. A. Mackenzie. |
| Eighth Prize... | 5 | 0 | Tie and division between Riemann and Schallopp. |

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For the Minor Tourney there were 32 entrants, who were divided into four sections of eight each, and the first and second of each section then competed for the prizes. The final winners were, 1 Herr Harmonist, 2 Herr Bauer, 3 Herr Neustadtl, 4 Herr Gutmaier.

Two blindfold exhibitions were given during the Congress, the first by Herr Zukertort with ten opponents, of whom he defeated seven, and drew with three; the other by Herr Fritz, who had also ten arrayed against him, and was victorious in six instances, losing one game, and three being drawn. There was also a Solution Tourney of which the prizes were won by Herren Mieses and von Gottschall. A banquet, and two excursions on the river, were likewise included in the proceedings.

It would perhaps hardly interest our readers to give a detailed account of the remainder of Mr. Zukertort's Chess tour in Germany and Austria. Suffice it to say that he visited Leipsic, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Chemnitz, Glochau, Dresden, Prague, Munich, Frankfort, and Weimar, sometimes playing blindfold, and sometimes simultaneously over the boards, with nearly unvarying success.

The meeting of the Hartz Chess Association at Stroebeck, to which we alluded in our last number, took place, as announced, on the 20th and following days of June. In the chief tourney there were no less than 72 combatants, who were divided into nine groups of eight each, the highest scorers of these playing off afterwards for the prizes. There were seven ties, but in the end Herr Rosenbaum of Dessau was proclaimed the winner of the first prize, a silver goblet presented by the Commune of Stroebeck, and the second prize, a copy of Bilguer's Handbook, was gained by Herr Niemeyer of Brunswick. The victor in the lower tourney was Herr Engelhart. In the tourney for children there were 24 competitors, and 7 boys and 6 girls obtained prizes. Dr. Tarrasch of Halle played five blindfold games and won them all, while Herr E. Schallopp contended simultaneously with 37 opponents, winning 33, losing 2 (one to a lady), and the other two being drawn. In all, no less than 900 games were played during the meeting!

The second festival of the Franconian Chess Association was held at Nuremberg on June 7th. About 60 of Caïssa's disciples were present from the neighbouring towns, and also two delegates from the Bavarian Chess Association. A Tombola tourney, consolation tourney, Solution tourney, and two consultation tourneys, together with the invariable banquet, made up the material of a very successful gathering.

Herr Hirschfeld, for many years domiciled in London, has recently taken up his residence in Berlin, and joined the Berlin Chess Club.

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Austria.—Thirteen players took part in the fourth tourney of the Prague Chess Club. The prizes were gold, silver, and bronze medals, which were won by Herren Porges, Neustadtl, aud Valenta in the order named. A handicap tourney, with money prizes, has also taken place, and two correspondence games with Munich have ended in being drawn.

Russia—We have received the first number of a new Chess Magazine (*Schakmatni Bustnik*) edited by M. Tchigorin, and published at St. Petersburg. Uufortunately we do not understand the language, but from what we can make out the magazine opens with a long article upon the principal Chess events of the years 1881—1885, including, as a matter of course, the International Tourney in London. Then follow two brief analytical articles on a form of the Scotch Gambit (1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3, 3 P to Q 4, P takes P, 4 B to Q B 4, Kt to B 3, 5 Castles, &c), and the Evans Gambit refused. A good selection of 12 games comes next, 9 of them being from the London Tourney of 1883, and lastly two end-games, and twelve Problems. The magazine is printed clearly on good paper, and is somewhat larger in size than the *Chess-Monthly*; the annual subscription is six roubles. The resuscitated St. Petersburg Chess Club holds its meetings daily at No. 16, corner of Newsky and Great Morskaia Streets, and is open from 2 p.m. to 2 a.m. The number of members is nearly 100. In a recent handicap tourney, with 22 entries, Messrs. Otto, Polner, and Tchigorin were the chief victors. At the Warsaw Club, frequented by M. Winawer and his brothers, play goes on daily, and a totally blind amateur, Prof. Siwinxki, is able to hold his own against the strongest players.

America.—The *pourparlers* for this match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort still hang fire, on the ground of an absurd dispute as to which is to be considered the challenger. There has been some correspondence between the two seconds, but nothing is likely to be settled now till the autumn, as Mr. Zukertort, we believe, does not propose to cross the Atlantic till October.

To the courtesy of Mr. Teed we are indebted for the score of the first round in the team match between the New York and Manhattan Clubs, which took place on June 27th. There were 15 on each side, comprising all the leading players of New York except Mr. Steinitz and Capt. Mackenzie, and the issue was a victory for the New York C. C. by a total of 9 games to 6. The second round, which it was stipulated was to be considered as part of the same match, took place on July 18th. This resulted in the success of the Manhattans by 9 to 6, thus making the total a tie, fifteen games each.

The Championship Tourney of the Manhattan Club resulted in the victory of Mr. Delmar, who scored 10 games. Mr. Hannam,

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with 9 to his credit, ran him rather close for the coveted title and gold medal. There were 7 competitors, who had each to play two games all round.

The Handicap Tourney at the St. Louis Chess, Chequers, and Whist Club ended in a tie between Mr. L. Haller of Class 1 and Mr. Dennyven of Class 3. There were 12 combatauts in the five classes, and 22 games had to be fought by each.

The Championship of the New York C. C. has gone to Mr. Lipschütz, who won 11 games, and lost only one. The next to him was Mr. Burke, and Mr. Vorrath was third.

Mr. Kittson of Hamilton, Canada, has gained first prize in the correspondonce tourney of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* with 13 won games. Messrs. Tarbel and Braithwaite (the latter also a Canadian) tied for second and third places with 12½ games each. The third prize fell to Mr. Ferris of Newcastle, U. S. A. who won 11 games, and Mr. Shaw of Montreal, with 10 games, took the fourth.

South Africa.—We received a short time ago a copy of the *Kimberley* (Griqua Land) *Daily Independent*, containing a Chess column edited by Mr. A. Michael, formerly of the Birmingham Chess Club. From this paper it appears that Chess is by no means at a discount in the South African Diamond Fields, for not only is a flourishing club in existence at Kimberley, but it has for three years been engaged in a correspondence match of two games with the Port Elizabeth Club, and has lately succeeded in winning it. *The Independent* publishes one of the games, which is a good one, and when we have space we hope to reproduce it.

Australia.—Twenty players, comprising the *élite* of the club, have entered for the Adelaide handicap tourney which began on June 2nd.

Mr. Gossip has written us a letter anent the opinion of his play expressed by some Australian players. We are sorry that our space will not permit us to go into the matter now, but we may return to it by and by. Meanwhile we have to record that Mr. Gossip has issued a challenge to any player in the Australian colonies to engage in a match for £20 a side and the title of Chess Champion of Australia, and that the *défi* was promptly accepted by Mr. Esling. The match was likely to commence about the end of June.

Denmark.—The annual tourney of the Copenhagen Chess Club resulted in the prizes being awarded as follows :—Class I. Herr Therkelsen, who thereby becomes the holder of the silver cup, which must be won twice before it can be finally kept. Two extra prizes, the first for the best game, and the second for good play, were gained by Herren Meisling and Pritzel. In Class II. the prize was won by Herr Arboe, and in Class III. by Herr Rasmüssen.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### St George's Chess Club.

On August 5th Miss Alice Minchin, the second daughter of our invaluable Secretary, was married to Mr. Henry Dumas, jun. The members of the Club took this opportunity of marking their regard for Mr. Minchin, and their appreciation of his services, by a suitable wedding present; and the result of their contributions was an elegant silver tea service, which duly figured among the bridal gifts. Some who would in all probability have taken part in the testimonial were out of town at the time: for the satisfaction of these, and of the country members of the Club, it may be explained that no circulars were issued, and that only those habitués of the Club who were actually present during the first fortnight in July, were invited to contribute.

The long-pending match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte was brought to a conclusion on July 16th: score—Wayte 7, Thorold 5, drawn 4. The two final games are given in the present number. W. W.

### Chess in London.

Since the conclusion of the British Association meeting Chess has been very dull in London. What else indeed could be expected, with not a single Chess master left in town and without one inter-club match to break the monotony of the situation. "Anything new in the Chess world?" I asked my friend of Purssell's this morning, as I met him sailing along Fleet Street. "Not much," was his prompt answer, "only Jones has won another 'moral victory' in Chess." "What on earth's that?" "Why, don't you know?" cried he, in astonishment. "Well, a 'moral victory' is when a player has a lost game against a superior player, and the latter allows him to draw by a fluke!" "But I don't see any victory at all in that case," was my reply. "Neither do I, but that was said of a game drawn at the British Chess Association meeting, so it must be so, for all that," returned he. "Then I suppose the stronger player suffered a 'moral defeat'?" I asked. "Ah, there you beat me!" said he, "that point wasn't gone into."

In my opinion the weakest point in connection with the British Chess Association meeting was the postponement of the Cup Tourney. Had the various federated clubs really taken an interest in the Association, I should have thought that most, if not all, of them would have sent in their two representative

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players to contest for the silver cup at the first meeting of the Association. A cup thus won at the first meeting would have had a special interest not to be found in those given at later meetings. In the metropolis some six or seven clubs are federated with it, including the St. George's, the North London, and the Athenæum, whilst in the provinces there are Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Oxford University, not to mention others. Surely amongst all these strong Clubs a good team could have been got together to contest for the cup had any real vitality existed in the bond which links the clubs and the Association together. There may, of course, be some other explanation of the supineness of the clubs in the matter, but till that explanation is forthcoming I shall adhere to my opinion that it is a strong proof of indifference on the part of those who ought to be foremost in supporting the Association by active participation in its proceedings. Failing to get this active support it will always be in danger of falling under the influence of a clique or becoming the embodiment of a coterie. Whilst upon this subject I may just mention that I have received a very angry letter from a provincial Chess-player with reference to my remarks in last month's British Chess Magazine on the Association meeting. I am charged therein with "sneering" at the Association, with "seeking to make it unpopular," and with "drawing unfair inferences" in order to injure it. I am sure I am not aware that I have done any one of these things. I would like to see a really strong British Chess Association got together and I would not put the least hindrance in the way of any body of gentlemen in their attempts to organise such an Association. But I cannot, and will not, shut my eyes to patent and manifest facts. And what I stated in your last number (and indeed in previous numbers also) certainly comes under that category. I have seen a statement in a certain newspaper that the tournament in connection with the late meeting "was the most important contest that has taken place since the International Chess Congress of 1883." Now this is perfect rubbish even if the scope of the remark is limited to this country which is a liberal interpretation, for the original statement contains no such limitation. It is exaggerated praise of this kind that will do harm and not any plain statement of facts such as I have ventured to make.

The spring Tournament of the City of London Chess Club is almost finished: the only event in connection therewith yet to be decided is the tie for first place in the first section between Messrs. Gunsberg and Heppell. The former has taken part both in the British Chess Association and the Hamburg meetings, hence the delay. For the special prize offered to the winners in the two sections of third-class players, Messrs. Cunningham and

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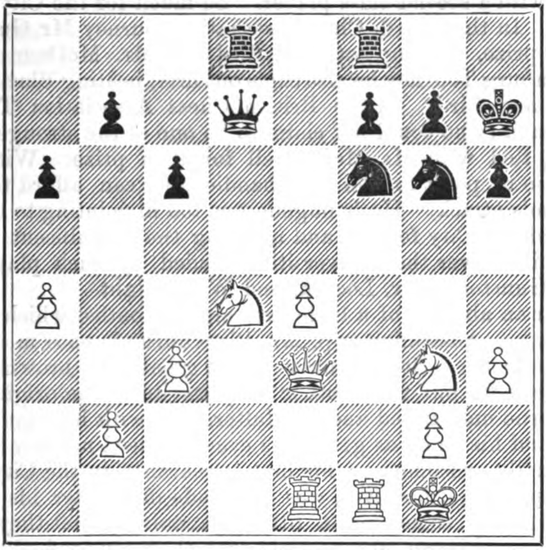
Taylor have had a stubborn fight, which at last was won by the younger player, the score at the conclusion standing Taylor 3, Cunningham 2, with no draws. In the fourth-class players the special prize has been won by Mr. E. C. Davies, and in the fifth class by Mr. S. Lawther. All these gentlemen are to be congratulated on their success, and as they are all young players, I don't think we have heard the last of them yet. The concluding game between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cunningham was very carefully opened on both sides, *à la* Giuoco Pianissimo, but the ending was smart enough and well played by Mr. Taylor. On the 26th move the position was:—

BLACK (MR. CUNNINGHAM.)



WHITE (MR. TAYLOR) TO MOVE.

Mr. Taylor now played 26 R takes Kt! and the game went on 26 Kt to K 2 (Black cannot play 26 ... P takes R for the answer 27 Kt (Kt 3) to B 5 is immediately fatal), 27 R to B 2, 27 P to K Kt 3; 28 Q R to K B sq, 28 K to Kt 2; 29 P to Kt 4, 19 P to Q B 4; 30 P takes P, 30 Q takes P; 31 R takes P ch!, 31 R takes R; 32 Kt to K 6 ch, 32 K to Kt sq; 33 Kt takes R, 33 R takes R ch; 34 Kt takes R, 34 Q to Q 2; 35 Q to Q 4 and Black resigned.

My attention has just been directed to a letter in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of the 8th July from the well-known "Skram," wherein he makes some remarks on what I said in last month's BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE on the different methods of classification

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adopted in the St. George's and the City Clubs. He designates my comparisons as "needless." I, on the contrary, say they were needful, inasmuch as they were made in direct response to several enquiries from persons who were somewhat puzzled at the relative performances of St. George's 2nd and City 3rds. I think my remarks cleared up that point and that was all I intended to do. As to Skram's covert attack upon the present handicappers of the City Club I shall leave them to vindicate their action, but if we take public performances as our standard (and I know no other) I don't think that vindication is far to seek. In the winter handicap Mr. Gunsberg, 1st class, was beaten in his section by a 4th class player, and in the spring Tournament he tied with a second-class player. So much for the City classification. In the British Chess Association tourney Mr. Gunsberg won 1st prize, beating both Mr. Bird and Mr. McDonnell. In the Hamburg Tourney he also came out first, beating Blackburne, Mason, and Bird. In the British Chess Association Tourney Mr. Loman (who could not claim to be one of the strongest City seconds) tied with Mr. McDonnell for fifth prize. With facts like these to point to, the City handicapper can afford to smile at Skram's attack. He is ungenerous too in pointing to the one defeat of the City fourths and ignoring the magnificent victory of its thirds over the Universities headed by such players as Gattie, Gunston, Carr, Locock, and Wainwright.

After an absence of a little over eight months, which he has spent on his Australian trip, Mr. Blackburne is once more with us. He looks a little thinner and a great deal browner than when he left, but in all other respects he is the original old Blackburne unchanged and unadulterated, with his manners as kindly and his smile as genial as ever. I need not say that he was heartily welcomed on his first appearance in the City Club. That appearance, however, was not made until after his visit to Hamburg, and some were a little disappointed that they could not welcome him as victor. Not that they grudged Gunsberg his place, but still it seemed that nothing could have been more fitting than for victory to have smiled once more upon this "hero of a hundred fights," on his first contest after his lengthened journey. Fate, however, willed it otherwise, and he has to be content to tie for second place. He is in good spirits and the voyage seems to have done him good, though whether he can stand our raw climate later on remains to be seen. By the way, speaking of our unfortunate climate, Capt. Mackenzie said the other night, "I wonder you fellows don't do the same to your raw climate as you do to an unsound problem—Cook it!" Capt. Mackenzie is looking well and despite his comparatively poor score at Hamburg he may be found a formidable foe at Hereford.

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Herr J. H. Zukertort is also back in London after his continental trip. He expresses himself very determinedly on the subject of his match with Steinitz. "Yes!" he said, "I shall certainly meet him in the States and that as soon as matters can be arranged. Of course I will not play in New Orleans either in August or September. That would be too much. Do not mistake! I am not afraid of Steinitz, but 'Yellow Jack' would be a big pull against me."

The success of Mr. Gunsberg at Hamburg has been a great surprise for some people. When the final score was first brought into the City Club members could hardly believe their eyes. "Gunsberg top," cried one "above Blackburne and Mason, never!" But it was so, for all that. In the beginning of the Tournament it looked as if Mason would win "in a canter." Then he fell off a little, and Blackburne began to creep up to him, but Gunsberg's chances of first prize seemed distant. I believe that in one or two games, luck, as well as skill, was on his side, this being particularly the case in his game with Englisch. All this to the contrary, however, I think that he is now fully entitled to take his stand with the very strongest masters. The City Club can therefore now boast that it possesses another strong Master among its playing members, and so if victory is snatched from it in the person of Blackburne, it is only that it may be given back to it in the person of Gunsberg. What too shall I say of the position of Dr. Tarrasch? To make a first appearance in an International Master Tournament and to tie for second place with such masters as Blackburne, Englisch, Mason, aad Weiss is certainly an excellent performance. My friend of Purssell's is of opinion that youth is coming to the front. "Take," said he, "the British Chess Association Meeting and look at the scores of Gunsberg, Pollock, Loman, and Wainwright against the scores of Bird, MacDonnell, Mortimer and others, what can you say but that youth is pushing forward. So with Hamburg, youth, evidently is making its mark." I dare say there is much truth in this idea. There is this much at any rate, that other things being equal, the man below forty has a better chance of winning than the player over that age. This point will turn up in the Steinitz-Zukertort match if it is ever played, for as Gunsberg said to me some time since, "Steinitz may be the stronger player but Zukertort is the younger man, and that counts in a stiff match."

The Wayte-Thorold match has been a long affair, originating as it did soon after the conclusion of last year's Counties meeting, but this has really been unavoidable as both players could only meet at uncertain times. I can only congratulate both Mr.



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Wayte and the St. George's Club on the result; Mr. Wayte that he has unmistakably proved that his position in last year's Counties Chess Association Tourney was no mere fluke; the St. George's Club that if its great rival—the City—is adding to the strength of its players, it too can boast that it also possesses players who are not standing still. To beat Thorold in the proportion of 7 to 5 is a performance of which any amateur may be justly proud.

There is every appearance that the Hereford meeting of the Counties Association will be a great success, but whether its programme could not have been improved upon here and there is a question. Certainly in the Problem Tourney the upholding of the old stupid set system is to be regretted, but I dare say the error here springs from pure ignorance of the feelings and desires of the vast mass of composers both at home and abroad. I don't know whether as much can be said about the next point I wish to mention. It will be seen that in the Master Tourney the total prizes amount to £105, against £157 at Hamburg, or £52 less. Yet in the Hereford Tourney the first prize is £60, against £50 at Hamburg, the second £25 against £37 10s. at Hamburg, the third £15 against £25, and the fourth £5 against £15. Here the Hereford prizes stop whilst the Hamburg went on to fifth £10, sixth £7 10s., with seventh and eighth prizes of smaller amounts. Now it will thus be seen that at Hamburg the amount was spread over as large an area as possible, whilst at Hereford there is a big first prize and a rapid falling off. Now as a matter of fact the Masters like the former arrangement and do not like the latter. They argue that with a first prize of £50 and fourth of £15 they have more inducement to play than with a first of £60 and a fourth of only £5. They don't want to be expenses out of pocket for one thing (I am speaking now of German players who might have come over to play), and if the fourth prize is not good enough to cover expenses it would be a losing game for them to come. They do not grumble at the total amount—that is all right, but they do find fault with its appropriation into one big prize and three small ones. There seems to be much force in their contention and I trust in future meetings this method of dividing the prize money will be modified.

I noticed Mr. Mead's remarks in last month's British Chess Magazine on the number of games to be played by each player in club matches. Here in London the "one player one game" system is the accepted rule. It is so in the contests both for the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy and the Staunton medal. In the last great contest between the St. George's and the City it was also

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adopted as well as in the match Universities v. City. There is nothing magical in the "one-game" system, and the "two-game" system would be quite as good if carried out. But it never is and thus comes in the injustice and the luck. Some players—and these generally the steadiest—play one game only, whilst others rattle off two. The only logical way to carry out the "two-game" system would be to insist upon every player playing two games. That is at a given time, play in the first round must be terminated, and unfinished games adjudicated upon as if at the end of the entire play. This would be logical, as then the steady player would play as many games as the "skittler" but it would be very awkward and indeed almost impossible of being carried out. With two hours of play before them, the players of unfinished games would not tamely submit to an umpire's decision, they would want to play it out themselves. Practically then it is the "one player one game" that commends itself as a practical and logical test of the relative merits of competing teams.

The City of London Club has lost another old and well-respected member in the person of Mr. G. W. Jones. Mr. Jones was down at Brighton early in July, and one Tuesday morning he suddenly felt a little tired. He quietly sat down on a seat and taking out his pencil wrote his name and address on a card and gave it to two ladies who were seated near, saying he felt ill. He had hardly done this when he expired. His adoption of this method of being identified was in my opinion a wonderful proof of presence of mind even in the last extremity. He was never a strong player but was full of enthusiasm for the game, and his loss will be mourned by many in the City Club who knew and respected him.

J. G. C.

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## Scottish Chess Association.

The second annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association was held at Edinburgh during the week beginning Monday 3rd August. Play went on daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. in the Rooms of the Edinburgh Chess Club, Philosophical Institution, which were kindly placed at the disposal of the Association. The members of the Association were also allowed the use of the Reading Rooms and Library of the Philosophical Institution during the Congress.

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The programme was the same as last year's, and included three contests, (1) a Major Tournament; (2) a Minor Tournament; and (3) a Handicap; and the prizes were :—Major Tournament, 1st, Championship Cup, value £25, for one year, and £4 4s., 2nd, £2 2s., and 3rd, £1 1s.: Minor Tournament, 1st, £3 3s., and 2nd, £2 2s.: Handicap, 1st, £3 3s., and second, £1 11s. 6d.

The Meeting has been fully more successful than that of last year—12 competitors having entered for the Major Tournament, 8 for the Minor Tournament, and 16 for the Handicap, as compared with 10, 7, and 10 in these contests respectively last year.

The entrants for the Major Tournament were :—G. B. Fraser, Dundee; Christopher Meikle, John Fraser, D. M. Latta, and John Macfie, Edinburgh; Sheriff Spens, J. D. Chambers, D. Forsyth, P. Fyfe, R. Pirrie, and Jas. Marshall (recently of Crieff), Glasgow; and D. Y. Mills, London. General regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. John Crum, the holder of the Championship Cup during the past year, who was unavoidably prevented by business from attending. Mr. Court of Glasgow, and Messrs. Walker and Baxter of Dundee, all strong players, were also unavoidably absent. The following is the score in the

## Major Tournament.

| | Mills | J. Fraser | G. B. Fraser | Meikle | Forsyth | Chambers | Spens | Fyfe | Marshall | Macfie | Latta | Pirrie | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Y. Mills | — | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9½ |
| John Fraser | ½ | — | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| G. B. Fraser | ½ | ½ | — | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7½ |
| C. Meikle | ½ | ½ | ½ | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 7 |
| D. Forsyth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 6 |
| J. D. Chambers | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 6 |
| Sheriff Spens | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | — | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| P. Fyfe | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4½ |
| Jas. Marshall | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| John Macfie | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| D. M. Latta | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 2½ |
| Robt. Pirrie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | — | 2 |

Mr. D. Y. Mills is thus the second holder of the Cup, while the 2nd and 3rd prizes fall to J. Fraser and G. B. Fraser respectively.

Eight players competed in the Minor Tournament, with the following result :—

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### Minor Tournament.

| | Galloway | Robertson | Berwick | Urquhart | Buchan | Phillips | Donald | Hodge | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. P. Galloway | — | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5½ |
| W. W. Robertson | 0 | — | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4½ |
| A. Berwick | ½ | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4½ |
| W. Urquhart | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| A. W. Buchan | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3½ |
| J. Phillips | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Dr. Donald | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 3 |
| W. Hodge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 |

Mr. Galloway won the 1st prize. Messrs. Berwick and Robertson tied for 2nd prize, and on playing off Mr. Robertson was successful.

### Handicap Tournament.

There were sixteen entries to the Handicap, classed as follows :—

Class I. Sheriff Spens, G. B. Fraser, John Fraser, Mills, Forsyth, Chambers, and Fyfe.

Class II. Jas. Marshall and Latta.

Class III. Berwick, Buchan, J. Macfie, Phillips, Pirrie, and Robertson.

Class IV. Galloway.

This competition was conducted on the pairing system—a single game being decisive. The pairing and results are as follows :—

#### First Pairing.

Marshall won against Spens
Pirrie do. Fyfe
Forsyth do. Robertson
G. B. Fraser do. Galloway

Buchan won against Berwick
Latta do. Chambers
J. Fraser do. Macfie
Mills do. Phillips

#### Second Pairing.

Latta won against Pirrie
Buchan do. Marshall

Mills won against Forsyth
J. Fraser do. G. B. Fraser*

*After drawing a game.

#### Third Pairing.

J. Fraser won against Buchan

Mills won against Latta

#### Final Pairing.

J. Fraser drew with Mills and they agreed to divide 1st and 2nd prizes.

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Class I. gave to inferior classes the usual odds of Pawn and move, Pawn and two moves, and Knight respectively.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association for the transaction of business was held on Friday, 7th August, at 3 p.m. Two of the Directors, Mr. C. R. Baxter, Dundee, and Mr. J. D. Chambers, Glasgow, having retired, in accordance with the Constitution and Rules, and Mr. W. W. Mitchell having died in November last, the Meeting elected in their stead, Mr. D. Y. Mills, London; Mr. A. J. McConnochie, C. A., Aberdeen; and the Rev. G. McArthur, Secretary of the Edinburgh Chess Club. The Meeting re-elected the other office-bearers of the Association. The time and place of next Congress was then considered, and it was resolved that it should be held in Glasgow in April next—the precise date to be fixed by the Committee and published not later than January. D. F.

## COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this Association at Hereford, which commenced on the 3rd inst., is one of peculiar interest. As the 20th anniversary of the Society's existence, it was desired by its promoters to celebrate it with special honour, and accordingly the resolve was taken to extend for this once its usual boundaries by including in the programme a tourney open to all the world, with largely augmented prizes. When we state that the first of these amounted to £60, the second to £25, the third to £15, and the fourth to £5, it will be seen that this goes far beyond anything previously attempted in connection with the Counties Chess Association. But in addition to these special prizes the zeal and liberality of the Hereford Committee, headed by the President for this year, Mr. C. Anthony, enabled them to increase also the ordinary prizes of the Association very considerably. Naturally, the prospect of reward for success thus held out attracted a large number of entries, more indeed at first in one or two of the classes than the Committee well knew what to do with, and though some of them did not turn up, there were still enough to make it necessary to divide the ordinary first and second classes into two sections. The Congress was opened by the President at 6 p.m., on the 3rd inst., with an eloquent and appropriate address, in which he alluded to the past history of the Counties Chess Association, and spoke kindly words of welcome to the assembled players. At 7 p.m. the games in both sections of the first class, and also in Class 2, commenced, but the open or Master Tourney did not begin till next morning. The scene of action was the large Assembly Room of the Green Dragon hotel, and a more commodious place for the carrying on of the important contests could hardly be wished.

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The following were the entries for the Masters' Tourney :—Messrs. Blackburne, Bird, Gunsberg, Mackenzie, and Mason (of New York), Owen, Pollock, Ranken, Schallopp (of Berlin), Skipworth and Thorold. Dr. Tarrasch, of Halle, had also entered, but was at the last moment unable to come. Before play began in this tourney, there was some discussion whether one game or two should be contested by each entrant with every other. As, however, the time limit was fixed at 15 moves an hour, it was thought by the majority of the Playing Committee that two games would protract the tourney to an inordinate length, and therefore one game only was decided upon.

The tourney then proceeded from day to day without the slightest hitch or unpleasantness, which cannot be said of all tourneys, and it concluded on August 13th, the result being that the first prize was gained by Mr. Blackburne with the total of 8 won games, Messrs. Schallopp and Bird coming next with equal scores of 7½ each. To determine their final position they had to play a match of two games, and it issued in each winning one, which left them to divide the two prizes between them.

The fourth prize fell to Capt. Mackenzie, whose total was 7, and Messrs. Gunsberg, Thorold, and Mason received the consolation prizes for beating the winners. The Rev. J. Greene's prize of £3 3s. 0d., offered to the member of the C. C. A. who made the best score, not being a prize-winner, was gained by Mr. Skipworth, he having distanced Messrs. Pollock, Ranken, and Thorold by half a point.

It will be observed that, owing to the closeness of the contest, half a game only made all the difference between winning a prize of £60 and one of £25. This was anticipated as possible before the tourney begun, and no doubt a re-arrangement of the value of the prizes would have been more satisfactory, but, with that exception, nothing could have been better managed than the whole tourney was.

With regard to the issue, it will be seen that Mr. Gunsberg failed to repeat his great success in the London and Hamburg tourneys. Mr. Owen was entirely out of form, and Messrs. Ranken, Skipworth, and Thorold discovered that the small and inferior Chess practice which they can get in the country was a very poor preparation for such a contest as this. Mr. Mason did not do himself justice, and he never will unless he takes more care of his health. Herr Schallopp is a very fine player, and withal a very nice man. He won golden opinions during the tourney, and had he won the first prize, his victory would have been hailed with delight. The other combatants are too well known to require any remark.

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### The Masters' Tournament.

| Name. | Owen | Mackenzie | Mason | Ranken | Blackburne | Thorold | Schallopp | Gunsberg | Bird | Skipworth | Pollock | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Owen, Rev. J. .................... | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| Mackenzie, Capt. ............ ..... | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Mason, Jas. ....................... | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | 0 | 5½ |
| Ranken, Rev. C. E. ............... | 1 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Blackburne, J. H.................. | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Thorold, E. ........................ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Schallopp, Herr . ................ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7½ |
| Gunsberg, J......................... | ½ | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | ½ | 1 | 5½ |
| Bird, H. E. ........................ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 7½ |
| Skipworth, Rev. A. B. ............ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | — | 1 | 3½ |
| Pollock, W. H. K.. ............... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 |

It had been announced in the Programme that, according to the usage of previous years, there would be an upper and a lower division in Class I, but inasmuch as all the players who generally constitute the first divison wished to play this year in the Masters' Tourney, it was arranged to have one division only, and the following were the entries :—Messrs. Blake, Burt, Coker, Hooke, Huntsman, Jacobs, Lambert, Locock, Ludovici ( Mrs.), J. Pollock, Raymond, Rumboll, and Wainwright. As this tourney had to be got over within the week, the competitors, as we said before, were arranged in two sections, the winners of each to play off afterwards in order to determine the various prizes. In section A consisting of Messrs. Coker, Hooke, Huntsman, Jacobs, Locock, J. Pollock, W. H. Pollock, and Rumboll, the two highest scorers were Messrs. Locock and Hooke with 4½ games each. In section B, consisting of the remainder above-named, Messrs. Wainwright (4 games) and Lambert (3½ games) stood best. There was, however, no time for carrying out the intention with regard to a pool between the winners. The prizes therefore were divided, Messrs. Hook and Locock sharing half of the first and second prizes, and Mr. Wainwright getting the other half. The third and fourth prizes were shared between Messrs. Lambert and Pollock. We append the score in both the sections of this Class.

Class I. Section A.—Coker 3½; Hooke 3½; Huntsman 0; Jacobs 3½; Locock 4½; Pollock 2; Rumboll 1. Section B.—Mrs. Ludovici 0; Raymond 2; Wainwright 4; Blake 3; Burt 2½; Lambert 3½.

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In Class II the entries were still more numerous than in Class I, no less than 21 players having inscribed their names. These also, of course, were divided into sections, with the following arrangement by lot. Section A, Messrs. Collins, Job, Jones, Lea, Lewis, Newham, Shorthouse, Stevenson, Thorold (Miss), and Williamson. Section B, Messrs. Berry, Evans, Gorham (Miss), Huntsman A., Hill, Mason A., Mead, McCarthy, Taylor, Wildman, and Wilson. Here also, in consequence of the numbers, not only was there no time for deciding contests between the winners, but several games were not even begun in the various rounds, so that they had to be cancelled. This no doubt was partly due to a want of method in arrangement, but was chiefly the fault of the players themselves, for if the majority could finish their games, the rest with proper management also could, since at previous meetings it has been found quite possible to get through ten or even more games within the week. Some of the players, moreover, had entered in the handicap, and another year, when the entries in the classes are large, we think that contest had better be omitted. The issue was that Mr. F. G. Jones, of Worcester, with 8 games, and Mr. Evans, of Birmingham, with 8½ games, divided first and second prizes. Mr. Newham, with 7½ games, obtained half the third and fourth prizes, and Messrs. Berry and Mead with 7 games each, shared the other half.

Class III was constituted entirely of local amateurs, who being only seven in number, had to play three games all round. The result was that the first and second prizes were divided between Messrs. Saul and Ovens; the third went to Mr. King.

For the Problem solving competition there were five competitors only, and unfortunately two of the positions offered for solution were found faulty. Under these circumstances the two prizes were divided among those who correctly unravelled the two sound problems, viz. Messrs. Mead, Coates, and Jacobs. In consideration of his having discovered a flaw in one of the three problems, and sent in a solution of it as a four-mover, which it really was, a small extra prize was awarded to Mr. Burt.

For the usual Handicap Tourney there were 24 entries, and the players were classified by a handicapping Committee as follow, Class I, Messrs. W. H. Pollock, Ranken, and Thorold, who had to give P and move to Class 2 and P and two moves to Class 3. Class 2, Messrs. Blake, Burt, Coker, Hooke, Jacobs, Lambert, J. Pollock, Raymond, Rumboll, and Wainwright, who gave P and move to Class 3. Class 3, Messrs. Collins, Hill, Job, Lewis, Newham, Rudge (Miss), Shorthouse, Stevenson, Thorold (Miss), Williamson, and Wilson. The issue of this tourney was somewhat unfortunate, for in the third round the competitors left in were Blake v. Lewis, Raymond v. Job, and Burt v. Lambert, but in

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consequence of a misunderstanding, Messrs Lambert and Job did not appear to play out their games, which were therefore of necessity scored against them by default. Mr. Blake defeated Mr. Lewis, and there being no time for further play, the three winners had to divide the three prizes equally between them.

The annual business meeting of the Counties Chess Association took place on the Friday of the week of the Congress. After the reading of the report, and the mention of Doncaster or Nottingham as possible places for the meeting next year, Mr. Skipworth was requested to leave the room, and it was then proposed by Mr. Ranken, and seconded by Mr. Coker, that as the Association, which was founded by Mr. Skipworth, had now existed 20 years, this was a fitting opportunity to make some suitable recognition of the long and valuable services which he has rendered to it as Honorary Secretary, that a Committee be appointed to raise subscriptions and that the form which the testimonial shall take be left to them. This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Ranken, who undertook the office of Treasurer, will be happy to receive any amounts up to one guinea, which was fixed as the highest limit, in order not to deter those who may have the will but not the power to contribute much.

Instead of the usual public dinner of the Association, the whole of its members, together with a large number of his private friends, were invited by C. Anthony, Esq., to a most sumptuous and delightful entertainment at his own house, the Elms, Aylestone Hill. Over 100 sat down to a very handsome supper, provided in an elegantly decorated tent erected on the lawn, at which several toasts were proposed, the principal ones being the Queen, the Counties Chess Association by the Mayor, the Chess Masters, and the President. Music, Chess, Whist, and Billiards were among the amusements which filled up the evening, and all who were there agreed that it was one of the most enjoyable that they had ever spent. The profuse and kindly hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony was not only displayed on this occasion, but throughout the whole duration of the Congress, and it is needless to say that it materially aided, together with the admirable business-like arrangements of the efficient local Secretary, Mr. Smith, in making this the pleasantest and most successful meeting that the Association has yet held.

Among the visitors to the meeting we noticed the Earl of Chesterfield, the Dean and Mayor of Hereford, Sir Herbert Croft, the Hon and Rev. W. P. S. Stanhope, W. Biddulph, M.P., T. Duckham, M.P., J. Pulley, M.P., the Revs. J. Greene, Vevers, and Yarranton, Messrs. Fedden, Coates, H. Higgins, C. T. Martin, Colt Williams, Gwynne James, &c.

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The British Chess Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1885.

## A BALLAD OF BURDENS.

By our Swinburnian Contributor.

The burden of the Lopez. Carking care,
  And hope self-slain in some sad shameful way,
And sorrowful slow going here and there,
  As spends an idle man a tedious day;
  And checks that somehow never seem to pay,
And waiting-moves unkindly meant to tire,
  And grief that hides what pleasure used to say;
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of grand gambits. Verily
  Those writing men who note thy white or red
In the last days shall have faint praise for thee.
  Go, hide thy face and weep, or go to bed.
  With unsound moves thou shalt be clothed and fed,
And have a motley coat for thine attire,
  A check *(en passant)* red with yellow thread.
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of long pauses. This is sore;
  A burden without grain in harvesting;
Between the opening and the end three-score,
  Three-score 'twixt thought and action wavering;
  The cramping of thy limbs, the fidgetting,
The shuddering in thine eyelids, hot as fire,
  Make Chess seem doleful and a wretched thing.
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of book-learning. In that day
  Thou shalt count all thy cost of time, and tell
The ways and means to win a game, and say
  How this was wise, and that desirable;



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And thou shalt say of newness " 'tis not well,"
And living, watch old thoughts and ways expire,
And say of knowledge " 'tis an awful sell."
This is the end of every man's desire.

The burden of prize problems. Thou shalt dream
Waking and sleeping, turn upon thy bed,
And say at night "things are not what they seem,"
And say at dawn " I would the wretch were dead,"
And where the White should be shalt find the Red,
And where the truth, the likeness of a liar,
And where the mate, a shaking of the head.
This is the end of every man's desire.

L'ENVOY.

Players and ye who hate inanity,
Heed well these rhymes before your pleasures tire,
For life is short, and Chess is vanity.
This is the end of every man's desire.

## PROVINCIAL PLAY.

I spent a few days recently in the chief town of a county the inhabitants of which pride themselves on not being strong in the back and weak in the head, as is sometimes said of their neighbours. Of course I visited the Chess club, and like Addison's Spectator wherever I see a cluster of people I always mix with them though I never open my lips but in my own club. The cluster in this instance were officiating as spectators of a game which I found sufficiently interesting to write down afterwards as a specimen of provincial play. Here it is; what pleased so many spectators ought not to displease the general public. I must, however, explain that I use the term provincial for the purpose of classification only and not for contempt. The combatants were apparently old hands at the game, and were well matched.

(White) 1 P to K 4, (Black) P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to Q 4, P takes P; 4 Kt takes P, B to B 4; 5 B to K 3, Q to B 3; 6 P to B 3, K Kt to K 2; 7 Q to Q 2, P to Q 4. These moves had been made before my arrival. White was considering his reply to Black's bold challenge and exhibiting various symptoms of mental effort. He regarded the board from the left,

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then he contemplated it from the right, then he repeated the operation and felt the length of his beard, then he scratched his head, shook and patted it, then he laid hold of his K Bishop and deposited the piece very carefully on Q Kt 5. The style took my fancy, so did the move. The analysis was perfect to a certain point. If P takes P, Kt takes Kt, threatening mate, and *almost* winning a piece!

Black mentally staggered under the unexpected stroke. Benighted fowls, some wise writer remarks, when you beat their bushes rush towards any light. Without troubling himself to find the flaw in White's logic he made haste to put himself out of danger by B takes Kt; 9 P takes B, P to Q R 3; 10 B takes Kt, P takes B. The Knight's file thus opened gave Black an idea, upon which he founded his subsequent play.

White continued in the regular way 11 P to K 5, Q to Kt 3; 12 P to B 4, Castles; 13 Kt to B 3. Here after some uncertain darts at the board with his finger and thumb Black played P to K B 4. Mr. Potter has remarked concerning moves of this kind that self-reproach, as for sin committed, will follow the player's discovery that his pieces are absurdly blocked by his pawns. But Black was working out his idea which was to build a strong fort on K's side to protect his King and develop his game on Q's side. Is it possible for the law of development to be safely crossed in this manner? The question became an interesting one.

14 Castles (Q R), R to Q Kt sq. I began to have a good opinion of Black's play. He certainly seemed to know what he was about. 15 P to K R 4. Again supersubtle? The natural course was to attack with the Kt P and support with the R P, but White looking deeper into the position preferred to attack with his Rook at Kt 3, supporting the piece with his Queen. He, as well as Black, deserted the principles, for the Rook in front of his Pawn was a fault. Black hesitated in his reply between P to K R 3, and P to K R 4, but decided on the latter. 16 R to R 3, B to Q 2. I did not expect this move. It indicated a subtlety in defence quite on a par with that manifested by his opponent in the attack. This and his next four moves were doubtless in his mind when he fixed upon 15 P to K R 4.

17 Q to K B 2, Q to K 3; 18 R to Kt 3, P to Kt 3; 19 R to Kt 5, B to K sq; 20 R to K Kt sq, K to R 2. White thus carried his theory of attack to the verge of absurdity. A gentleman in black thought fit to say *sotto voce* that "from the mountain's shaggy top he beheld the land of peace and found no way thither." Black on the other hand in his zeal for safety so securely locked up his best men that it seemed as if he would never be able to get them out again. He was, however, quite satisfied with his game, and looked around cheerfully for the approbation of the gallery.

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There was one weak spot in his position, but neither he nor his adversary saw it at the time. It must be sought for with the light of one of Mr. Steinitz's pet maxims anent the disturbance of pawns in front of a castled King.

21 Kt to R 4 ! Here was a change of front which Black had not anticipated. His arrangements were fortunately equal to the occasion. R to Kt 4 ; 22 Kt to B 5, R takes Kt ; 23 P takes R, P to Q 5. Counter-attack ! 24 B takes P, Q takes R P ; 25 Q to Q B 2. He did not take kindly to the change of tactics, and frequently appealed to the genius hidden in his hair. Kt to Q 4 ; 26 Q to Q 2, played on conservative principles. Q to B 5 ch ; 27 K to Q sq, B to K B 2 ; opening a side door he prepared to send forth his Rook; 28 R to Kt 3, R to Q Kt sq. His generalship to this point was logically coherent, and not at all a "mechanism of conventionalities, son of nothing, brother to nothing." 29 R to Q R 3, R to Kt 5 ! Black conducted himself gallantly; the observant student will not fail to notice a strong contrast between his direct method of attack and his timid and tortuous style of defence.

30 B to B 3, Q takes Q B P ; 31 R to K sq, a decided improvement in position, Kt takes B ch ; 32 R takes Kt, B ch ; 33 K to B sq. At last, and owing to his very natural move with the Bishop, Black's sin found him out. The singular combination of pawns and pieces made on moves 16 to 20, which so effectively blocked his King's side against direct attack, was weak against a lateral attack. His game called for 33 R to R 5, but this would have exposed his King to a check followed by the loss of his Queen. He played instead 33 Q to R 4, and White won cleverly by 34 R takes B, his attack being somewhat augmented by unearned increment.

The after play was not deficient in interest, but the moral of the game is now clear enough. With wider experience White would not have attacked in a manner that did not permit him to avail himself of all his resources, and with wider experience Black would have recognised that a perfectly safe defence in the opening may be purchased too dearly at the expense of a compromised position for the middle or end-game.

For wider experience substitute faith in the principles, which are in fact other people's experience reduced into maxims, and I may score the game as a victory for the principles.

Provincial play is by no means limited to the provinces. Its good points are freshness and ingenuity as I have shown above. Its weak points are inattention to rules, possibly not fully understood in their application, and a tendency to underrate an opponent's insight, or the extent of his resources.

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## THE ALLGAIER-THOROLD GAMBIT.

For many months previous to the publication of your magazine for August and September, I have been examining variations of this Gambit. My attention, however, has been confined to the examination of the move 8 .... Kt to K B 3 in lieu of the usual move 8 P takes P. After the moves 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 P to K B 4, P takes P; 3 Kt to K B 3, P to K Kt 4; 4 P to K R 4, P to Kt 5; 5 Kt to Kt 5, P to K R 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt; 7 P to Q 4, P to Q 4; 8 B takes P. (See Diagram.)

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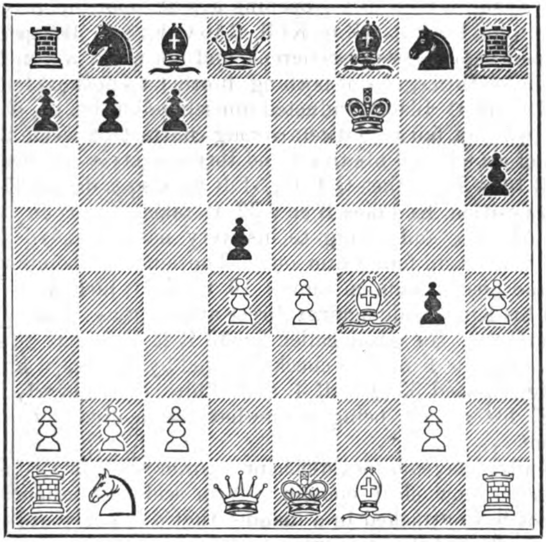

WHITE.

8. *Kt to K B 3!*

White has apparently but four continuations worthy of consideration viz.: (1) 9 P to K 5, (2) 9 B to K 5, (3) 9 B to K 2, and (4) 9 Kt to B 3. Of these Mr. Thorold favours the first, the third is Mr. Freeborough's Variation and "Mephisto" plays both second and fourth.

I give a short examination of each in order.

| I. | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 9. P to K 5 | 9. Kt to R 4! |
| | 10. B to Q 3 (A) (B) (C) | 10. B to K 3 |

If Black plays 10 .... Kt takes B then 11 Castles followed by 12 R takes Kt with a strong attack.

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11. Kt to B 3

If 11 Castles, K to Kt 2; 12 P to K Kt 3, P to Q B 4!;

11. K to Kt 2

12. Q to Q 2

If 12 Castles, Q takes P +; and if 12 Kt to K 2, B to K 2; 13 Q to Q 2 (13 P to K Kt 3, Q to Q 2; 14 Castles, Kt to Q B 3+); 13 .... B takes P (ch); 14 P to Kt 3, Kt takes B; 15 Q takes Kt, B to Kt 4!

12. Kt takes B

13. Q takes Kt — 13. B to Kt 5 followed by R to B sq, &c.

(A) 10 B to K 2, Kt takes B (when White's Bishop is at K 2 Black may safely take the Q B); 11 Castles, K to Kt 2; 12 R takes Kt, P to K R 4; 13 Q to K B sq, B to K 3; 14 R to B 6, R to R 3!; 15 Q to B 4!, R takes R; 16 Q to Kt 5 ch, K to R sq; 17 P takes R, B to B 2; 18 B to Q 3, Kt to Q 2; and Black has forced many exchanges and still retains his piece.

(B) 10 Q to Q 2, Kt takes B; 11 Q takes Kt ch, K to Kt 2 and Black gains time presently by R to B sq.

(C) 10 B to K 3, Kt to Kt 6, &c.

**II.**

9. B to K 5 — 9. B to Q 3!

10. Kt to B 3 (A) — 10. Kt to B 3

11. Kt takes P

If 11 B to Q 3, Kt takes B; 12 P takes Kt, B takes P; 13 Castles, K to Kt 2.+

11. Kt takes B

12. Kt takes Kt — 12. Kt to B 6 ch

13. P takes Kt — 13. B to Kt 6 ch, &c.

(A) 10 Q to Q 2, B takes B; 11 P takes B, Kt takes P; 12 Q to B 4 ch, K to Kt 2.

NOTE. This seems the weakest of White's four attacks. Black's answer B to Q 3 seems to take it out of White at once.

**III.**

9. B to K 2 — 9. P takes P

If White now plays 10 B to B 4 ch he has clearly lost time.

10. Kt to B 3 (A) — 10. Kt to B 3

11. Castles

If 11 B to K 5, Kt takes B; 12 P takes Kt, Q takes Q ch; 13 Q R takes Q, Kt to R 4.

11. Q takes P ch ?

12. Q takes Q — 12. Kt takes Q

13. B to K 5!

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If 13 B to B 4 ch, B to K 3; 14 B to K 5, Kt to B 6 ch; 15 P takes Kt, B takes B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 13. | Kt takes B ch |
| 14. | Kt takes Kt | 14. | B to K 2 |
| 15. | R takes Kt | 15. | B takes R |
| 16. | R to K B sq | 16. | K to K 3 |
| 17. | B takes B | 17. | R to B sq, forcing the |

exchange of Rooks, and remaining the exchange and one Pawn ahead.

(A) 10 Castles, K to Kt 3; 11 Kt to B 3, *(a)* Kt to B 3; 12 Kt to Kt 5, (If 12 B to K 5, Kt takes B; 13 P takes Kt, B to B 4 ch); 12 ... B to Q 3; 13 Kt takes B, P takes Kt; 14 P to Q 5, Kt to K 4.

*(a)* 11 B to K 5, B to K 2; 12 Kt to B 3, Kt to B 3; 13 B takes P, Kt takes Q B.+

**IV.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Kt to B 3 | 9. | K to Kt 2 |
| 10. | B to K 2 (A) (B) | 10. | Kt to B 3 |
| 11. | Castles | | |

If 11 Q to Q 2, B to Kt 5; 12 B to K 5, Kt takes B; 13 P takes Kt, Kt takes K P.+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 11. | P takes P |
| 12. | B to K 5 | 12. | Kt takes B |
| 13. | P takes Kt | 13. | B to B 4 ch |

(A) 10 Q to Q 2, B to Kt 5; 11 B to K 5, Kt to B 3; 12 B takes Kt ch, Q takes B; 13 Castles, R to B sq.+

(B) 10 B to K 5, Kt to B 3; 11 B to Q 3, P takes P; 12 Kt takes P, Kt takes B; 13 Kt takes Kt (If 13 P takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 14 B takes Kt, Q takes Q ch, &c.), 13 ... Kt to B 6 ch; 14 P takes Kt, Q takes Kt.

If the above analysis be correct the opinion of "E. F." on page 281 of your number for August and September that 9 B to K 2 is stronger than either 9 P to K 5, or 9 Kt to B 3 is borne out—while the move 9 B to K 5 is out of the running altogether.

J. A. N.

## DEATH OF MR. HORWITZ.

One by one the Chess Masters of the last generation are gradually leaving us, and the loss which we have now to deplore is in a certain sense irremediable, for as an expert in the theory and practice of End-games there is at present no one to take Mr. Horwitz's place. Born in 1806, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, he early displayed great proficiency in the

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art of drawing, and also in Chess. In the former capacity, namely as an artist, we are not aware that he achieved any particular notoriety, though we know of at least one pleasing and successful picture which he painted for the late Rev. F. R. Drew. As a Chess-player, however, he soon made his mark, and when about the age of nineteen he took up his residence at Berlin, he speedily attracted notice from the Chess magnates of that city. He was then a student at the Berlin Academy of Arts, and his Chess education was conducted under the able tutorship of the late Herr Mendheim, the founder of the celebrated Berlin School of Chess, which was afterwards represented by the seven Chess-stars surnamed the Pleiades. The chief of these were Dr. Bledow, Herr Hanstein, and Herr Von Heydebrand und der Lasa, and Mr. Horwitz became one of the seven, though never perhaps quite equal to the first three. In the year 1845 he migrated to London, where he soon took the front rank at the various Metropolitan Chess resorts which he was in the habit of frequenting. In 1846 his reputation had so much increased, that he was induced by his friends to engage in a match with Mr. Staunton, then the champion of England, if not of the world. The terms of the match were that 21 games were to be played, draws not being counted; but Mr. Horwitz only succeeded in winning 7 games, his powerful opponent scoring 14. In this contest, however, as in many subsequent ones, Mr. Horwitz by no means did himself justice, his extremely nervous and excitable disposition leading him to make mistakes which a cooler player would have avoided, and causing him often to throw away any advantage which he had gained by his skill. To the same cause must be attributed his ill success in the London International Tourney of 1851, where he only obtained the seventh prize. As a set off, however, he afterwards defeated Mr. Bird in one of the extra matches arranged by the Committee, with the score of 7 to 3 and 4 draws. One of the best of these games will be found in our present number, and it is a good specimen of his real play.

The only other important matches in which he engaged were with Messrs. Harrwitz, Williams, Falkbeer, and Kolisch. With the first named he played two, one in 1846 and the other in 1849, and lost them both by the odd game, the scores being respectively, 6 to 5, and 7 to 6. His match with Mr. Williams took place in 1852, and in this also he was defeated by 5 games to 3, but (though they did not count) there were no less than 9 draws. In 1847, and again in 1852, Mr. Horwitz attended the two meetings at Hull of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and on the latter occasion was victorious in a little contest with Löwenthal by a majority of 4 games to one. He also in 1853, 1857, and 1861, took part in the meetings of the Northern and

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Midland Counties Association at Manchester and Bristol, though he was not successful as a competitor in its tourneys. He does not seem to have been present at the British Chess Association Congress in 1862, and in fact may be said from about that period to have retired from all match and tournament play, only appearing in public at Simpson's Divan, Purssell's, Gatti's, and the Chess rooms which in conjunction with Herr Kling he had opened in New Oxford Street. At the Strand Divan he continued to be an *habitué* to the end of his life, and there his genial presence will be greatly missed, for of all the foreign players who have domiciled themselves in this country not one, we believe, has ever made himself such a general favourite as Mr. Horwitz. His manners, like those of Löwenthal, were gentlemanly, quiet, and unassuming, but there was a warmth of affectionate disposition obout him, and an evident sincerity in his friendship, as well as a total absence of quarrelsomeness and conceit, which rendered him so attractive.

It is, however, by his labours in the literature of the game that Mr. Horwitz will be longest remembered. In 1851 and 1852 he and Kling conducted an able little Magazine called *The Chess Player*, which did not live long, being afflicted with that disease of inanition which has been fatal to so many others. In 1851 also appeared *Chess Studies* by the same authors, which was, we think, the first, or nearly the first separate work on End-games which had up to that time been published in England. It embodied in a consecutive order and permanent form, the greater number of the end positions scattered throughout the pages of the *Chess Player*, but it very soon became out of print, and no second edition was issued. It was for this reason doubtless that in giving to the world last year his larger work on the subject, Mr. Horwitz reprinted as part of it the whole of his former book, and called it "Chess Studies and End-games," with the intention, perhaps, of showing that he had done so. The fact, of course, ought to have been definitely stated, as well as his obligation to Herr Kling; but as we dwelt at length upon this matter in our review of the volume, we will say no more about it now. The book likewise contained all the End-games which up to the time of its publication Mr. Horwitz had contributed to the columns of the *Chess-Monthly*. He has since still continued to contribute them to that Magazine, and also to Mr. Steinitz's "International," at New York. We give specimens of some of these latest productions, and next month will publish a few of his problems, in the construction of which he was no less an adept than in that of end-games.

Mr. Horwitz's death took place quite suddenly at his residence in London, on August 29th, in the 80th year of his age.

C. E. R.

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## END-GAMES BY MR. HORWITZ, FROM THE *INTERNATIONAL CHESS MAGAZINE.*

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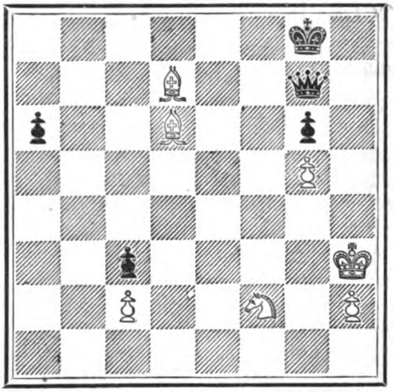

WHITE.

White to play and win.

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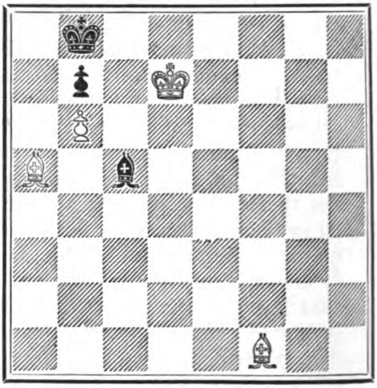

WHITE.

White to play and win.

## END-GAMES BY MR. HORWITZ, FROM THE *CHESS-MONTHLY.*

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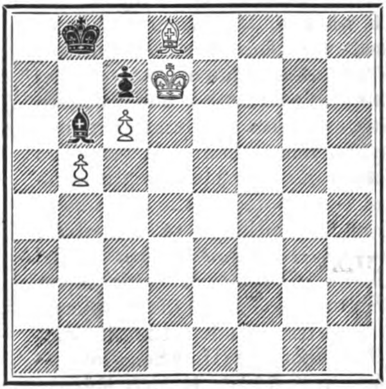

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White to move and win.

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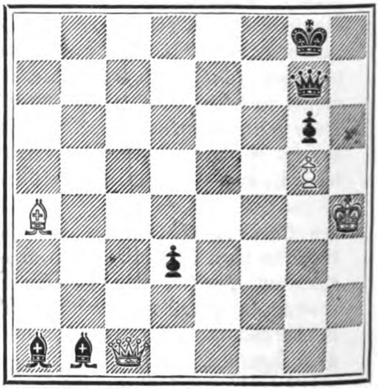

WHITE.

White to move and win.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

The five following games were played at the Counties Chess Association Meeting at Hereford.

## GAME CCCLXVI.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 11 Kt to K B 3 | Q to K R 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 12 Kt takes P | R to R 2 (*d*) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P takes P | 13 R to Q sq | Q to Q R 4 (*e*) |
| 4 Kt takes P | B to B 4 | 14 Kt to Q 5 | R to K sq |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 15 B to B 4 | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 16 B to Kt 3 | P to Q 3 |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | Castles (*a*) | 17 Castles | B to K 3 |
| 8 Kt to Kt 5 | B takes B | 18 Kt to Kt 5 (*f*) | Q to Q sq |
| 9 Q takes B | Q to K 4 | 19 Kt takes B | Resigns. |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 (*b*) | P to Q R 3 (*c*) | | |

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) This loses a Pawn; the experts seem now to concur in the belief that P to Q R 3 is Black's best move here, for if B takes Kt, 8 P takes B, P to Q 4, then 9 Kt to B 3 gives White too good a game.

(*b*) Much stronger than P to K B 4, the answer to which would be Kt to Q 4.

(*c*) If P to B 4, then simply P takes P, and whether Black exchange Queens or not, he will remain a Pawn behind.

(*d*) R to Kt sq was better, as will be seen presently.

(*e*) Owing to the position of his Q R this move is now useless, for obviously he cannot win the Pawn without losing a piece.

(*f*) Cruelly decisive. White's conduct of this little game is excellent, but Mr. Gunsberg's play is much below his strength.

## GAME CCCLXVII.

(King's Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Herr Schallopp.) | WHITE. (Mr. Thorold.) | BLACK. (Herr Schallopp.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 4 P to K 5 | Kt to K R 4 (*a*) |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P takes P | 5 P to Q 4 | P to Q 3 (*b*) |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 6 B to Q B 4 | P takes P (*c*) |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | B takes P ch | K takes B | 16 | Q to K 4 | R to K B sq |
| 8 | Kt takes P ch | K to Kt sq (*d*) | 17 | Kt to Q 5 | Q to K sq |
| 9 | Q takes Kt | P to K Kt 3 | 18 | Kt takes Kt (*i*) | Q takes Kt |
| 10 | Q to K B 3 | B to K 3 (*e*) | 19 | B to K R 6 | Q to K B 2 (*j*) |
| 11 | Q takes B P | Kt to Q 2 | 20 | Kt to K 7 ch | B takes Kt |
| 12 | Castles | B to Q 3 | 21 | Q takes B | R to Q B sq |
| 13 | Kt to Q B 3 | B to Q B 5 (*f*) | 22 | P to Q Kt 3 | B to Q 4 |
| 14 | B to K 3 (*g*) | Q to K 2 | 23 | R to K 5 | P to B 3 |
| 15 | K R to K sq | P to Q Kt 4 (*h*) | 24 | Q R to K B sq (*k*) | and Black resigns. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Not a commendable line of defence to this gambit.

(*b*) But having adopted this line, Black should now, we think, follow it up with B to K 2, in order to check at R 5 and compel White to move his King.

(*c*) An oversight of which Mr. Thorold takes prompt advantage.

(*d*) If K to B 3, White would probably have Castled, with the certainty of recovering the piece or getting a winning attack.

(*e*) We see no objection to taking the Q P, which we do not think Mr. Thorold ought to have abandoned.

(*f*) Threatening of course to win the exchange by B takes Kt, but it would have been better to play Q to K 2 at once.

(*g*) Finely played. If now Black tries to win the exchange by B takes Kt, then 15 P takes B, B takes R, 16 R takes B, Q to K sq, 17 Q to B 4 ch, K to Kt 2, 18 P to K 6, and White must win.

(*h*) R to K B sq, followed by P to B 3, was much more promising. In fact the present move, by letting in the adverse Kt, decides the game.

(*i*) Again, very prettily played.

(*j*) Neither R to B 2 nor B takes Kt would be of any avail, *e.g.* R to B 2, 20 Q to K 8 ch, B to B sq (if Q takes Q, then 21 R takes Q ch, B to B sq, 22 Q R to K sq, and by 23 Q R to K 7 he forces mate in two moves), 22 Q takes Q, R takes Q, 23 R to K 8, K to B 2, 24 R takes B ch, R takes R, 25 R to K B sq ch, and wins. Or if 19 B takes Kt, 20 Q takes B ch, R to B 2 (if Q to B 2, then 21 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q (best), R to B sq ch, &c.), 21 Q to R 8 ch, B to B sq, 22 R to K 8, Q takes P ch, 23 K to R sq, Q to Q 3 (best), 24 Q R to K sq, and wins by 25 B takes B, &c.

(*k*) Herr Schallopp probably underrated his opponent's strength, for his opening was rather careless, but great credit is due to Mr. Thorold for his capital play in this interesting game.

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## GAME CCCLXVIII.

(French Defence.)

| WHITE. (Herr Schallopp.) | BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.) | WHITE. (Herr Schallopp.) | BLACK. Mr. Blackburne.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 3 | 19 Kt tks Kt P (*g*) | R takes Kt |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 20 P to R 5 | P to B 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 21 Q R to Kt sq | Kt to Q sq |
| 4 B to Q 3 (*a*) | P takes P | 22 Kt to B sq (*h*) | B to K sq |
| 5 Kt takes P | Kt to B 3 | 23 Q to K 5 | R(Kt 2) to Kt sq |
| 6 Kt to K B 3 | B to K 2 | 24 P to Kt 7 | R to R 2 |
| 7 P to B 3 | B to Q 2 | 25 B takes B P ! | K R takes Kt P |
| 8 B to K B 4 (*b*) | P to K R 3 | 26 R takes R | Q takes R (*i*) |
| 9 P to K R 4 (*c*) | P to Q R 3 | 27 R takes R | Q takes Kt ch |
| 10 Q to K 2 | Kt to Q 4 | 28 K to B 2 | B to Q 2 |
| 11 B to Q 2 | P to Q Kt 4 | 29 P to R 6 (*j*) | Kt to B 5 |
| 12 P to K Kt 4 | Kt to Kt 3 | 30 Q to K 4 | K to Kt sq |
| 13 Castles (Q R) (*d*) | Q to B sq | 31 P to R 7 | P to Kt 5 (*k*) |
| 14 P to Kt 5 | P to K R 4 | 32 Q to K sq | Kt to R 6 ch |
| 15 P to Kt 6 | P to B 3 (*e*) | 33 P takes Kt | Q to B 5 |
| 16 Kt to Kt 3 (*f*) | Q to Kt 2 | 34 P to R 8 (Queen) | and after a few more moves |
| 17 Kt to R 2 | Castles (Q R) | | Black resigned. |
| 18 Kt takes P | Q R to Kt sq | | |

### Notes by E. Freeborough.

*(a)* To take the Q P in this opening is simply to equalise positions, and B to K Kt 5 is to little purpose when Black can reply by B to K 2. White's plan of attack as carried out in this game is worthy of attention. Black loses time by taking the K P and does not improve his position.

*(b)* Trying it on. "Is the old min frindly?" If not he does not wish to intrude. If, however, driven away, the Kt employed for the purpose will be liable to the same treatment.

*(c)* Based upon Black's first move and one of its consequences that the Q B cannot interfere on King's side. Black resorts to counter attack as the best defence.

*(d)* Bold play in the face of the force opposed to him, and thus indicative of confidence in the superior force of his advance on King's side.

*(e)* No use taking the Pawn if he wanted, and he does not want.

*(f)* In going for the R P he loses ground, so Black plays for the pawn's value in the shape of time.

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*(g)* Very fine play. He declines Black's proposal to fight the game on Queen's side with a Pawn ahead, and prefers to play it out on King's side, sacrificing a piece for an attack which is certainly cheap at the price he pays for it.

*(h)* He sees an objection to Kt to B 3 in the reply B to B 3. The game becomes exciting. "De vay der Deutscher goes to vork is von pig ding on ice."

*(i)* If R takes R the White pieces are saved by B to K 4.

*(j)* The struggle is over. It was severe while it lasted. The promotion of the R P is now assured.

*(k)* Ingenious but futile. If the Pawn queens a pretty mate in three moves follows by Kt to R 6 ch.

## GAME CCCLXIX.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) | WHITE. (Mr. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 24 Q R to K sq | B to B 5 *(d)* |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 25 B to Kt 3 | B tks B |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | Kt to B 3 | 26 P tks B | R to K sq *(e)* |
| 4 Q to K 2 *(a)* | B to B 4 | 27 R to K 3 | R tks R *(f)* |
| 5 Castles | Kt to Q 5 | 28 Q tks R | K to Kt 2 |
| 6 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt | 29 R to K sq | R to K B sq |
| 7 P to B 3 | B to Kt 3 | 30 P to K Kt 3 | P to K Kt 4 *(g)* |
| 8 P to Q 3 | P to K R 3 | 31 K to B 2 | K to B 3 *(h)* |
| 9 Kt to Q 2 | P to B 3 | 32 P to K R 4 | R to B 2 *(i)* |
| 10 B to R 4 | P to Q 3 | 33 P tks P ch | P tks P |
| 11 B to B 2 | B to Kt 5 | 34 R to K R sq | Q to K 2 *(j)* |
| 12 Q to K sq | Castles | 35 R to R 6 ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 13 Kt to B 4 | B to B 2 | 36 R to K 6 | Q to Q sq |
| 14 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 37 Q to K 5 ch | K to R 2 |
| 15 B tks P | B to K 3 | 38 R to K 8 | Q to Q 2 |
| 16 Kt tks P | Q to Q Kt sq *(b)* | 39 P to B 4 | P to Q R 3 *(k)* |
| 17 P to K 5 | Kt to R 4 | 40 K to Kt 2 | R to Kt 2 |
| 18 Q to R 4 | Kt tks B | 41 R to K B 8 | R to B 2 |
| 19 Q tks Kt | B tks Kt | 42 R to K 8 | R to Kt 2 |
| 20 P tks B | R to Q sq | 43 P to Q 5 *(l)* | P tks P |
| 21 P to Q 4 | Q tks P | 44 P tks P | P to B 5 |
| 22 Q to K 4 | P to K B 4 *(c)* | 45 Q to K 4 ch | K to R 3 |
| 23 Q to B 3 | P to K Kt 3 | 46 R to R 8 ch | Resigns. |

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## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* Mr. Staunton used to maintain that this is White's best move here. Castles, P to Q 4, or P to Q 3 is now the usual continuation, and Kt to B 3 can also be played, though with less advantage.

*(b)* Up to this point Black certainly has none the worst of the opening, but here, perhaps, he should rather have played B takes Kt, 17 P to K 5, Kt to Q 4, 18 P takes B, Kt takes B, &c., with an even game.

*(c)* If P to K Kt 3, White could proceed with R to B 6.

*(d)* A scheme for gaining possession of the open K's file, for if now B to Q 3, Black can safely take the R P, and if instead 25 R to B 2, then R to K sq, 26 R to K 3, P to B 5, whereupon if 27 Q takes B P, he loses a piece by Q takes Q, 28 R takes R ch, R takes R, 29 R takes Q, R to K 8 ch, &c.

*(e)* The somewhat exposed position of Black's King renders it desirable that he should get rid of the adverse Queen; had he, however, challenged the exchange by Q to Q 4, the answer would have been Q to K 3.

*(f)* There was no need to give up the open file, for the proper course was likewise R to K 3, doubling Rooks if White did the same, and then bringing the K to B 2.

*(g)* This premature advance weakens his game, and enables White to break through presently. He might safely have played R to B 2, threatening P to B 5.

*(h)* Very weak; R to B 2 was still the correct move.

*(i)* But here K to Kt 3 was absolutely demanded.

*(j)* If K to Kt 3 now, White can answer with R to R 8, and Black dare not then push the P to B 5 on account of Q to K 4 ch, but he might without danger play R to B sq. After once allowing the Rook to check at R 6, Black has no further chance of recovering himself.

*(k)* If P to B 5, then 40 P to K Kt 4, and the Q cannot take the P on account of 41 Q to R 8 ch, K to Kt 3, 42 R to Kt 8 ch, &c.

*(l)* The advance of this Pawn is decisive. When the game was over, Mr. Bird remarked that he should have proposed a draw about the 40th move, but did not like to do so because he thought his opponent had rather the best of it. Any advantage of position, however, which he may have had was entirely thrown away by his subsequent weak moves.

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## GAME CCCLX.

(Queen's Fianchetto.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.) | BLACK. (Mr. Owen.) | WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.) | BLACK. (Mr. Owen.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q Kt 3 | 27 Q to K B 2 | R to Q Kt sq |
| 2 P to Q 4 | B to Kt 2 | 28 P to Q R 3 | B to Q B sq |
| 3 B to Q 3 | P to K 3 | 29 Q to K B 3 | B to Kt 3 ch |
| 4 Kt to K R 3 (a) | Kt to K B 3 | 30 B to R 2 | Q to R 5 |
| 5 P to K B 3 | P to Q B 4 | 31 B tks B | R tks B |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | P tks P | 32 P to K B 5 (h) | B to Q 2 |
| 7 P tks P | Kt to Q B 3 | 33 R to K Kt 2 | P to K R 3 |
| 8 B to K 3 (b) | Kt to Q Kt 5 | 34 R to K Kt 3 (i) | K R to Q Kt sq |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 (c) | Kt tks B ch | 35 R to K R 3 | Q to Q sq |
| 10 Q tks Kt | B to K 2 | 36 Q to K 2 | P to Q R 4 |
| 11 Castles K R | Castles | 37 Kt to R 2 | B to Q R 5 |
| 12 R to K B 2 | P to Q 3 | 38 R to Q B sq | B to Kt 6 (j) |
| 13 R to Q sq | R to Q B sq | 39 P tks R P | R fm Kt 3 to Kt 2 |
| 14 P to K Kt 4 (d) | Kt to Q 2 | 40 Kt to Kt 4 | Q tks R P |
| 15 Kt to K B 4 | B to K R 5 (e) | 41 Kt to B 6 | Q tks R P (k) |
| 16 R to K Kt 2 | Q to K sq | 42 Q tks Q B P | R to Q R sq (l) |
| 17 R to K 2 (f) | P to Q R 3 | 43 Q to Q B 3 | Q to Q R 7 |
| 18 Kt to K Kt 2 | B to Q sq | 44 P to B 6 | Q to K 7 |
| 19 B to K B 4 | Q to K 2 | 45 R to K 3 (m) | Q tks Kt P ch (n) |
| 20 Kt to K 3 | B to Q B 2 | | |
| 21 B to K Kt 3 | K R to Q sq | 46 R to K Kt 3 | Q tks K P |
| 22 P to K B 4 | P to Q Kt 4 | 47 R tks P ch | K to R sq |
| 23 P to Q Kt 4 | Kt to Q Kt 3 | 48 Q to K R 3 | Q to K B 5 |
| 24 P to Q 5 | Kt to Q B 5 (g) | 49 R to K B sq | Q to Q 7 |
| 25 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt | 50 Q to K Kt 3 | B to B 7 (o) |
| 26 Q to Q 4 | P to K 4 | 51 R to R 7 ch | and mates next move. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* We prefer B to K 3 here, supporting the Q P, for a reason which will be seen presently.

*(b)* If White's Bishop were now at K 3, he could either play P to Q R 3, shutting out the Kt, or Kt to Q B 3, retiring the B to Q Kt sq if the Kt came to Kt 5.

*(c)* He cannot retire the B to K 2, for Black would then reply with Kt takes K P.

*(d)* The K Kt P is often used with success in close games as a weapon of attack, especially when as in the present case, a Rook can be placed behind it.

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*(e)* Driving the Rook to where it wants to go, and putting the Bishop out of play.

*(f)* It does not appear that he could gain anything by Kt to Kt 5, on account of B to R 3, or by trying to entrap the Bishop by P to Kt 5 on account of the reply P to B 4.

*(g)* Tempting, but of doubtful merit; he is, however, so much cramped that it is difficult to find any better move.

*(h)* White has now a Kt against a B for the end-game, and Black can evidently make nothing of his isolated passed Pawn.

*(i)* He might perhaps with more advantage play Q to Kt 3, followed by P to Kt 5.

*(j)* Mr. Owen has defended himself very well, but here he should have exchanged Pawns and then played B to Kt 4 if the Kt retook.

*(k)* The line Black here adopts seems to have been founded on the miscalculation that he would safely be able to win both the doubled Pawns and preserve his own Q B P, but he evidently overlooked White's forty-second and forty-third moves.

*(l)* Of course, if B takes Q, 43 R takes Q, R to Kt 8, 44 R to Q B 3, &c.

*(m)* If R to K sq, Black can answer with Q to Q B 5.

*(n)* The imprudence of capturing these Pawns is speedily manifest.

*(o)* Failing to see the threatened mate! He could not, however, save the game, for had he played Q to B 7, the pretty answer would have been Kt to Q 4, followed by Q to B 4 if the Kt were taken, and by Kt to B 5 if the Q went to K 5.

## GAME CCCLXXI.

Played September 12th, 1885, at Purssell's, London. (Mr. Gunsberg giving Mr. Lee the odds of P and two moves.)

(Remove Black's K B P.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Lee.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | WHITE. (Mr. Lee.) | BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | | 10 B to K 3 (*a*) | P to K R 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P to K Kt 3 | 11 Kt to R 3 | P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q Kt 3 | 12 P to K 5 | P to B 5 |
| 4 B to Q 3 | B to K Kt 2 | 13 B to Q B 2 | P to Q R 3 (*b*) |
| 5 P to Q B 3 | B to Q Kt 2 | 14 P to K Kt 4 (*c*) | Q Kt to B 3 |
| 6 Castles | P to K 3 | 15 Q to K sq | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 7 Kt to Q R 3 | Kt to K 2 | 16 R to Q sq (*d*) | Q to Q 2 |
| 8 Kt to K Kt 5 | Castles | 17 Q to R 4 | R to B 2 |
| 9 P to K B 4 | P to B 4 | 18 Kt to Kt sq | Q R to K B sq |



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| | |
|---|---|
| 19 R to B 2 | P to Kt 5 |
| 20 P to Kt 3 (*e*) | P to Q R 4 |
| 21 P tks B P | P tks P (B 4) |
| 22 Kt to Q 2 | Kt to Q 4 |
| 23 R to K sq | Kt tks B |
| 24 R tks Kt | P tks P |
| 25 R tks P | Q tks P |
| 26 R tks P | Q to K 6 |
| 27 R to K 4 | Q to R 2 |
| 28 B to Kt 3 | R to K sq |
| 29 Q to Kt 3 | Kt to Q 5 |
| 30 R to K sq | R to Q B 2 (*f*) |
| 31 P to B 5 (*g*) | R to B 8 |
| 32 Q to K 3 | Kt to B 6 ch (*h*) |
| White resigns. | |

Notes by E. N. Frankenstein.

(*a*) Kt to B 3 is preferable.

(*b*) Necessary to prevent Kt to Q Kt 5, &c.

(*c*) Decidedly premature.

(*d*) Should first play Q to R 5, and then Q R to K sq.

(*e*) White should proceed with the attack on the Black K's quarters and not create this opportunity for operations on his Q's flank.

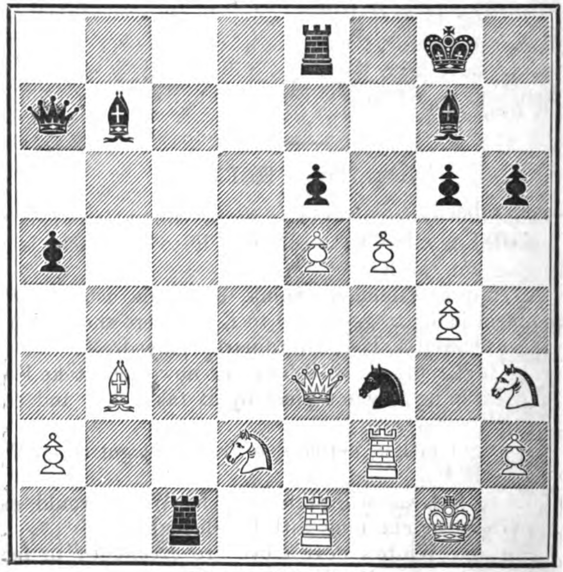
(*f*) A very clever and deep move.

(*g*) White is quite unconscious of danger.

(*h*) A wonderfully fine finish; the Kt can be captured by three pieces, but White's game is utterly lost.

Position after Black's 32nd move.

Black (Mr. Gunsberg.)



White (Mr Lee.)

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## GAME CCCLXXII.

Final game of the match between Messrs. Horwitz and Bird at the London Tourney of 1851.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.) | BLACK. (Mr. Bird.) | WHITE. (Mr. Horwitz.) | BLACK. (Mr. Bird.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 20 K Kt to B 4 | B tks Kt |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 21 Kt tks B | P to K B 3 (*h*) |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 22 Kt tks K B P ch | Kt tks Kt |
| 4 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 23 B tks Kt | B tks B |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | P to K R 4 | 24 R tks B | Q to Q 2 |
| 6 B to B 4 | Kt to K R 3 (*a*) | 25 Q to K Kt 5 (*i*) | P to Q 4 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | P to Q 3 | 26 P tks P | Castles (Q R) |
| 8 Kt to Q 3 | P to B 6 | 27 P to Q 6 (*j*) | Q R to K Kt sq |
| 9 P tks P | B to K 2 | 28 B tks R | R tks B |
| 10 B to B 4 (*b*) | B tks R P ch | 29 Q tks R ch (*k*) | Kt tks Q |
| 11 K to Q 2 | P tks P | 30 R to B 8 ch | Q to Q sq |
| 12 Q tks P | B to K Kt 5 | 31 R tks Q ch | K tks R |
| 13 Q to K 3 | B to K 2 (*c*) | 32 P tks P ch | K tks P |
| 14 Kt to B 3 | Kt to B 3 | 33 R tks P | Kt to B 3 |
| 15 Q R to K Kt sq (*d*) | B to K B sq (*e*) | 34 R to K B 5 | Kt to K 5 ch |
| 16 Kt to Q 5 | B to Kt 2 | 35 K to K 3 | Kt to Q 3 |
| 17 P to B 3 | Kt to K 2 (*f*) | 36 K to B 4 | |
| 18 B to K Kt 5 | K Kt to Kt sq | And Black resigns. | |
| 19 R to K B sq (*g*) | B to K 3 | | |

### Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) This line of defence was in vogue thirty years ago, but it is now regarded as inferior; at any rate R to R 2 here is better than bringing out the Kt.

(*b*) An improvement, we think, upon the usual move B to K 3, the object being to get the Q to K 3, where she is in a much stronger post than at K B 4, as ordinarily played.

(*c*) The best reply, for if B takes Kt now, R can take B safely.

(*d*) Threatening to win a piece by B takes Kt, and then R takes B.

(*e*) He ought rather, perhaps, to have first got rid of White's K B by Kt to R 4.

(*f*) Kt to R 4 was still preferable, for White would in that case gain nothing by checking with his Bishop.

(*g*) This and White's next move are excellent; in fact the whole game is played in Mr. Horwitz's best form.

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(*h*) He cannot save the K B P, whatever he does.

(*i*) It would be stronger, we believe, to check at B 7 and then double the Rooks, threatening to take the R P with B, for if then Black played Q to Kt 4, the reply K to B sq, would make all safe.

(*j*) Again, very finely played; R to B 7 would of course win the piece, but not nearly so decisively.

(*k*) Good enough, but, as Mr. Staunton remarks in his notes to this game, P takes Kt was still more conclusive.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—Since our last notice of the subject, the negotiations for the great match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort have been steadily progressing, the calm and courteous correspondence of the two seconds proving like oil on the troubled waters, and greatly facilitating the final settlement of the terms on which the match will be played. As all the details are not even yet definitely fixed, it would hardly be worth while to enter into the various propositions and counter propositions made on each side, but we believe we may safely announce that the contest will commence at New York about the end of this month or the beginning of next, that it will be continued afterwards at Baltimore, and concluded at New Orleans. The stakes will not be less than 1000 dollars (£250), the time-limit 15 moves an hour, the number of games either 25 in all, including drawn ones, or 10 games to be actually won, without limiting the number to be played. The play will be on intermediate days, the other days being used, if necessary, for finishing adjourned games, and each combatant, on producing a medical certificate, will be entitled to a day's rest three times during the course of the match. It is to be hoped that the points still remaining unsettled will not lead to any further difficulty or delay, and that this contest, so long and eagerly looked forward to by Chess-players, will now really come off.

The first prize in the New Orleans Club annual tourney has fallen to Mr. C. O. Wilcox, who scored 15½ out of a possible 18. The second and third prizes lie between Messrs. Barton and Labatt, whose scores were respectively 11 and 12, and who had still one game to play.

The Championship prize (a gold medal) of the St. Louis Chess Club has been won by Mr. Haller.

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Mr. Pope, Chess Editor of the *Herald* of Elizabeth, N. J., has won the first prize in the New York Telegraphers' C. C. Tourney. Mr. Pope states in his paper that a more extensive tourney will shortly take place, in which all *employés* of electric telegraph companies will be invited to compete.

The *San Francisco Argonaut* says that a Chess tourney is in progress at the Mechanics' Institute of that city, with 11 entries, for which a prize of 100 dollars has been offered by Mr. Marshall, President of the Golden Gate Chess Club. An additional prize of one year's issue of the British Chess Magazine has been offered by the Chess Editor of the *Argonaut* for the most brilliant game.

The Automaton Ajeeb, from London, is now exhibiting in New York, and has been honoured by visits from the President and Vice-President of the United States.

From the *International Chess Magazine* we learn that the tourney proposed to be instituted at Trabue City, in Florida, is, after all, not a hoax, for it is now announced that Mr. W. H. Wilkes has added to the pine-apple prizes promised, an endowment of 20 acres of land, to be planted with cocoa-nuts, which are estimated to produce from 10,000 to 16,000 dollars yearly, and these will be divided into five prizes for each annual tourney. As, however, both pine-apples and cocoa-nuts will take some years to come to maturity, we may safely relegate this contest to the consideration of future Chess-players, and will only content ourselves with expressing the hope that Col. Trabue, or his descendants, will in the good time coming announce a programme for the tourney which will be more worthy of the value of the prizes than that which is at present promulgated.

An Association of Chess Editors has been formed in America, for the general purpose of promoting the theory and practice of the game, and for the special object of building up local clubs and Chess columns, and of securing the prompt and accurate reporting of Chess events and Chess news in every part of the world. With this intent, the Association will offer prizes of medals and other works of art for proficiency in play, composing and solving, and it will organise tourneys for that purpose. The President of the Association is Mr. Bull, late Chess Editor of the *Detroit Free Press*; Mr. Reichhelm, of the *Philadelphia Times*, is the Secretary, and Mr. Foster, of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, is the Treasurer. An executive council of six members, to hold office for one year, will shortly be elected, and a trophy will be provided to be contended for at the annual meeting, but money prizes will not be given. We wish the new movement every success.

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Germany.—The magistracy of Munich has offered a prize of honour of 200 marks for next year's first Congress and Jubilee of the Bavarian Chess Association, to which, up to the present, 19 towns and villages, either through clubs or single players, have given their adhesion. In the winter tourney of the last session of the Berlin Chess Club, which ended in June last, the first prize in Class I., was gained by Herr Schallopp; the second by Herr Specht, and the third by Herr Pinner. In Class II., the first prize winner was Herr Ranneforth.

Italy.—Preparations are being made for the fifth national Congress of the Italian C. A., which will take place at Rome, in November.

The inaugural tourney of the Chess session at Milan, in connection with the Artists' and Patriotic Society, resulted in the first prize (a large gold medal) being won by Sig. Crespi, of Class I.; the second prize (a small gold medal) fell to Sig. Tondini, of Class III. There were seven other prizes, consisting of large and small medals of silver and bronze.

Australia.—The match between Messrs. Gossip and Esling, for the Championship of the Australian Colonies, has collapsed, owing to the severe illness of the former player. Two games only had been played, of which Mr. Esling won the first, and the other was left off greatly to his advantage. Mr. Gossip went to Australia in bad health, and we do not think he was either physically or intellectually capable of sustaining the position at which he aimed. There are other experts in Australia and New Zealand besides Mr. Esling, who might with great hope of success have disputed his claim, and were probably only prevented from doing so either by distance or business engagements. In a letter received from him some time ago, Mr. Gossip lays claim to having held his own with the best players of Melbourne, and to have obtained the advantage with some of them, we believe, in ordinary games. It would have been more satisfactory if he could have demonstrated this in a match or a series of matches, and we regret to hear that for the reason assigned no such contests can now take place. We agree with the opinion of the *South Australian Chronicle* that the championships of the various colonies should be settled first, and then, as in the match between Messrs. Fisher and Goldsmith in 1875, the claimant for the coveted honour should pay visits to the rival champions, and beat them if he can.

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

We commence the publication of the B. C. M. End-game Tourney positions this month. They are printed without any preliminary examination, so our solvers will have full scope for their analytical ability. We reprint on another page the conditions of the solution competition, and trust there will be a numerous entry. End-games with the following mottoes have been received in addition to those acknowledged in our last:—"Mes Pensees"; "Lorionata"; "Noli turbare circulos meos!"; "Vincit veritas" (three positions); "ἄελπτον ὀυδέν" (two positions); "Tous les genres &c." (an additional position).

A Chess column has recently been commenced in the New York *Sunday Times* (21, Ann Street), under the editorship of Mr. Geo. Cumming. It promises to be a most valuable addition to the many excellent columns already in existence across the water, its contents being of a very varied and interesting character. We extract the following clever alphabetical lines from the issue of August 23rd.

A is the gambit by Allgaier found out,
B for the Bishop so warlike and stout,
C is our Chess the glorious game,
D the Defeat with its sorrow and shame,
E is the Evans a famous attack,
F is the False-move we wish to take back,
G is for Gambit full of startling delight,
H are the Houses both of black and of white,
I the Interposes in the midst of the fight,
J for *J'adoube* which the careless must say,
K stands for King the soul of the play,
L is for Lopez the gambit so old,
M is for Muzio adventurous and bold,
N for the Notes explaining our play,
O is the Opening at first of the fray,
P is a Pawn rushing boldly ahead,
Q noble Queen so mighty and dread,
R is the Rook a warrior of weight,
S is for Stale, a vexatious mate,
T is the Tourney when the weakest must yield,
U the Uniting of pawns in the field,
V is Variations which the black overlooks,
W stands for White who moves first in books,
X is Xantippe the meanest of mates,
Y is to Yield resigned to our fates,
Z is Zatrikiology a game,
& an art of endurable fame.

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Mr. J. Pierce is now starting a new Correspondence Game Tourney in which the two special features are (1) that each player plays two games simultaneously with each opponent, and (2) the prize money is divided among the six who score highest, in proportion to the number of games they have won. The number of entries is limited to twelve and the entrance fee is £1. Those who wish to join should address J. Pierce, Langley House, Dorking. Seven have already entered.

Testimonial to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth.—The subscription list for this object will close definitely on December 1st. Any sums varying from 2/6 to 21/- may be sent up to that date to the Hon. Treasurer, the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern.

We have been able to complete a set of the B. C. M. for the years 1882, and 1884, viz. Vols. II. and IV., which we offer for 10/- a vol. or the two for 15/-. This is an opportunity that may not occur again. We have also copies yet on hand of Loyd's *Chess Strategy*, price 15/- post free.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* (213, Dupont Street), a first-class literary weekly, in addition to numerous other attractive features, has a capital Chess column edited by Mr. J. E. Tippett, a gentleman possessing great enthusiasm, and also editorial qualifications of a high order. We are glad to see the game so well represented in California.

We have received the report of the Brighton Chess Club for 1884-5, which gives a very favourable idea of the progress of the game in Brighton and district. The club has been most successful in its matches, having won no less than eleven out of twelve, and scoring the large majority of sixty-two games. The finances too are in a healthy condition, showing a satisfactory balance on the right side. We wish the club continued prosperity.

In our June number we made some allusion to a projected publication of a work on *Chess: Its Poetry and Its Prose*, by Mr. Mackenzie. The author has met with sufficient promises of support to warrant him in proceeding with it. The price will be 8/- to subscribers, and this will afterwards be raised to 10/6. We shall be glad to receive orders for the volume, which will be elegantly bound in cloth, gilt lettered, and will contain about 450 pages.

The annual meeting of the South Norwood Chess Club took place on September 9th, and passed off successfully. A valuable Silver Challenge Cup has been established for annual competition without entrance fee among the members, and the Cup will become the absolute property of the player who wins the same three years consecutively or five years in all. This forms a novel attraction for players to become members of the club. About a dozen matches with other clubs will be arranged and one or two among the members themselves, while on 7th October, Mr. Gunsberg will give an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Public Hall, South Norwood, at 7 o'clock, to witness which visitors are cordially invited.

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The Chess Editor of the *Leeds Mercury* requests us to state that arrangements have been made for the publication of the Problems of the "Mirror of American Sports" solution tourney for the solving championship of the world, in the *Weekly Supplement* column. This will add another attraction to a Chess department which for general all round excellence we consider unsurpassed among contemporary columns in either hemisphere.

We have to chronicle the formation of a Yorkshire County Chess Club with a number of very influential vice-presidents, and a president whose name carries great weight, although not much can be said of his knowledge of the game. We have thought all along that there was no call for the movement, and that all the objects aimed at by the new society could have been attained by the old West Yorkshire Chess Association, which has had a long and honoured career of some thirty years. However it does not much matter by what name the association is called so long as it unites in one strong body the leading players of the County, and we would suggest that the new County Club and the West Yorkshire Chess Association be amalgamated, as they both aim at the same ends, and consist principally of the same materials. At a large and influential meeting of the Huddersfield Chess Club held on September 26th, Mr. Watkinson was requested to write to Mr. Rea, who is the Hon. Sec. of both bodies, asking him to call a meeting of the officials to see whether this suggestion cannot be carried out. The annual meeting of the W. Y. Association is arranged to be held at Huddersfield next year, but as the newly formed County club proposes to hold similar gatherings, it is obvious that they will clash one with the other unless some joint understanding is arrived at.

We have received Vol. I. of a projected series of works on the openings, to be published at Venice and edited by Signor Ferrari. The opening selected for the first volume is the Evans Gambit, and the compilation has been placed in the able hands of Signor Salvioli. The *brochure* treats of the "Evans" at great length, diagrams being given of the principal variations. It also contains illustrative games. The volume runs out to 126 pages, and is very neatly printed ; the price being, in English money, about 1s. 3d.

Mr. Morgan sends us a reprint of the American Supplement to Cook's "Synopsis," containing American Inventions in the Chess openings, together with fresh analyses in the openings since 1882. The question of International Copyright is not a point for us now to discuss—Mr. Miller reprints the "Synopsis," and Mr. Morgan returns the compliment by doing ditto with the "Supplement." The work is a very valuable one and contains a mass of original suggestion and analysis, in addition to reprints of Mr. Potter's Leaderettes from "Land and Water." We shall be happy to furnish our subscribers with copies at the published price, 3/6, post free.

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## "GET OUT YOUR PIECES."

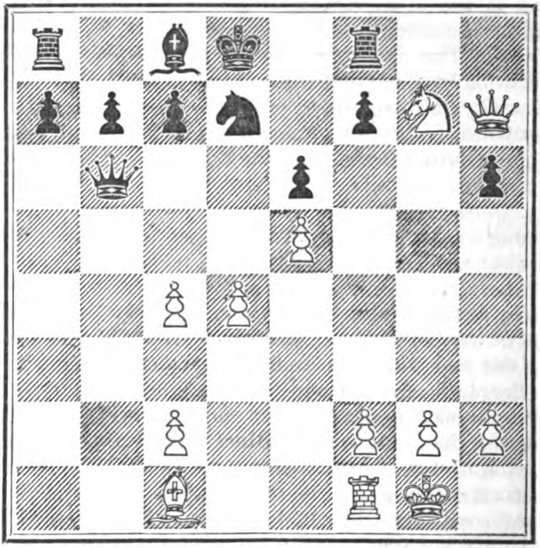
A friend of many years' standing, to whom I give the Rook at our Chess Club, has often been adjured by onlookers to develop his game better. When losing, people have pointed to the Rooks and Bishops, still shut in, and have proved past contradiction that in reality it was he who gave the odds. We were playing last week, and, with many complaints on his part of incomplete development, had reached the subjoined position. It was my turn, and I played B to Q R 3, to which he answered P to Q B 4. I took P with P, he retook P with Kt, and on my checking with R to Q sq played B to Q 2, saying, with a sigh of relief, "at length I shall get out my pieces." The position left, though easy enough for White, is in its way a " tit bit."

Yours very truly,

Leamington,
Aug. 26th, 1885.

ROSARIO ASPA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

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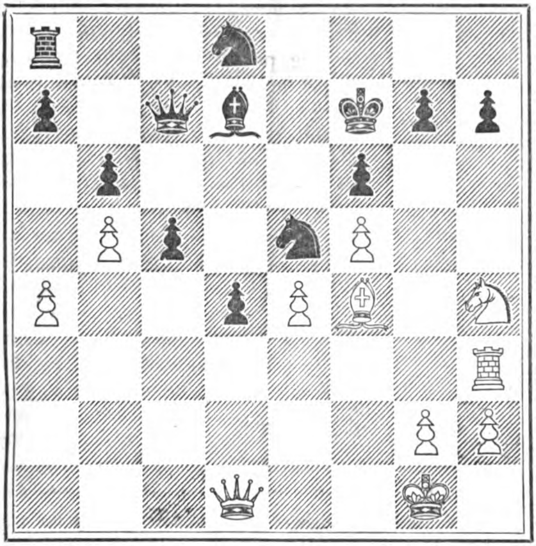
## END-GAME FROM ACTUAL PLAY.

BLACK (DR. P.)



WHITE (MR. E. N. F.)
White to move and win.

An Imperial Photo of Group of B. C. M. Contributors is offered for the best solution received by the Editor on or before Oct. 20th.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### CHESS IN LONDON.

In the very nature of things September is a dull month here, so far as Chess is concerned, for many of its votaries are then scattered far and wide in search of relaxation and health. The moor or the shore, Switzerland or the Highlands, Italy or Norway claim them as willing victims, and their place at the Club or the Divan knows them not. Even Blackburne has not been able to withstand the force of example, and so, since the conclusion of the Hereford Meeting, he has been a-pleasuring with his friends at Banbury, with its celebrated cakes and its no less celebrated cross. I have not seen him since he got back from his holiday, but I believe it has done him a world of good. As I write, however, the tide is on the turn and town is beginning to fill again, and the Chess haunts of the Metropolis are once more

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assuming their ordinary appearance. Like the rest of them my friend of Purssell's has been for his outing, but he is now to be found in his usual place at Purssell's looking as smiling and urbane—or the contrary—as ever. The first time I "dropped across" him after his return to town I thought I would get "first hold" so, after exchanging the usual courtesies, I at once exclaimed—"What about your theory of "youth making its mark," now?" "What dost thou mean, thou most unimaginative of mortals?" was his reply. "What do I mean," I asked, "Why simply that at Hereford Blackburne and Bird were to the fore, and that youth, in the person of Gunsberg, only tied with Mason for fifth place! Where is youth coming to the front in that?" "Where, where?" exclaimed he in a tone which in any one else would have been termed angry, "Where, you dull, stupid fellow? Why just where it was! I never said that youth had come to the front, but that it was coming. Now had Gunsberg headed Bird three times in succession, and Blackburne twice, it would have been no longer a question of 'coming' but of 'come.'" And with these words he strode away without deigning in the least to notice my friendly reference to a "sherry and a biscuit." On reflection I began to see that there was some truth in his statement of the case, yet I am bound to observe that general opinion here points to Gunsberg's place at Hereford rather than to that he took at Hamburg as being his true position as yet amongst the foremost masters.

The arrangements for the monster Winter Tournament of the City of London Chess Club are well advanced, and the full number of 120 players is nearly (if indeed not quite) made up. The 120 will be divided into 10 sections of 12 players each and I believe that each section will be made up of players of presumably equal strength, as was the case in the Spring Tournament. Whether any of the masters will play in it is yet undecided, but there will be a very strong contingent of second-class players engaged. Of course after the sectional play is completed the winners will have to play off for final place, and this will be a most interesting part of the fight, for it will throw great light upon the question whether some recent promotions to higher classes will be justified by results. The City I am glad to say continues to grow. One of its latest recruits is Mr. Wainwright (of the Oxford University Club) who has made his mark both at the British Association meeting and the Counties'. He is now engaged in a little match with Mr. G. A. Hooke, the score at present standing Hooke 6, Wainwright 5.

The various local Metropolitan clubs are beginning to furbish up their armour preparatory to the winter campaign, and there is every prospect that by October many rival teams will once

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more be trying their strength. One or two of the local clubs have been holding a summer session principally for practice amongst their members. This has been so with the Athenæum with a special view to beating those wicked North Londoners.

One or two country correspondents of mine question my verdict in the matter of "one player one game" in club matches. They are of opinion that two games are a better test of individual play than one. That is so undoubtedly, but then three would be better than two, and four than three! But a club match is not so much to test individual play as that of the whole team, and I say, that for this purpose the test is fairer when each man plays one game, than when some players get through one and others two, which is really what the "one player two games" system comes to.

I was glad to notice that the managers of the Hereford meeting did something to lessen the great inequality between the first and the fourth prizes by increasing the latter from £5 to £10. That half a game, however, should mark the difference between winning £60 and £20 seems somewhat startling, and one friend of mine sends me some sensible remarks thereon. His plan is to divide the total prize-money amongst all the players who win more games than they lose, the division to be made according to the number of wins in excess of the average, and he forwards me some calculations showing how his system would work. His table for the Hereford meeting is as follows:

| Players. | Aver-age. | Won games. | Excess of wins. | Pro rata Amount. | | | Actual Prizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Blackburne ............... | 5 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Bird ........................ | 5 | 7½ | 2½ | 25 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Schallopp .................. | 5 | 7½ | 2½ | 25 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackenzie ............... | 5 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gunsberg .................. | 5 | 5½ | ½ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mason ..................... | 5 | 5½ | ½ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |

No account is here taken of players below Mason as they failed to score the average possible wins. Similarly in the prizes no account is taken of the entrance money being divided amongst the losers. It will be noticed that this plan reduces the first prize but increases those below it. My friend also sends me similar tables for the International Tournnment of 1883, and the British Chess Association Meeting of 1885, which I likewise reproduce.

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LONDON INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1883.

| Players. | Aver-age. | Won games. | Excess of wins. | Pro rata Amount. | | | Prizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Zukertort | 13 | 22 | 9 | 283 | 1 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Steinitz | 13 | 19 | 6 | 188 | 14 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackburne | 13 | *17 | 4 | 125 | 16 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Tschigorin | 13 | 16 | 3 | 94 | 7 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackenzie | 13 | 15½ | 2½ | 78 | 12 | 6 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Mason | 13 | 15½ | 2½ | 78 | 12 | 6 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Englisch | 13 | 15½ | 2½ | 78 | 12 | 6 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Rosenthal | 13 | *14½ | 1½ | 47 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 975 | 0 | 0 | 975 | 0 | 0 |

* Counting the unfinished game between Blackburne and Rosenthal as a draw.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1885.

| Players. | Aver-age. | Won games. | Excess of wins. | Pro rata Amount. | | | Prizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Gunsberg | 7½ | 14 | 6½ | 15 | 15 | 10 | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| Bird | 7½ | 12 | 4½ | 10 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| Guest | 7½ | 12 | 4½ | 10 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| Pollock | 7½ | 10½ | 3 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| MacDonnell | 7½ | 10 | 2½ | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Loman | 7½ | 10 | 2½ | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wainwright | 7½ | 9 | 1½ | 3 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Donisthorpe | 7½ | 8 | ½ | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 61 | 19 | 0 | 61 | 19 | 0 |

It will be noticed in all three that the tendency of this system is to lessen the value of the top prizes and to spread the total prize-money over a greater area. In the case of the London International the lessening of the first prize is but trifling, and the second is actually increased, whilst in the Hereford meeting the falling off of the first is most marked and striking. To understand this we must remember that in one case the first prize was won by a sweeping majority, whilst in the other it was won by a bare half game. There seems something in this plan, and without pledging myself to all its details I venture to submit it to the consideration of all managers of future Master Tournaments. As my friend of Purssell's observed when I showed it to him, "Why, it's like the Government Education Grant, it's payment by results!"

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I am sure that the whole of your readers will share the regret which I now express at the unexpected termination of the admirably conducted Chess column in *Land and Water*. Of the leading Chess columns of this country it stood amongst the very foremost and best. From its very commencement strong individuality was one of its most marked features, and it has all along possessed a truly English flavour. Indeed above all other contemporaneous columns it may claim to have been a thoroughly national exponent of Chess; hence its sudden demise is all the more to be deplored. The first Chess column appeared in *Land and Water* on the 27th August, 1870, under the editorship of the late Herr Löwenthal. Mr. Löwenthal, despite his Hungarian nationality, must have imbibed no little of the spirit and feeling of his adopted country, for from the first his column was marked by many of the best traits of the English character. Under his charge the column at once took a high stand, and this it continued to maintain and even increase until the last, despite its various changes of Editors. Löwenthal edited the column until towards the end of 1873, and during the whole of that time it grew in influence and popularity. He was succeeded by the late Mr. J. Wisker, one of the most representative players of our modern English school. In the Spring of 1876 it passed into the able hands of Mr. P. T. Duffy, who swayed its destinies until Mr. W. N. Potter took charge of it. The first column under Mr. Potter's editorship appeared on the 3rd November, 1877, and it has remained under his direction until its last appearance on the 29th August, 1885, just 15 years, almost to a day, since it first made its bow to the Chess world. There can be no doubt that all its four Editors were men of mark, each in his own way, but their ways differed very much, for in all the English Chess world you could not find four men of more distinct character and diverse minds and strongly marked idiosyncrasies than Löwenthal, Wisker, Duffy, and Potter, yet under all their editorships the column has been wonderfully homogeneous, and has throughout maintained an almost undeviating uniformity both in matter and manner. To me, however, Potter and the *Land and Water* column are inseparably linked together, and I dare say many of your readers share my feelings as they recall to memory the many racy and vigorous articles which have delighted them of late years. Can we ever forget his leaderettes on the openings, so sparkling without being superficial, so scientific without being solemn? Where else can we find such annotated games as he gave us, uniting analytical skill and native humour in a manner unknown to other pens? Where such a constant succession of first-class problems as adorned his column? These questions are easy to ask but I, for one, fear that the answers will be

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difficult to find. I may say that to a select few it had been an open secret for some weeks that from certain changes in the management of *Land and Water* the Chess column was likely to be discontinued, but I believe that even Mr. Potter, when he was preparing his column for the 29th August, was not actually aware that it was to be the very last, or he would have given it more of the character of a final performance. The expected came, however, at the unexpected moment, and Mr. Potter had no opportunity of taking anything like a farewell of those who had so long been his friends, through his column. That such a column should thus have come to an untimely end is nothing less than a national misfortune to Chess in this country, for the stoppage seems to be the signal for Mr. Potter's permanent retirement from public Chess work, at least he makes such a declaration in forwarding his award in a problem tourney just completed. I can hardly believe, however, that he will be allowed to carry out such an idea. Yet in the prime of life, with his vigorous intellect and unimpaired skill, he must not be lost to Chess. In her wide domain there is work to be done that no hand is so fitted do as his. Duty is not to be shirked by the honest man, and I think Mr. Potter will not shirk his. J. G. C.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M., Orsmond Pont, Transvaal.—Subscription duly to hand. We have forwarded duplicate for April, and trust all the following numbers have reached you. You can obtain the American edition of the Synopsis from Robt. Clarke and Co., 61, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. The price is two dollars.

### Problem Department.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—We replied by post to your welcome letter, on the 10th ult. Since doing so, an opportunity has occurred of carrying out your suggestion about the reviews.

E. J. Winter Wood.—Pleased to hear from you again. The problem is welcome, although we cannot but regret the cause of its being transferred to us!

J. W., Leeds.—Your Mercury has been rather a laggard of late, reaching us, on an average, about once a fortnight.

F. M., Almondbury.—In 303 there is no mate as proposed, as White can interpose R after 6 B takes Q. In 197, after 1 Q takes Kt, K takes P, 2 Q to Kt 6, P to R 3, no mate! Others correct.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from E. N. Frankenstein, Dr. Hunt, A. F. Mackenzie, J. A. Miles, C. Planck, E. J. Winter Wood, and C. W. of Sunbury.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE END-GAME TOURNEY.

### No. I.—Motto : " Tous les genres sont bons hors le genre ennuyeux."

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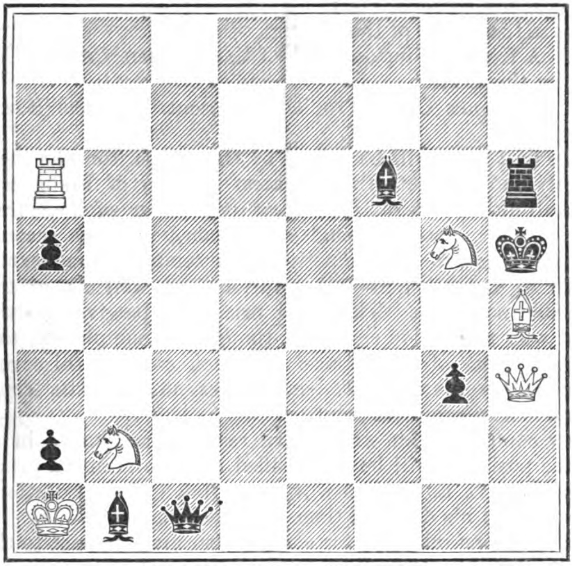

WHITE.

White to play and draw.

### No. II.

Motto : " Tous les genres, &c."

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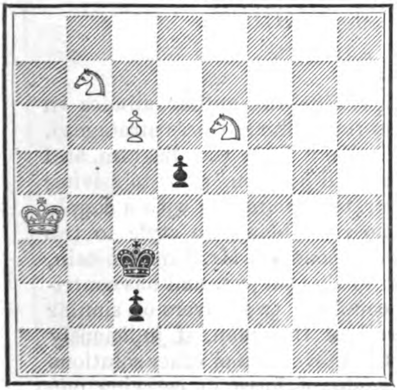

WHITE.

White to play and win.

### No. III.

Motto : " Tous les genres, &c."

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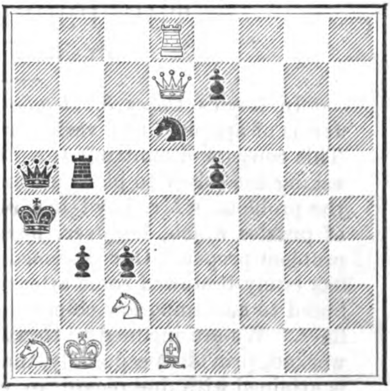

WHITE.

White to play and win.



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## END-GAME SOLUTION TOURNEY.

In connection with this Tourney there will be a Solution Tourney, with three prizes, viz.:

1. £1, the gift of the Editor.
2. A free copy for one year of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, given by the Editor.
3. Pearson's Chess Problems, presented by the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

The first prize will be gained by the competitor who shall solve correctly and completely the greatest number of End-games, and who shall also point out the greatest number of inaccuracies in any of them, including second solutions, &c. The second prize will be awarded to the competitor who sends in the next largest number of correct and full solutions, as well as of flaws or impossible solutions. The third prize will be given to the competitor who shall solve correctly, though not completely, the third largest number of End-games. In each case the discovery and demonstration that any End-game does not fulfil its conditions will count as a complete solution.

Any competitor known to have received assistance in dealing with the positions will be disqualified from obtaining a prize.

The Rev. C. E. Ranken will act as judge of the Solution Tourney, and from his decision there will be no appeal.

All solutions intended for competition must be sent to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern, England, within one month of the publication of each End-game.

Short criticisms are also invited.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

In Loyd's *Chess Strategy*—page 178—the author alludes in terms of approval to a variety upon the ordinary Chess stratagem. This consists of omitting the Black King from the diagram and asking the solver to place his majesty in position, prior to solving the problem. Mr. Loyd has illustrated the notion with a couple of puzzles which, however, have no resemblance in style to the problem proper. Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Frankenstein, has lately bestowed some attention to this subject, and has contributed to contemporary columns a couple of two-movers on similar lines. We are inclined to think well of this plan, if judiciously worked, provided, especially, that the prevention of other solutions is attained with due regard to economy of force in carrying out

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the author's key. The result, in such a case, ought at all events to be a true Chess problem and not, like retractatory and other fantasias, a puzzle based on an improbable or even ridiculous hypothesis. On page 372 will be found a few specimens of the *genus*. On these we invite short criticisms and shall be happy to receive other examples by way of a change from the beaten track. Two-movers will be most likely to benefit by this particular thematic extension, which will impart something of point and novelty to the hackneyed species. Three-movers are difficult to manage, and longer problems will scarcely be available.

New Problem Tourney.—*The Illustreret Familie Journal* of Copenhagen announces a two-move International Tourney. Each competitor is to mail one direct problem not later than December 15th, addressed to W. Jensen, Solvgade 103, Copenhagen. Five prizes are offered, the 1st about 70 francs, 2nd 35 ditto, the remainder, problem collections. Judges: Messrs. Arnell, Behr, and Jespersen.

La Nuova Rivista Degli Scacchi Sixth Tourney.—The following are the names of the prize-winners :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st.—Victor Mieses | ... ... ... | Leipsic. |
| 2nd.—G. Fano | ... ... ... ... | Trieste. |
| 3rd, ex æquo—{ L. Noack | ... ... | Breslau. |
| A. F. Mackenzie | ... | Jamaica. |

Messrs. De Walden, Pradignat, and Slater were honorably mentioned in the order named. Thirty-six composers took part in this contest. We extract two of the positions in the first prize set.

By V. Mieses.

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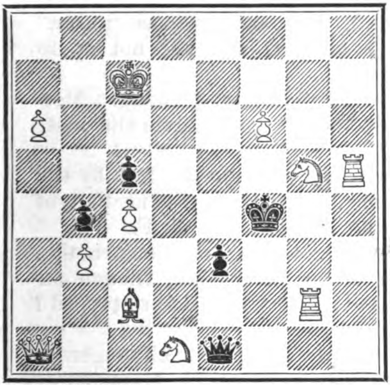

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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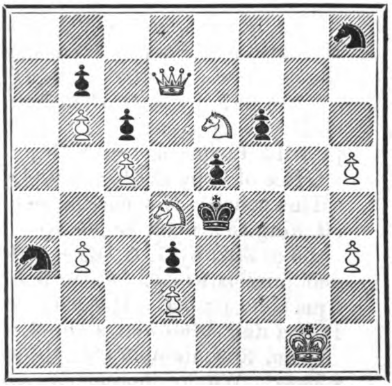

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The appended four-mover is a problem contributed by Mr. W. Grimshaw to the Solution Competition at the recent meeting of the Counties Chess Association at Hereford. The companion problem gained the first prize in a little tourney just concluded in the *Weekly Echo*, under the auspices of Herr Gunsberg. Both stratagems will be found well worthy attention. We intend giving the solutions next month and invite short reviews.

By W. Grimshaw.

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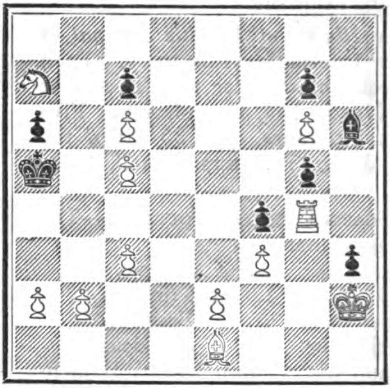

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

By C. Planck.

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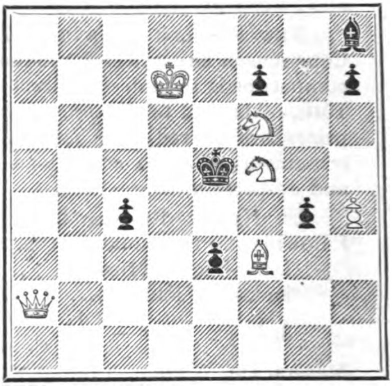

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## REVIEWS OF PROBLEMS IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

E. N. Frankenstein labels 296, 297 and 298 as "poor." Mercutio considers 296 "mediocre," and 297 and 298 not up to the authors' respective standards.

No. 299, by J. G. Chancellor.—Ingenious and pleasing. Mercutio.—Very pretty. The defence of 1 P to Q 4 gives the most pleasing variation. E. N. F.

No. 301, by C. Planck.—A great improvement on 298 by the same author. Not particularly difficult. Mercutio.—The best of all, despite a weak first move. I like it much. E. N. F.

No. 302, by J. A. Miles.—Fourth move feeble. Construction good and enticing. E. N. F.—Decidedly interesting, though far from difficult. Could not the dual at move 4 have been stopped? It is a damaging one, I think. Mercutio.

No. 303, by A. F. Mackenzie.—This took me much longer to solve than 302. The mate is a surprise and beautiful. Mercutio.—More accurate, but decidedly easier than 302. E. N. F.—J. A. Miles, however, pronounces 303 *very* difficult and good.

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## SOLUTIONS.

No. 296, by T. G. Hart.—1 Kt to K 4, &c.

No. 297, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 R to Kt 7, K takes P (*a*), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (*a*) 1 R to B 6 (*b*), 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 P to Q 6, 2 Q to Q 7 ch, &c.

No. 298, by C. Planck.—1 Kt to Q 8, K to K 4 (*a*), 2 B to B 4 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 K to B 4, 2 P to Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 299, by J. G. Chancellor.—1 Q to R 4, K takes Kt (*a*), 2 Q to B 2 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 K to Q 3 (*b*), 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 Kt to B 4 (*c*), 2 Q to B 6 ch, &c. (*c*) 1 P to Q 4, P to B 7, B to Kt sq, &c., 2 Kt to B 5, &c.

No. 300, by G. J. Slater.—1 Kt to Q 5, K to B 3 dis ch (*a*), 2 Kt to B 7 dis ch, &c. (*a*) 1 K to K 4 (*b*), 2 R to K R 6, &c. (*b*) 1 B to B 2, 2 Kt takes B, &c. The above is the author's intention, but there is a second solution, thus, 1 Kt to K 6, 2 Kt to Q 8 or takes B, &c.

No. 301, by C. Planck.—1 Kt to B 5, K takes B (*a*), 2 Q Kt to K 3 ch, &c. (*a*) P takes B (*b*), 2 Kt to Kt 3, &c. (*b*) 1 P takes Kt (*c*), 2 P to B 4, &c. (*c*) 1 Kt to Q 7 or Q B 6, 2 B to B 6 ch, &c.

No. 302, by J. A. Miles.—1 B to K R 4 dis ch, Kt cov, 2 Q to K B 4, Kt cov ch, 3 K to K 5, P to R 3, 4 Kt to K 7, K takes Kt, 5 R to K Kt 8, Kt to K B 3 mate.

No. 303, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 B to K Kt 5 dis ch, 2 B to R 4 ch, 3 R to Q ch, 4 Q to B 4 ch, 5 R to Kt 4, 6 Q to B 4 ch, R in mate.

## SOLUTION OF CHALLENGE PROBLEM p. 314.

We received solutions differing from and shorter than the authors' from Messrs. C. Planck and Chancellor, *East Marden*, and M. A. Demonchy of Marseilles, to the first three of whom the offered prizes have been awarded in the order named. Shortly after the time-limit had expired, Mr. Frankenstein forwarded a key in nine moves, the shortest method of all. For this Mr. Miles awarded an extra prize. Appended are the moves in this cook. 1 Kt at B 4 to Kt 6 ch, B in, 2 B to K 8, P to R 5, 3 Kt to R 8, P to R 6, 4 B to Kt 6, P to R 7 (best, as P takes P shortens the solution by one move), 5 R to B sq, P to R 8, 6 B to Kt sq ch, K to K 4, 7 Kt to B 7 ch, K to B 5, 8 B to R 2 ch, K takes P, 9 Q to B 2 ch, K takes Q mate. The Rev. F. Marshall, Almondbury, has solved this problem correctly in thirteen moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

No. 304.—By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

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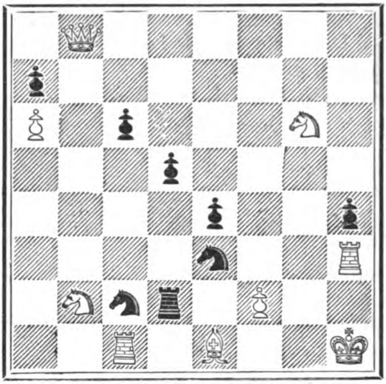

WHITE.

Put on Black King, then White to mate in two moves.

No. 305.—By C. PLANCK.

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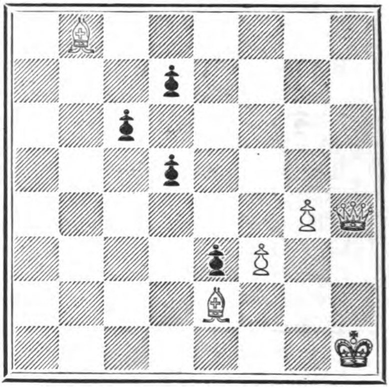

WHITE.

Put on Black King, then White to mate in two moves.

No. 306.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

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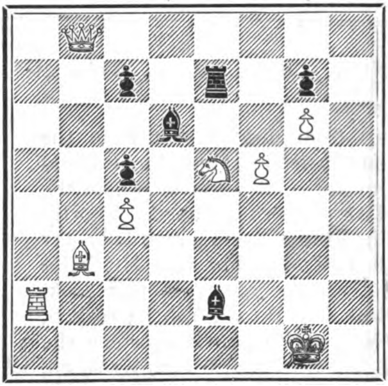

WHITE.

Put on Black King, then White to mate in two moves.

No. 307.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

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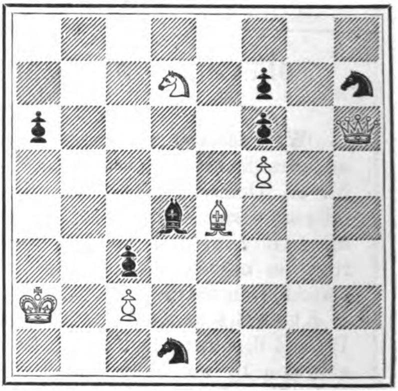

WHITE.

Put on Black King, then White to mate in three moves.

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### No. 308.—By GEO. J. SLATER.

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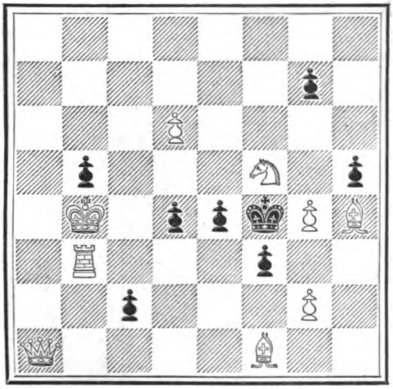

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

### No. 309.—By T. G. HART.

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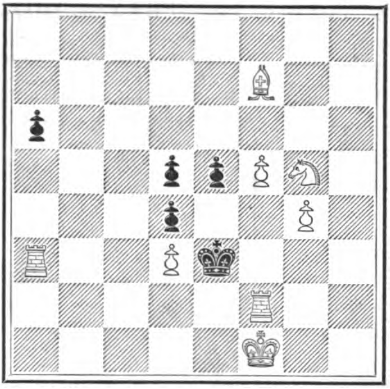

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

### No. 310.—By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica. Dedicated with friendly regards to C. E. Dennis.

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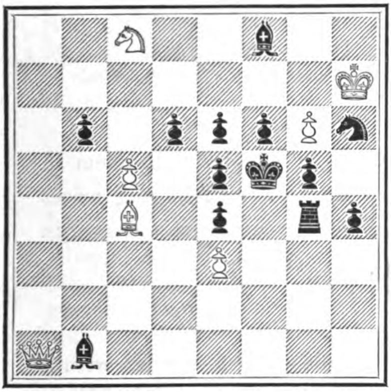

WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

### No. 311.—By A. TOWNSEND.

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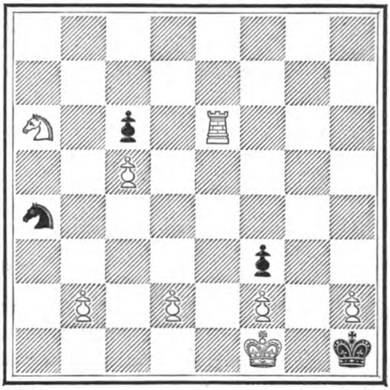

WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

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# CHALLENGE PROBLEM.

By J. A. Miles and J. Keeble.

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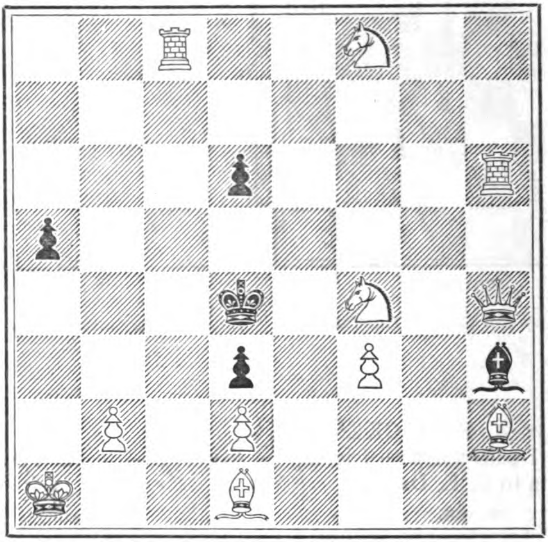

WHITE.

**White to play and compel Black to mate in twelve moves.**

The above is a revised version of the Challenge Problem in our last number. Mr. Miles kindly proffers the following prizes for solutions sent in within a week of the magazine's delivery:

1st, Collins's Chess Problems.
2nd, Miles's ditto.
3rd, Supplement to *Chess Gems*.

The shortest solutions to take precedence, if forwarded within the time-limit. Address, J. A. Miles, 3 Clarendon Villas, Unthanks Road, Norwich.

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# The British Chess Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

## HORWITZ ONCE MORE.

No one of Horwitz's friends who was aware of the serious illness that had tried him early in the year could be surprised that, at his age, the end came suddenly. There was something in the way the melancholy news reached the writer which struck us at the time as conveying a pathetic compliment to our venerable friend; and as such it is perhaps worth recording. As all Alpine tourists are aware, English newspapers are much scarcer in Tyrol than in Switzerland; and for some days our appetite for home news had been reduced to content itself with such scraps as were afforded by the *Neue Freie Presse,* the leading journal of Vienna. Foreign intelligence is not supplied by Continental papers on the same scale as in England. Usually a few lines comprised all that our South-German kinsfolk were thought to want to hear about us; and one day it was only a line and a half. The single item of British news was, "B. Horwitz, the Chess-player, is dead in his 80th year." Some people might infer from this a want of interest in things British for the Austrian mind, even of the cultivated classes. We would rather accept it as a proof of the honest and widely diffused German enthusiasm for Chess, and of the conspicuous place that Horwitz, notwithstanding his long retirement from play, still held in the Chess world. Born on the shores of the Baltic, and naturalised in England during the half of his long life, Horwitz is still, we are glad to see, regarded on the banks of the Danube as a man of his time, a man whose disappearance is an event.

Our best thanks are due to our friend C. E. R. for the kindly and sympathising tone of his notice in the October number. It comes with an especial grace from the conscientious reviewer of Horwitz's last publication. What he has said of the attractiveness of Horwitz's character, and of the affection he both felt and inspired, accords precisely with our own observation of him, meeting as we did at intervals during a long series of years. We are reminded of a pleasing instance of this, which occurred not long since. During the tournament of 1883 we had the pleasure of re-introducing Horwitz to a Cambridge friend whom he had not met for thirty or more years; and the warmth of the old man's greeting was a sight for a cynic.

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We have little to add to the record of Horwitz's public play. We may mention, however, a match with Kieseritzky in the summer of 1846, between the Staunton and Harrwitz matches. It was played at the St. George's club, Kieseritzky having come over from Paris for the purpose; and was marked by more than Horwitz's usual ill luck. The two men had much in common, both being of nervous, excitable temperaments. Their Chess styles also were marked by the same qualities; with both, inspirations were frequent, but they were alike given to "rushing their fences," and trusting to instinct without sufficient analysis. Horwitz's Berlin training, however, had given him a far sounder judgment, and we still think that his public performances on the whole outweigh Kieseritzky's. We are told by Staunton that he was the general favourite at starting; but he had been suffering from an illness, and before the end of the first game showed that he was "utterly incompetent to bear the strain of a hard Chess fight even for a single hour." A postponement was advised by his medical friends; but his opponent's stay was very limited, delay was impossible, and Horwitz was too chivalrous to wish to break off altogether; he fought it out, and was defeated by 7 to 4.

The best of Horwitz's matches, in our opinion, is the second with Harrwitz, in the early part of 1849; and from this we have selected two games. In the first match, at the end of 1846, both players were too much engaged in testing a single opening, the Ponziani or Q B P in Knight's Game, and the result is a certain monotony; while apart from this the style of both had distinctly improved in the course of two years. In this second match Horwitz stood at 6 to 5, within a point of victory; and it was just in such a crisis that his nervousness and Harrwitz's calm self-mastery came into play, and enabled the latter to pull off the two remaining games. We should not, however, be disposed to reckon his match with Staunton as one in which Horwitz did not do himself justice. In fairness to Staunton, we must call attention to the results of the matches in which these three men were successively paired. Staunton and Horwitz play together, and the former wins by 14 to 7, 3 draws. Staunton then wins a match of Harrwitz, in which the games at odds may for our present purpose be neglected; the main fact being that Staunton wins his 7 even games right off without even a single draw. Lastly, Harrwitz beats Horwitz by the odd game. The Staunton match was, no doubt, a furnace out of which Harrwitz came hardened and annealed; but after making every allowance for his rapid improvement, at the expanding age of 23, we think it clear that Staunton in this his culminating year, 1846, could have gone on beating Horwitz at the rate of two to one as long

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as he liked. A glance at the games themselves, in which Staunton seems, the oftener of the two, to have thrown away advantages gained, convinces us that Horwitz was rather lucky in winning so many as 7 games of the English champion.

Horwitz's residence in Berlin, where he had first gone as a young art-student, came to an end before the greatest days of the "Pleiads," though, as has been seen, he counted for one of the seven stars of that constellation. By 1840, the year of Bilguer's death, he had already removed from Berlin, and consequently took no part in the completion of the *Handbuch*. A part at least of the interval till 1845, the year in which he came to this country, was passed at Hamburg; it was there that he played his games with Popert, who on quitting England had fixed his residence in that city; and it is as "M. Horwitz, of Hamburg" that Staunton first introduces him to the English public in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for 1844.

As an artist he was not without versatility. We learn from the *Berliner Schacherinnerungen* that in his early days he practised painting in miniature. After he came to England, he took to portraits on a larger scale, and had at one time a considerable *clientèle* in the neighbourhood of Manchester and Liverpool. He also painted landscapes, a branch of art in which, as is well-known, progress can be made to a very advanced period of life. The writer possesses a pleasing water-colour drawing, presented by Horwitz in 1883; and at the same time, with an old man's pardonable pride, he put into our hands a *Court Journal* recording an interview with one of the Princesses, who had done him the honour to inspect his portfolio.

A complete list of the Berlin Pleiads has not, so far as we are aware, appeared in this country. We have noticed various misconceptions prevailing, as for instance that Anderssen, who was neither a native nor a resident of Berlin, was of the number. Their names and professions were as follows: T. von Heydebrand und der Lasa, diplomatist, now Baron; P. R. von Bilguer, educated for the military service but, we believe, prevented by the early failure of his health from joining the active list; Dr. L. Bledow, mathematical master in a gymnasium or public day school; W. Hanstein, in a public office with the rank of *Regierungsrath* (government councillor); C. Mayet, holding a judicial appointment (*Justizrath*); B. Horwitz and C. Schorn, painters. Criticisms on their various styles of play will be found in Von der Lasa's *Berliner Schacherinnerungen*, prefixed to his edition of Greco and Lucena, 1859: obituary notices of most of them in the *Schachzeitung*, Von der Lasa being now the only survivor. We hope ere long to return to the subject of this remarkable group of players. W. W.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCLXXIII.

Played between Mr. Freeborough and another amateur.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.) | BLACK. (Mr. ——) | WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.) | BLACK. (Mr. ——) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 15 Q R to K B sq (*b*) | P to Q Kt 4 ! (*c*) |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P tks P | 16 B to Kt 3 (*d*) | Kt to Q 2 (*e*) |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 | 17 Kt to Q 5 (*f*) | B to Kt 2 |
| 4 P to K R 4 | P to Kt 5 | 18 Kt tks P | Q R to K sq (*g*) |
| 5 Kt to Kt 5 | P to K R 3 | 19 Kt tks R ch | R tks Kt |
| 6 Kt tks P | K tks Kt | 20 R tks P ch | K to R 2 (*h*) |
| 7 P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 21 R (Kt 4) to B 4 | P to R 3? |
| 8 B tks P | P tks P | 22 R to Q sq | Q to Kt 3 (*i*) |
| 9 B to B 4 ch | K to Kt 2 | 23 R tks Kt ch | Kt tks R |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | B to Q 3 (*a*) | 24 R to B 7 ch | K to R sq |
| 11 Castles | B tks B | 25 Q to Kt 4 | R to K Kt sq (*j*) |
| 12 R tks B | Kt to K B 3 | 26 R to R 7 ch | K tks R |
| 13 Q to K 2 | Q tks P ch | 27 Q tks R mate. | |
| 14 K to R sq | R to B sq | | |

### NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) This move may be played either before or after Kt to K B 3. It stops all combination between White's Queen and Queen's Bishop. White in his reply plays for the Q to K 2 variation brought about on his 13th move, as the best way of meeting Black's move.

(*b*) The position is now that arising in variation "C"; B. C. M. 1885, p. 280; where Black plays Kt to K B 3 on the 10th move and White continues at this stage by 15 Kt takes P. The game quoted is, however, not so well played as it might be on either side. The text move is an improvement.

(*c*) 15 Kt to B 3 would be met by 16 Kt to Q 5; and 15 P to B 3 by 16 Kt takes P. The advance of the Kt P is a good idea.

(*d*) It is not worth while to break up his arrangement, or lose time, for the sake of a Pawn. The Kt is wanted for Q 5, or K 4, and the B would be out of play on the shorter diagonal.

(*e*) 16 B to Kt 2 at once would give White a strong attack by 17 R takes Kt, R takes R; 18 Q takes Kt P ch, winning the Black Rook in a move or two.

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(*f*) The Kt has now a choice of good squares. Black dare not take him. If Q to K 4, or B 4, White will reply with R to B 5 making another square for the Kt on K B 4.

(*g*) Black will give up something to get rid of the Kt, and the resulting position is apparently fairly strong, with every piece in action, but there is a weak spot in it, for after the exchange White may play R to Q sq as on his 22nd move.

(*h*) He is afraid of 20 Kt takes R on account of 21 R to K B 7 ch, followed, after K to R sq, by 22 Q takes Kt, threatening several things. The forces are now pretty equal but Black goes wrong in treating White's next move as merely a retreat instead of an insidious attempt on his Q Kt. 21 B to B 3 would give White more trouble.

(*i*) He might play 22 Q to K 4. The reply would be 23 R takes Q Kt ch, Kt takes R; 24 R to B 7 ch, K to R sq; 25 R takes Kt, &c.

(*j*) Anticipating 26 Q takes Kt, to which he was prepared to reply Q to K Kt 3.

## GAME CCCLXXIV.

The following games are the two last in the match between Mr. W. Mead and Mr. W. T. Pierce. The final score was Mr. Mead 5, Mr. Pierce 4.

(Q Kt's Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. Mead.) | WHITE. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. Mead.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 17 B covers | Q to K 2 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | B to B 4 | 18 P to K R 3 | Kt to K 6 (*c*) |
| 3 P to B 4 | P to Q 3 | 19 K to B 2 | Kt tks B P (*d*) |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 20 B to Q 3 | P to Q 4 |
| 5 P to B 5 (*a*) | P to Q B 3 | 21 B tks R | P tks B |
| 6 P to Q 3 | P to K R 3 | 22 Q to B 4 | P tks Kt (*e*) |
| 7 Kt to Q R 4 | B to Kt 3 | 23 Q tks Kt ch | K to R 2 |
| 8 Kt tks B | Q tks Kt | 24 K R to K sq | Q to R 5 ch |
| 9 P to B 3 | Castles | 25 K tks P | R to R 4 |
| 10 Q to K 2 | R to K sq! | 26 Q to B 4 | Q to R 4 ch |
| 11 B to K 3 | Q to B 2 | 27 Q covers | Kt to R 5 ch |
| 12 Q to K B 2? | Kt to Kt 5 | 28 K to B 2 | Q to Q B 4 ch (*f*) |
| 13 Q to Q 2 | B tks P (*b*) | 29 Q covers | Q to K B 4 ch |
| 14 B tks Q R P | R tks B | 30 K to Kt sq | Q to K Kt 4 |
| 15 P tks B | P to K 5 | 31 Q to Kt 4 | Q to Q B 4 ch |
| 16 P tks P | R tks P ch | 32 K to R sq | Resigns. |

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### Notes by E. Freeborough.

*(a)* Not commendable when the supporting Pawns on either side are liable to be attacked. He is presumably afraid of B to K Kt 5, but the advantage of that move is questionable in this opening.

*(b)* Cleverly hitting a weak spot.

*(c)* Rather too grasping. 18 Kt to K 4 would have held the attack. The captured Pawn is a dear bargain.

*(d)* If 19 R to R 4 White responds all the same by 20 B to Q 3.

*(e)* He over estimates the force of his attack with Q and Kt. Both players have so far left something to luck. Acting on this principle Black might make an effort to save the P, but it would probably turn out no better for him in the end than the course actually adopted. Some pretty play arises from Kt to Q 3.

*(f)* His best chance is 28 R to K B 4 ch. If K to Kt sq Black may play Kt to B 6 ch, and win back the exchange, or get White's Q for R and Kt, as White may choose. If K to K 2; 29 Kt takes P.

## GAME CCCLXXV.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. W. Mead.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.) | WHITE. (Mr. W. Mead.) | BLACK. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 18 R to K B sq | Q to Kt 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 19 Kt to K 3 | B to Kt 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 20 Q to K B 2 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt tks P | Kt tks Kt | 21 P to K R 4 | Q to Q R 4 |
| 5 Q tks Kt | Q to B 3 (*a*) | 22 B tks Kt P (*f*) | K tks B |
| 6 B to K 3 | B to Q 3 | 23 Q to B 6 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 7 K B to B 4 (*b*) | B to K 4 | 24 Kt to B 5 | Q to B 4 ch (*g*) |
| 8 Q to Q 3 | B tks Kt P | 25 K to R sq | B tks Kt |
| 9 Castles | B tks R | 26 R tks B | Q tks R |
| 10 P to Q B 3 | Kt to K 2 | 27 Q tks Q | Q R to K sq |
| 11 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 (*c*) | 28 Q to Kt 5 ch | K to R sq |
| 12 B to Kt 3 (*d*) | P tks P | 29 Q to B 6 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 13 Q to B 2 | Castles | 30 P to R 5 | R to K 3 |
| 14 B to Q 4 | Q to Kt 3 | 31 B tks R | P tks B |
| 15 Kt to R 3 | B to B 4 | 32 Q tks P ch | R to B 2 |
| 16 R tks B | Q to Q 3 (*e*) | 33 Q tks P | Resigns. |
| 17 Kt to Q B 4 | Q tks P | | |

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NOTES BY A. A. BOWLEY.

*(a)* Kt to K 2 is the usual continuation.

*(b)* A strange oversight; 7 P to K B 4 might have been played with advantage.

*(c)* Finely played.

*(d)* If 12 P takes P then 12 B to B 4 releasing the other B. White's hitherto swinging development is now checked and his opponent has a decided advantage.

*(e)* This move and especially his next are very weak. They afford his opponent an opportunity to reorganise his attack of which he avails himself in a very prompt and vigorous manner.

*(f)* Brilliant and sound; it yields many chance of a win and secures in any case an even game.

*(g)* The wrong square; he should have checked at Kt 3 as after taking off the Kt he could have equalised matters by playing Kt to K 2.

## GAME CCCLXXVI.

The following two games were played in the Masters' Tourney at Hereford.

(Centre Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Herr Schallopp.) | BLACK. (Mr. Pollock.) | WHITE. (Herr Schallopp.) | BLACK. (Mr. Pollock.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 14 Q tks P (*f*) | B to K 5 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 15 B to Q B 3 (*g*) | R to Kt sq |
| 3 Q tks P | Kt to Q B 3 | 16 Kt to K 7 ch | Q tks Kt |
| 4 Q to K 3 | Kt to B 3 | 17 Q tks R | Kt tks B ch (*h*) |
| 5 B to K 2 (*a*) | P to Q 3 (*b*) | 18 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt P |
| 6 B to Q 2 | B to K 2 | 19 K R to Kt sq | Q tks Kt |
| 7 Kt to Q B 3 | Castles | 20 R to Q 2 | Q to K 6 |
| 8 Castles | B to K 3 | 21 R tks B | B to K 8 |
| 9 Q to Kt 3 | Kt to K sq (*c*) | 22 Q to Kt 3 ch | R to B 2 (*i*) |
| 10 P to B 4 | P to B 4 | 23 R to K 2 | B tks R ch |
| 11 P tks P (*d*) | B tks P | 24 K to Q sq (*j*) | Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 12 Kt to Q 5 | B to R 5 (*e*) | 25 K tks B | K to B sq (*k*) |
| 13 Q to Q Kt 3 | Kt to Q 5 | And White announced mate in four moves. (*l*) | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is now considered the best reply to Black's last move, because it prevents Kt to K Kt 5, which can be played with advantage if the K P be at once pushed on. B to K 2 may also in some circumstances be useful as a cover to the King.

(b) Almost compulsory, for if he attempt to bring out his K B, he gets a bad game.

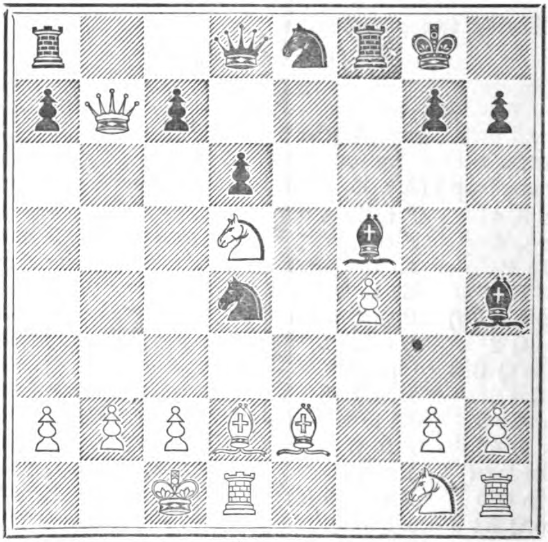
(c) Kt to Q 2 is preferable, as not interfering with the action of the Rooks.

(d) We should be disposed rather to play 11 Kt to B 3, for then, after P takes P, 12 Kt takes P, Black would hardly venture B takes P, on account of 13 P to Kt 3, P to Q 4, 14 B to B 3, B to R 6 ch, 15 B to Kt 2, Q to K 2, 16 Kt to B 3, &c.

(e) By thus endeavouring to avoid the exchange of his K B, he drives the Q to a post of greater vantage, and puts his own piece out of play.

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK (MR. POLLOCK.)



WHITE (HERR SCHALLOPP.)

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*(f)* A risky capture, since Black could, in lieu of his delusive attack by B to K 5, have continued with B takes P, 15 R to B sq, P to B 3, 16 Kt to Kt 4 (if 16 Kt to K 3, P to Q R 4 entrapping the Q, and if 16 B to B 3, or K 3, then B to K 5, 17 B takes Kt, B takes P, &c.), B to K 5, 17 B to K B 3, P to Q R 4, and once more White's Queen is lost.

*(g)* Clever, and much more forcible than B to K B 3, to which Black could again have replied by B takes B P.

*(h)* Mr. Pollock now commits a fatal error in not winning back his lost exchange by B takes Kt P, but he may well be excused for not seeing through all the complications of the course he adopts, and the pretty train of play to which it leads.

*(i)* Of course, if the K moves, the Q is lost.

*(j)* It was probably this beautiful *coup de répos* which Black overlooked in making his calculations.

*(k)* If Kt to B 3, White wins by 27 B takes Kt, P takes B, 28 Q to Q 5, Q to K B 8 (there is nothing better, for if K to R sq or B sq, then 29 Q to R 8 ch, &c.), 29 R to Kt 2 ch, K to B sq, 30 Q to R 8 ch, K to K 2, 31 R to K 2 ch, and either wins the Q or mates.

*(l)* There is no mate, because in answer to Q to K 6 Black can replace his K on Kt sq, but White of course wins easily.

## GAME CCCLXXVII.

(Bishop's Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Skipworth.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) | WHITE. (Mr. Skipworth.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 16 Q to K 4 | Kt to Kt 3 |
| 2 B to B 4 | Kt to K B 3 | 17 Q to K 2 (*d*) | P tks P |
| 3 Q to K 2 | B to B 4 | 18 B tks Kt (*e*) | P tks P |
| 4 P to Q 3 | Kt to B 3 | 19 B tks P ch (*f*) | K tks B |
| 5 P to Q B 3 | P to K R 3 | 20 Q to Q 3 | Q to Q 4 (*g*) |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | P to Q 3 | 21 K Kt tks P | P to B 4 |
| 7 Q Kt to Q 2 | Castles | 22 Q to B 3 ch | Q tks Q |
| 8 Castles (*a*) | Kt to K 2 | 23 Kt tks Q | B to K 3 |
| 9 P to Q 4 (*b*) | P tks P | 24 Q R to Q sq | Q R to Q sq |
| 10 P tks P | B to Kt 3 | 25 R to Q B sq (*h*) | B tks Kt |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | Kt to Kt 3 (*c*) | 26 P tks B | K to B 3 (*i*) |
| 12 B to Q 3 | Kt to R 4 | 27 K R to K sq | R tks R ch |
| 13 B to B 2 | R to K sq | 28 R tks R | R to Q 6 |
| 14 P to K 5 | K Kt to B 5 | 29 R to K 3 | P to B 5 |
| 15 B tks Kt | Kt tks B | 30 R tks R | P tks R |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 K to B sq | P to K Kt 4 | 37 K tks B | K to B 6 |
| 32 P to K Kt 4 (*j*) | K to K 3 | 38 K to Q 2 | K tks B P |
| 33 K to K sq | K to Q 4 | 39 K tks P | K to B 6 |
| 34 K to Q 2 (*k*) | K to K 5 | 40 P to R 3 | K to Kt 6 |
| 35 Kt to K sq | B to R 4 ch | 41 K to K 3 | K tks P |
| 36 K to Q sq | B tks Kt | 42 K to B 3 | P to Q R 4 |
| | | Resigns. | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* The opening has been carefully played on both sides, but here White would have done better to bring his Kt round viâ B sq to Kt 3 before Castling.

*(b)* K R to Q sq first was preferable, in order to support the Pawn, and make room for the Kt to go to B sq.

*(c)* A stronger move here probably was P to Q 4, isolating the adverse Q P, and freeing his own game.

*(d)* White's centre Pawns are weak, owing to their premature advance, and he will soon find it difficult to defend them. K R to K sq seems now his best course.

*(e)* This enables Black to gain the important advantage of a passed Pawn, as well as the majority on the Q's side. White, however, in any case must have lost a Pawn in this position.

*(f)* If 19 B to K 4, then B to B 4, 20 K Kt to Q 2, B takes B, 21 Kt takes B, Q to Q 4, 22 K R to K sq, P to K B 4 &c.

*(g)* An inadvertence; he forgot that after 21 Kt takes P, P to B 4, White could check with his Queen.

*(h)* He should have avoided the doubling of his Pawns by Kt to B sq, but he was probably anxious to get rid of the strength of the two Bishops.

*(i)* With the intention of posting the Rook at Q 6, and then doubling Rooks.

*(j)* White would have been wiser to leave his Pawns on the K side alone, playing instead either Kt to Q 2 or P to Q Kt 4.

*(k)* There does not at this point seem to be any mode of saving the game, which is a good example of the weakness of a Knight for defensive purposes.

## GAME CCCLXXVIII.

Nineteenth game of match, 1846.

(Giuoco Piano.)

| WHITE. (Staunton.) | BLACK. (Horwitz.) | WHITE. (Staunton.) | BLACK. (Horwitz.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 4 P to B 3 | Kt to B 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 5 P to Q 3 | P to Q 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | B to B 4 | 6 Castles | Castles (*a*) |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 B to K 3 | B to Kt 3 | 22 Kt to K 4 | Q to B 4 |
| 8 P to Q R 4 | P to Q R 3 (b) | 23 Kt to Kt 5 (f) | P to R 3 ! |
| 9 B tks B | P tks B | 24 Kt tks P at R 3 (g) | Q tks P ch |
| 10 P to R 3 (c) | P to Q 4 (d) | 25 K to Kt sq | Q to Kt 5 ch |
| 11 P tks P | Kt tks P | 26 K to B sq | R to K sq |
| 12 R to K sq | R to K sq | 27 Kt to R 2 (h) | R tks Q |
| 13 Q Kt to Q 2 | Kt to B 5 | 28 Kt tks Q | R to R 6 ! |
| 14 Kt to B sq | B to B 4 | 29 K to Kt 2 | B tks Kt |
| 15 R to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 30 R to K sq | K to B sq |
| 16 Q to K sq | Q R to Q sq | 31 P to Q 5 | Kt to K 2 |
| 17 P to Q 4 | P to K 5 | 32 P to Q 6 | Kt to Kt 3 |
| 18 Kt to Kt 3 (e) | Kt tks Kt P ! | 33 R to K 4 (i) | Kt to R 5 ch |
| 19 K tks Kt | P tks Kt ch | 34 K to Kt sq | B to B 6 |
| 20 K to R 2 | R tks R | White resigns. | |
| 21 Q tks R | B to Q 2 | | |

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

*(a)* The routine style of the period, even among first-rates. The modern school would here try to make something of the counter-attack, reserving Castling for the present, and playing 6 B to Kt 5 or 6 P to K R 3.

*(b)* This was not compulsory: he might have waited for White to play P to Q Kt 4, and in the meantime have developed his game.

*(c)* Instead of this "country move" we favour 10 R to K sq, preventing the immediate advance of the Pawn.

*(d)* "The advance of this Pawn at the proper moment appears always to turn the tables on the opening player of the Giuoco Piano." *Staunton.*

*(e)* "This inconsiderate move loses the game. By playing the Q Kt to K R 2, he would have had unquestionably the advantage." *Staunton.* We should prefer moving the K Kt, in order to prepare for R to Kt 3. But Black would still have rather the best of the game: the Kt at B 5 is not easily dislodged.

*(f)* 18 B to B sq was imperatively required for purposes of defence. But Staunton no doubt contemplated a move, the objection to which he discovered too late.

*(g)* If 19 B takes P ch 19 K to R sq, 20 Kt to K 6, the pretty reply 20 R to K B sq would have won a piece.

*(h)* This loses a piece. But there was nothing to be done; 27 Q to Q 3 would have been met by 27 B to B 4 and 28 B to K 5.

*(i)* Nothing can be made of the advanced Pawn. If 33 P to B 3 33 R takes P, 34 P to Q 7 34 Kt to B 5 ch and 35 B takes P. The finish is excellent on Black's part; and we have selected this game as the best of the seven won by Horwitz in the match.

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## GAME CCCLXXIX.

Sixth game of second match, February 26th, 1849.

(Sicilan.)

| WHITE. (Horwitz.) | BLACK. (Harrwitz.) | WHITE. (Horwitz.) | BLACK. (Harrwitz.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to Q B 4 | 18 B to Q 2 | Kt to K 2 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P to K 3 | 19 B tks P | R to R sq |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 20 P to Q Kt 4 | Castles |
| 4 B to K 2 (*a*) | P to Q 4 | 21 P tks P | P tks P (*e*) |
| 5 P to K 5 (*b*) | P to B 3 | 22 Q R to K sq | P to K 4 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 | Q to Kt 3 | 23 P tks P | B to Kt 3 ch |
| 7 B tks Kt ch | P tks B | 24 K to R sq | P tks P |
| 8 Castles | B to K 2 | 25 R tks P (*f*) | Q tks R (*g*) |
| 9 Kt to B 3 (*c*) | P to Q R 4 | 26 Kt tks Q | R tks R ch |
| 10 Kt to Q R 4 (*d*) | Q to Kt 5 | 27 K to R 2 | B to B 2 |
| 11 P to B 3 | Q tks K B P | 28 P to Kt 3 | B tks Kt |
| 12 P to Q 4 | Q to Kt 5 | 29 K to Kt 2 | Q R to K B sq |
| 13 P to K R 3 | Q to R 4 | 30 B to Kt 6 | P to Q 5 |
| 14 Kt to Kt 6 | Q R to Kt sq | 31 P to K R 4 | Q R to B 7 ch |
| 15 Kt tks B | R tks Kt | 32 K to R 3 | P to R 4 (*h*) |
| 16 Q to R 4 | Q B P tks P | And White cannot escape mate. | |
| 17 B P tks P | B to Q sq | | |

### NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) The old school of playes who adopted this form of the Sicilian almost invariably played 4 P to B 3, and brought the Q Kt by R 3 to B 2, to support P to Q 4.

(*b*) As usual the Pawn here is a source of weakness, and the more so as it cannot be supported by the Q P.

(*c*) We still prefer the development for the Knight indicated in note (*a*).

(*d*) White counted on winning the R P some moves later in exchange for the K B P, and perhaps hoped to make something of his passed P in the end-game. But what he must altogether have overlooked is the wretched position of his Queen after this manœuvre.

(*e*) Commencement of a deep and masterly calculation. Most good players would have retaken with R to defend the K P, and afterwards played the R to B 3 for the sake of attack; but Harrwitz sees something better in store.

(*f*) Whether he foresaw the sacrifice of the Queen or not, he could not help himself; the two passed Pawns must win easily.

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(*g*) "As unexpected as excellent," says Staunton. Excellent no doubt, but hardly surprising. A second or even a third-rate player might now see the gain of three pieces for the Queen; what is really remarkable is the way Harrwitz has led up to it ever since his 21st move.

(*h*) "The termination of this game is in Mr. Harrwitz's best style, and deserves to be perused and re-perused by every lover of ingenious strategy in Chess."—*Staunton.*

## GAME CCCLXXX.

Ninth game of second match, March 1st, 1849.

(Irregular Opening.)

| WHITE. (Harrwitz.) | BLACK. (Horwitz.) |
|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 4 | P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q B 4 | P to K B 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 B to Kt 5 (*a*) | B to K 2 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | Castles |
| 6 P to K 3 | P to B 4 |
| 7 P to Q 5 | Kt to K 5 |
| 8 B tks B | Q tks B |
| 9 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 | P tks P |
| 11 P tks P | P to Q 3 |
| 12 B to B 4 | Kt to Q 2 |
| 13 Q to B 2 | Kt to B 3 |
| 14 Castles K R | B to Q 2 |
| 15 P to Q R 4 | P to Q R 3 |
| 16 P to R 5 (*b*) | B to B 4 |
| 17 P to R 3 | Kt to Q 2 |
| 18 Q R to K sq | Kt to K 4 |
| 19 P to B 4 (*c*) | P tks P *en p.* |
| 20 P to K 4 | B tks R P (*d*) |
| 21 Kt tks P (*e*) | Kt tks Kt ch |
| 22 R tks Kt | R tks R |
| 23 P tks R | Q to Kt 4 ch |
| 24 K to R sq (*f*) | B to Kt 7 ch |
| 25 Q tks B | Q to R 5 ch |
| 26 K to Kt sq | Q tks R ch |
| 27 K to R 2 | R to K B sq |
| 28 Q to Kt 3 | Q to K 6 |
| 29 Q tks Q P | Q to B 7 ch |
| 30 K to R sq | Q tks P ch |
| 31 K to R 2 | Q to B 7 ch |
| 32 K to R sq | Q to K 8 ch |
| 33 K to R 2 | R to B 7 ch |
| 34 K to R 3 | R to B 6 ch |

White resigns.

### NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) A difference in the style of the period may here be noticed. A modern first-rate would not be likely to select this square for the deployment of his Bishop.

(*b*) Necessary. Had he suffered the B to be dislodged by P to Q Kt 4, he must have lost the Q P in a few moves.

(*c*) A miscalculation, overlooking Black's ingenious reply on the 20th move by which he gains a Pawn and position as well.

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(*d*) Very good, and also characteristic of Horwitz's style. Quickness in taking advantage of a weak move, rather than tenacity in struggling for position, was his strong point.

(*e*) Had he taken the Bishop, Black would have recovered the piece immediately with an overpowering attack by 21 Q to Kt 4 ch, 22 K to B 2 22 Kt takes B, and White cannot retake with Kt on account of the threatened loss of the Queen.

(*f*) 24 K to R 2 was no better; the reply would of course be 24 Q to R 5. Horwitz now finishes off in a vigorous and punishing style.

## ON THE FIRST MOVE.

It has always been held an advantage to have the first move: but I am not aware that any attempt has been made to estimate approximately its amount. To do this, it occurred to me the best plan would be to take some of the principal openings and tabulate the games won and lost that were played in the London Chess Tournament, 1883. I append the results which in more than one aspect are interesting. These might perhaps be slightly modified if the inquiry were further extended. If for instance a similar examination were made of the games given in the last three or four volumes of the B. C. M.

| | 1st player wins | 2nd player wins | Draws |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irregular Openings.................. | 33 | 18 | 17 |
| French Defence ...................... | 21 | 17 | 21 |
| Ruy Lopez ............................ | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Giuoco Piano ........................ | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Sicilian ............................... | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Four Knights......................... | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| English Opening .................... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Total ........... | 100 | 69 | 75 |

Thus out of 244 games (counting draws as ½), the first player won 137½, the second 106½. These numbers are in the proportion very nearly of 9 : 7.

This result is so startling that in future it would seem necessary (where it is impossible for the same players to play an even number of games) for the first to be handicapped in some way in order to equalise the game, as for instance, by giving up a Pawn. It is curious to notice that in irregular openings the advantage seems

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considerably on the side of the first player probably because in general the second plays a very defensive game. In the Ruy Lopez the advantage of first move is virtually lost; as also in the Giuoco Piano. Still more may this be said of such openings as the Scotch Gambit and the various forms of King's Gambit, as they are studiously avoided in the Tournament.

Out of the 68 Irregular Openings, only 5 arose from the second move, and of these, the second player won 2 and drew 2.

In the above investigation I have not taken into account a disturbing element due to the inequality of the players, but on the whole, I think it would be found to affect the result very slightly if at all. It might prove of advantage if others would extend the inquiry, as should further analysis confirm our conclusions, then something should certainly be done to neutralise the advantage.

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Since writing the above a further investigation has been made. I have been through all the back volumes up to the present of the B. C. M., and my brother, Mr. W. T. Pierce, through the last four volumes of the *Chess-Monthly*. The result simply confirms my first conclusion, and as nearly 900 games have been taken, we may safely infer that the ratio 9 : 7 represents the exact advantage. I append the details as they are likely to prove of interest. The first column represents the B. C. M. games, the second, the London International Tourney, the third, the *Chess-Monthly*.

| | 1st move wins. | 2nd move wins. | Draws. | | 1st move wins. | 2nd move wins. | Draws. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irregular Openings | 15 | 13 | 6 | French ... | 25 | 6 | 2 |
| | 33 | 18 | 17 | | 21 | 17 | 21 |
| | 20 | 18 | 5 | | 18 | 7 | 9 |
| King's Gambit ... | 24 | 16 | 4 | Ruy Lopez ... | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| | 4 | 5 | 0 | | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 15 | 20 | 11 |
| Giuoco Piano ... | 5 | 6 | 3 | Scotch ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 6 | 7 | 7 | | 17 | 14 | 7 |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| Sicilian ... ... | 12 | 4 | 1 | Evans ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 9 | 5 | 7 | | 14 | 7 | 2 |
| | 17 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Four Knights ... | 5 | 5 | 3 | Miscellaneous | 18 | 17 | 5 |
| | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 43 | 33 | 12 |
| | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 18 | 8 | 6 |

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Summarising these we have :

| | 1st move wins. | 2nd move wins. | Draws. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irregular | 68 | 49 | 28 | 145 |
| King's Gambit | 29 | 24 | 4 | 57 |
| Giuoco Piano | 16 | 17 | 13 | 46 |
| Sicilian | 38 | 14 | 11 | 63 |
| Four Knights | 15 | 9 | 10 | 34 |
| French | 64 | 30 | 32 | 126 |
| Ruy Lopez | 47 | 55 | 37 | 139 |
| Scotch | 27 | 26 | 11 | 64 |
| Evans | 18 | 10 | 5 | 33 |
| Miscellaneous | 79 | 58 | 23 | 160 |
| TOTAL | 401 | 292 | 174 | 867 |

Thus the number of games in favour of White, out of 867, is $401 + 87 = 488$ : of Black, $292 + 87 = 379$. The ratio therefore is $\frac{488}{379}$, which will be found to be very nearly $\frac{9}{7}$.

But it may be urged the conclusion derived from these figures is not sound, as it rather shows that the Sicilian and French defences are weak, as also that the Ruy Lopez attack loses White more than his advantage in having first move. As there is some force in this objection, we proceed to allow for this by subtracting the sum total of all these games from the preceding result. This reduces the numbers respectively to 252, 193, and 94, so that White now scores 299, and Black 240. The ratio is now $\frac{299}{240}$, or very nearly $\frac{5}{4}$, which differs very slightly from $\frac{9}{7}$, and of course is a little less. If the advantage be represented by $5 : 4$, it is still too great to be ignored, and the only fair plan in future would be for each player invariably to play an even number of games with his antagonist; this at any rate has certainly not hitherto been the practice in most Correspondence Tourneys. J. PIERCE.

## THE END-GAME—BLOCK v. SKIPWORTH.

PAGE 283.

—— : o : ——

ALAS ! what perils do environ,
The Knight who toys with Caïssa's siren.
Onward lures the fay to "chequered" bliss,
Then blights his soul with a stale-mate's kiss.

HUDIBRAS *in a Chessic fytte.*

Soliloquising the above parody in an audible whisper I am interrupted by that learned and bilious Professor Von Bigsmoke exclaiming "'Caïssa's siren!' who in the name of all that's classic is that amiable nymph?"

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"A siren by poetic license but Caïssa's cook in reality," I reply.

"Then why not say so in plain Saxo Anglice"—Von B. being a Teuton puts the Saxon first.

"Because 'cook' would not rhyme," say I.

"Not rhyme! then suppose you style her (in poetic phantasy) 'Sweet Maid of the gridiron!' How's that for rhyme?"

"Well it has a charming 'irony' about it, but how about the measure—that's brimming over—besides look at the context," I exclaim.

"Pooh, what nonsense!" retorts Von B., "that's only a pretext."

"True, a pre-context," say I, smiling at the weakness of the pun, however as our mutual friend Hudibras says—

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men,"

including of course the readers of the B. C. M.

"Bah!" retorted the bilious Professor, "biling" over. Von Bigsmoke, otherwise Baron B., sometimes called by his enemies the "barren" Professor, claims a far off relationship to the great Chancellor, now Prince Bismark, whose original patronymic (so declares Bigsmoke) was the same as his own—ages ago. Judging by events there would appear to be some grounds for this asseveration with all due deference to his Royal Highness. It is to be hoped, however, that his R. H.'s "big smokes" in the distant future will be limited to the fragrant weed of Cuba in the pipe of peace and the calumet of Chess.

Resuming my pen beset on the one hand by Von Bigsmoke and on the other by that guileless youth Master Tyro, aged 12 and a duodecimal fraction, I am desired by the latter to explain "who or what I mean by 'Mark the archer,'" mentioned in the rhymelet of my last effusion.

Tyro says he has heard "tell" of a certain famous archer, "which his name was William or Guilliaume." Went once with his mamma to see *his* opera; liked it immensely.

"Look at the sentence grammatically," I rejoin, "and you will see that my 'mark' is a common not a proper noun."

"Not proper! Ah, then you must mean Robin Hood," said the verdant but in"*tell*"igent youth.

"Robbing Hood! the champion punster," exclaimed I. "I scorn the &c., and for a couple of postage stamps I would send your 'puny waggicism' up to Punch."

He smiled a bewildered but fervid smile peculiar to victors over the Chess-board, and in the elation of conscious superiority reminded me of one of my various (?) *lapses calamies* in my last. Here the Professor glared at both of us through his glittering eye-glasses and blurted out—



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"Calamorum! genitive case plural number."

"Thanks," said I. I suppose he was right but I doubt whether I used more than one and the same pen.

Herr Bigsmoke gave a grunt of inward satisfaction, then rendered himself conspicuous by his silence, for which I was inwardly grateful.

Master Tyro now touched me on the elbow.

"On page 284," remarks that incipient Morphy, "there occurs an erratum under the diagram. Should it not read? 'Bl*a*ck to move but Bl*o*ck to win if he can which he can't.'"

"Truly," said I, "there is *a* difference, but who would have thought that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings—"

"Who are you calling a babe and suckling?" quoth Tyro. "I cut my eye-teeth years ago, and I can *tell* you something about this end-game that will make you look on this 'chiel' with respect if not with awe."

I laughed deprecatingly.

"Let me have it then quickly," said I, "for the British Lion's feeding time is about due and he is getting eager for 'copy' which he devours for the good of his health."

"Well then," says Tyro, "look on p. 284 under 'First' and you will confess that this is a better way to play that variation. *e.g.* 32 N takes B—33 P takes N, R to Q!—34 *B to N* 5 (not B to B 6 as you have it), P to K R 3!—35 P to Q 7, Q to Q 8 ch—36 K to N 2, Q takes P—37 R to K 2, Q to B 3!—38 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2—39 Q R to N 8, and you cave in of course."

I surrender *à discretion.* Master Tyro has laid the foundation-stone in the erection of his own statue, but ah! a thought strikes me. What great Chess artist ever had a statue or even a title by virtue of his genius? Alas! his name is "Anon," as the school-books say—no statue, no title, no nothing, not even a medal or a ribbon. However, the monuments of such Master spirits exist in the hearts of all Chess philologists, and are visible to them through the subtle medium of their mind's eye, which is enough.

But I am digressing. Confession being reckoned good for the "*sole?*," happy thought! those on my Wellingtons are getting fearfully attenuated, and as Shakspeare says, are "like the baseless fabric of a"—

"Sheet of perforated Chess labels," suggests Master Tyro.

"Just so," said I, "very well put, but don't interrupt the chair."

Well then as I was saying, Confession being good for the sole—*i.e.* my sole in particular—I consequently take this brilliant opportunity of admitting that this end-game is after all nothing more than a "draw" under both aspects, *i.e.* with the very best line of play. Here follows a demolition of the whole "block"

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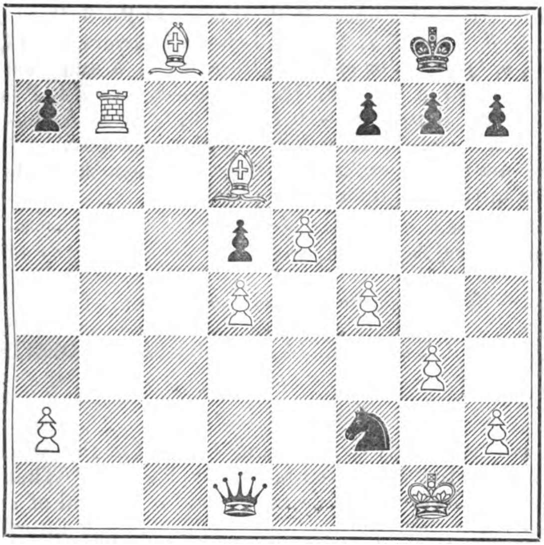
(vide diagram on p. 284). 32 N takes R—33 B takes R, Q to Q 8 ch—34 K to N 2 ?, Q to K 7—35 B to K 7, P to N 3 ! and Black would win against White's best play. Master Tyro must study this.

At move 34 White must therefore take the N with K when the game is drawn as under.

Position before White's 34th move.



White to move taking the N (best.)

34 K takes N, Q to Q 7 ch—35 K to B 3, Q to Q 8 ch—36 K to K 3 ! Q to K 8 ch—37 K to Q 3, Q to Q 8 ch—38 K to B 3, Q to B 8 ch—39 K to N 4, Q to B 5 ch—40 K to R 5, Q takes P ch—and draws by perpetual check by taking command of the White diagonal, though White may get a plausible and interesting attack by here interposing his Q B thus sacrificing it. I ought to mention here that Mr. Ranken pronounced the position as per diagram a "draw," but left it with me for further analysis if I chose. I presume his Chessic instincts told him he need go no further, and seemingly they told true.

As the above demolition does not affect the position on page 285 I herewith have pleasure in handing your readers a pretty exhaustive solution, and I consider it well worthy the attention of the connoisseur. 1 R to N 8 ch, K to R 2—2 P to K 6, P takes P (or see A B)—2 R to N 7, K to N sq—4 B to K 5, P to N 4 ch—5 P takes P, P takes P ch—6 K to N 4, Q to Q 8 ch ! (if Q to

deducted from his total score, as a penalty. Many of the seconds had a strong desire to play Mr. Gunsberg even as being better practice. When the sectional play is finished the winners will have to meet to decide their relative positions as prize-winners, the usual odds being then given. Should Mr. Gunsberg be fortunate enough to win his section he will then have to meet two thirds at P and two, four fourths at Knight, two fifths at Rook, and one sixth at two minor pieces. I need not say that some of the would be winners in the sections have made up their minds to pulverise poor Gunsberg if they get the chance. Whether they can do it is another matter. In connection with the Winter Tourney Mr. F. H. Lewis has again offered £5 as a prize for the most brilliant game. It is worthy of note that out of the 120 players no less than 103 have taken part in former tourneys of the club.

A meeting of the Secretaries of the various local Metropolitan Clubs was held early in October when arrangements were made for the struggles for the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy and the Staunton Medal. Lively work may be expected this winter.

On Saturday the 3rd October Herr J. H. Zukertort gave an exhibition of blindfold Chess at the Athenæum, Camden Road, N., when he encountered eight players of the Athenæum Club. There was a large attendance including several ladies. Play commenced at 6-45, Mr. E. Marks acting as teller. At a somewhat late (or shall I say early ?) hour play was suspended, the score then being Zukertort won 4, lost 0, and 4 games unfinished. The hearty thanks of the Club were given to Mr. Zukertort for his performance.

Who that knows aught of London Chess does not know the bland and smiling face of Mr. H. F. Gastineau ? I am glad to be able to put on record in your pages a mark of respect that has just been paid to that gentleman. He has been connected with Barnett's Bank for 45 years and has been for some years head cashier in Lloyds, Barnett and Co. A little time ago he left the service of the Bank on a handsome retiring pension, when several of his banking and other friends gave him a complimentary dinner. This took place on Monday the 29th September, when about 50 gentlemen sat down to an elegant repast. During the evening Mr. Gastineau's health was drunk with great enthusiasm, and he was presented with a very elaborate marble and gold time-piece. Mr. Gastineau despite his 70 years is as gay as a cricket, and I trust that he may long be spared to enjoy his pension and adorn the ranks of the City players. He has been President of the City Club on five occasions, and is now its Treasurer as well as one of its Vice-Presidents.

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The same day—Saturday, 29th August—that saw the close of the Chess column in *Land and Water*, saw also the close of the life of the veteran player and problemist Herr B. Horwitz. Born on the 10th May, 1806, he had entered his eightieth year; but despite this advanced age he retained much of his Chess skill even to the very last, and may be considered to have "died in harness," for the last of his end-games were sent out only a few days before his death. He had been ailing for some little time, but had regained his wonted health, and was iudeed so well that only four days before his death he wrote to his old friend Steinitz that he expected to be able to pay another visit to the States very shortly. Horwitz's name was, to me, a very "household word" in Chess, for when I first learnt the game, years ago, I well recollect that amongst the small circle of players with whom I mingled it was very common to observe, when a good—or supposed good—move was made, "why Harrwitz himself couldn't beat that!" "No! nor Horwitz either!" some enthusiastic onlooker would cry. Nearly thirty years, however, were to elapse before I was fated to meet him face to face. The meeting took place in the City Club, and I had an opportunity of seeing him at his best, for he was sitting at a table surrounded by an eager crowd of the young and rising problemists of the Club, including F. W. Lord, B. G. Laws, and C. H. Coster. Never was Horwitz so bright as when thus surrounded, and by putting up position after position with marvellous rapidity, succeed, at once, in mystifying and delighting the spectators. Then, indeed, would his eyes glisten, and his somewhat bent shoulders (for alas! the weight of years had pressed them down) would straighten, and his whole face would broaden out with a genial smile, and his four-score years were forgotten! Eighty no longer, but eighteen rather—a youth amongst youths, happy and joyous as a child. "You not see that mate! Chut, it is there, see you!" was his cry ofttimes when his "liddle" problem proved too hard a nut for the bystanders. My friend of Purssell's used to call him a bore, with his everlasting problems. That I always dissented from, but undoubtedly he was fond of showing you his latest production in end-game and problem. "Ach, my dear sir!" was his cry, "led me show you dis liddle ding—What you dink of dat? Is id gut?" And "good," certainly, they generally were. In the realm of end-games Horwitz ruled as King, for here his knowledge, his invention, and his skill were simply wonderful. In his day, however, he was a great player, a true master, and though not so successful as others in match-play, his games were never lacking in interest and originality. He had considerable skill as a portrait painter, but more especially as a limner of child-life; and had he kept to

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that particular branch might have made money, but like many others (was it not Liston who thought that nature intended him to play Richard the 3rd ?), he thought his vocation lay quite in another direction, so he persisted in painting landscapes, and in these he was by no means successful. About twenty years ago he might have been seen any day at Gatti's (at the back of the Lowther Arcade), and always with one or more landscapes before him, upon which he would ofttimes give a last loving touch, even in that public place. I believe before that he had been very successful in Manchester as a painter of children's portraits, but he came to town filled with ambition to become a great landscape painter, which undoubtedly was a mistake on his part. His love for children was a distinct trait in his character, and that may account for his success as an artist in that particular line. He did not marry till late in life, and never had any little ones of his own to brighten his family hearth; but he dearly loved children. A friend tells me that once he was walking with him in St. James's Park, when he suddenly stopped as a pretty little girl of six or seven was passing them. Although she was a perfect stranger to Horwitz, he stooped down, and lifting her up, kissed her with a father's blessing in the harmless caress. His friend (shall I call him a phlegmatic Englishman? If I do, I know he will pardon me) was just a little scandalized at this unceremonious proceeding, thinking, it may be, of the proprieties and Mrs. Grundy, but Horwitz thought of nothing but the innocent little child that had flashed across his path like a sunbeam. Horwitz was a remarkably temperate man, both in eating and drinking, and this may account for his lengthened term of life. When he was comparatively a young man he was in the habit of going into the country on artistic excursions, and on these occasions would take a little brandy and water with him. One day he forgot to take his accustomed beverage, and was so tormented by a craving for it that he at once saw that he was in danger of becoming a tippler. Then and there he resolved never more to bring any stimulant with him on any future excursion, and he kept his word, and to the end of his life was in all things moderate and temperate.

This habit of temperance stood him in good stead some years after when he was struck down by a severe attack of erysipelas. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, and for some days his life was despaired of. On his recovery he was told by the senior physician that nothing but the regular and temperate life he had led could have brought him through the crisis of the disease. Writing of this illness of his reminds me of an incident that occurred in connection therewith. Steinitz had been un-

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remitting in his attention to poor Horwitz during this time of affliction, but another well-known player—also a friend of Horwitz—had failed to call and ask how he was getting on. Horwitz felt the slight and complained to Steinitz. The latter repeatedly reproached the erring friend for his lack of sympathy, and at last extorted from him a distinct pledge that he would go and see Horwitz on a particular day, The day came and passed, and Steinitz meeting the friend, said "Well, did you go and see poor Horwitz?" "Go and see Horwitz! Why, did I not promise to do so," said the other. But he had not been, and I believe never did go. The incident may be trifling, but trifles make up life and build up character.

Some one has said that every man has his romance. Well, Horwitz's romance came very late in life, but it was none the less real for all that. When about 67 he, who had been heart-whole up to then, became attached to a lady, and the attachment ended in marriage. It happened in this way. He was in the habit of meeting a widow lady (some years younger than he) at the house of a common friend, and the intimacy thus casually begun, ripened, on his part, to a sincere affection. But Horwitz, honourable as he was modest, felt a delicacy in declaring himself, the more especially as the widow had some means. It occurred, however, one evening that the hostess had occasion to quit the apartment, leaving Horwitz and the fair widow together. On her return, in a few minutes, she was struck by their happy appearance as they sat by the fire. "Dear me!" said she, "why you look quite like 'Darby and Joan.'" "Oh!" exclaimed Horwitz, out of gallantry, "I could wish for nothing better than to be joined to so amiable a lady." Said the widow, fixing her eyes on his, "*Do you mean it?*" Here indeed was a fix! But there was an easy way out of it, for Horwitz speedily found a method of letting her know that he meant it, if she did. And thereupon, in due course, they were married and lived happy ever afterwards, like good folks in a story-book. Yes, that was the end of Horwitz's romance, and a very good one too, for never did man find a truer or more loving helpmate than did he, and his declining years were made bright and cheerful by the tender care of her, who thus joined her fortune to his. To those who know the gentle, modest, unassuming nature of Horwitz, this little incident reflects as much credit upon the lady as upon himself, and I therefore have not hesitated to record it here.

In all that I have written here I have rather been thinking of the man than of the Chess-player. Other and more able pens than mine will doubtless chronicle his achievements, and set forth his merits in the domain of Chess. For me,

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it suffices here to pay this little tribute of respect to the man. Horwitz was for years a member of the City Club, and I believe his last public game was one which he played in the Masters' team of that Club against a team of the Knight-class. On that occasion he was the first of the Masters to put in an appearance, and as he sat by the fire the Secretary asked what he thought would be the result of the match. "We must win it and give the young 'uns a liddle lesson. At any rate I intend to win my game!" Win he did, though his opponent was looked upon as one of the most rising of the fourths. I need not say that Horwitz's memory will long be kept green in the City Club. J. G. C.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. B.—The most complete account and description of the Chess Principles is that given by Mr. Potter in Mr. Bland's *Chess Player's Annual*, 1882, published by Bemrose and Sons, 23, Old Bailey. Price 3/6.

### Problem Department.

Dr. Hunt, Dalston.—Sui-mates solved by a series of unrelieved checks are seldom eligible for insertion now-a-days. Your 8-mover is, moreover, impossible of solution as Black is not *forced* to give mate but can play 8 Q to Q 5 instead of capturing Rook.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—We hope you duly received our last two post-cards. Your 6-move sui-mate is unsound, as White can play 7 K to K 3 and escape. The direct 4-mover is cooked by 1 P to B 7, P to Kt 5! 2 P Queens, 3 Q or B takes P, &c. The other problems are going through the mill.

East Marden.—Thanks! a majority, however, favoured another problem.

K. W. Winkler.—Much obliged for the problems. For answer to your question see Problem World. Your name appears on the list of competitors in Letts's Tourney. Solutions to hand. No. 310 cannot be done, as you propose, by 1 Q to R 7. Shall always be pleased to hear from you.

K. D. Peterson, Milwaukie.—Much obliged for the number of *The Mirror*, noticed elsewhere. It is the first we have had the pleasure of seeing but hope it will not by any means be the last.

A. Demonchy, Marseilles—Mr. M. does not know to what prize you refer as not having reached you, nor do we. Several were ahead of you in the last competition. We congratulate you on your better success this time.

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## IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION MEETING, DUBLIN, OCTOBER, 1885.

The meeting which enlivened the Irish metropolis from the 3rd to the 17th October, heralds, we hope, a regular annual series which will resemble, if not equal, the meetings of the British and Counties Chess Associations.

Great magnitude for the first Irish meeting was hardly to be expected, bearing in mind the present state of affairs political in that country; and therefore it was with pleasurable surprise we learned of its considerable size and scope. Had the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, as a Club, joined in the undertaking, it is reasonable to suppose the dimensions would have been larger still. As it was, however, and having only the assistance of some individual members of the Club just named —Mr. W. H. S. Monck the most notable—in conjunction with the strong support of the newly formed St. Patrick's Chess Club, the Dublin University Club, the Richmond Club (Dublin), and the newly formed Limerick Club, the Association may well be congratulated on the success of its first meeting.

The principal Tourney, as announced in the final programme, had not the attraction of large prizes, yet its entries included two valiant Knights of the Board who had to cross the Channel— Mr. W. W. Mackeson, Q.C., of London, and Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, of Bath. The other entries were Mr. Porterfield Rynd, Mr. Nicholls (of Strabane), Mr. A. S. Peake, and Mr. J. Murphy. The Prizes were—1st, £8; 2nd, £5; and 3rd, £3. We append the score.

PRINCIPAL TOURNAMENT.

| | Nicholls | Pollock | Rynd | Peake | Mackeson | Murphy | 1st Round Total | 2nd Round Total | Full Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Nicholls ............ | — | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. K. Pollock ...... | 11 | — | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Porterfield Rynd ...... | 11 | 01 | — | 11 | 11 | ½1 | 3½ | 5 | 8½ |
| A. S. Peake ............ | 11 | 00 | 00 | — | 01 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| W. W. Mackeson ...... | 11 | 00 | 00 | 10 | — | 00 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| J. Murphy ............... | 11 | 00 | ½0 | 01 | 11 | — | 2½ | 3 | 5½ |

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[Mr. Nicholls had to retire before he won any game in this tourney, and after he had won a game from Mr. Mackeson in the Handicap.]

In the Handicap there were 10 entries, and the Prizes were—1st, £3; 2nd, £2; and 3rd, £1. The score and handicap is as hereunder.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

| | Mackeson | Peake | Rowland | Cudmore | Rynd | Newsome | Kenny | Dunscombe | Pollock | Nicholls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. W. Mackeson (P and move) | — | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 5½ |
| A. S. Peake (P and move) ...... | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| T. B. Rowland (Rook) ............ | 0 | 0 | — | ½ | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| D. Cudmore (Kt and move)...... | 0 | 0 | ½ | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Porterfield Rynd (Scratch) ...... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| J. C. Newsome (Kt)............... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| J. Kenny (Rook) .................. | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3½ |
| Parker Dunscombe (Kt) ......... | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 6½ |
| W. H. K. Pollock (Scratch) ... | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 6½ |
| W. Nicholls (P and 2)........... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 |

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Rynd (Scratch), scoring 8 out of 9, took first place, and Mr. Pollock (Scratch), and Mr. Dunscombe (Kt odds) tied for second and third places with scores of 6½ each. Mr. Dunscombe yielded 2nd prize to Mr. Pollock.

The Club Team Tourney was won by the St. Patrick's No. 1 team, consisting of G. F. Barry, J. Murphy, P. Dunscombe, and D. Cudmore. Four competed, namely, Dublin University, Richmond, and St. Patrick's (2). Prize—Staunton Pattern Set, value £3.

In the Solution Tourney Mr. Rynd took 1st, and Mr. Newsome 2nd, for three-movers, and Mr. Pollock 1st, Mr. Newsome 2nd, and Master Kenneth A. Rynd 3rd, for two-movers. (Mr. Porterfield Rynd did not compete in the two-movers, nor did Mr. Pollock in the three-movers, each happening to be otherwise engaged at the time.)

The Problem and End-game Tourneys remain still to be adjudicated.

At the closing meeting the President, Thos. Long, B.A., was presented with handsome testimonials by the members. Mrs.

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Rowland distributed the prizes, and Mr. T. B. Rowland, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, received a vote of thanks for his indefatigable labours.

On Friday Evening, October 16th, Mr. Pollock played simultaneously against all-comers, and lost to Mr. Mackeson.

On Saturday Evening, October 17th, Mr. Rynd was announced to give a blindfold exhibition, but the lateness of the hour when the business and distribution of prizes had been gone through, prevented him from doing more than to play simultaneously over the board. He won off the strong players opposed to him, Mr. Mackeson included, but he lost to Mr. Rowland. In conclusion, we wish the Irish Chess Association every further success.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—The negotiations for the Steinitz-Zukertort match are practically concluded, but as six weeks' notice had to be given after the terms were settled, the match cannot now begin till at least the middle of the present month, and we have not heard that Mr. Zukertort has yet left England. The victory will be decided by ten won games, exclusive of draws, which will not count, and the stakes, we believe, are to be 2,000 dollars a side.

The St. Francisco tourney, to which we alluded in our last, has come to a sudden termination, in consequence of Mr. Heynemann having put together a score to which no other competitor could possibly attain, and, there being only one prize, the remaining combatants refused to play out their games.

At the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, Mr. Ryan has won a match of seven games up with Mr. Delmar, whose total was five. A return match will shortly take place. Dr. Simonson, of the same club, has beaten the last year's tourney-winner, Mr. Hanham, in a match by 9½ games to 6½.

At the New York Chess Club, a handicap tourney with six prizes, ranging from fifty to five dollars, is now in progress, and twenty-two of the strongest players in the club are taking part in it.

A match for the best out of ten games is now pending at the Boston club between Messrs. Ware and Young, the guerdon being the championship of the club, and a handsome set of Chess-men. Mr. Ware had won this trophy last spring, but generously left himself open to a challenge for it within a limited time. The score by the last advice was four all. There are now thirty-nine Chess columns in the American papers, and two magazines.

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France.—While staying recently at Trouville, M. Rosenthal in returning home one night from the Casino, was attacked by three men, who beat him severely, knocked him down, and were about to rob him, and perhaps to throw him into the river, when they were interrupted in their little game by a passing carriage, and made off. M. Rosenthal was conveyed by the carriage-driver to his residence, and was for a considerable period laid up by the treatment he received, one of the blows on his head having been inflicted with a knuckle-duster.

Australia.—In a letter addressed to the *International Chess Magazine* Mr. Gossip justifies his late challenge for the championship of Australia by the statement that he had beaten Mr. Fisher in the Melbourne tourney and in a match, and had won several off-hand games with Mr. Burns. It appears from his letter that very little Chess practice is to be had in Melbourne, as the clubs do not open till 7-30 or 8 p.m. The late handicap tourney of the Melbourne club lasted nearly a year; there were fifteen competitors, and the first prize, a silver cup, fell to Mr. Burns, who, however, will have to win it again before he can keep it. The second prize was gained by Mr. Sperring, and the third by Mr. Gossip. Another handicap is about to take place, in which measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of any tedious delay.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

The Skipworth Testimonial list will be kept open now till Jan. 1st, 1886.

B. C. M. End-game Tourney.—Since our last acknowledgment we have received entries from "Brittannia," and "Called Back."

The Liverpool Chess Club has issued a neat little card of its fixtures and arrangements from October to December, 1885. These comprise matches with various local and other clubs, simultaneous games by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Owen, and a very interesting feature which we should like to see imitated by other clubs, viz: Lectures on the Openings &c. On the 21st Oct. Mr. Leather was to address the members on "The King's Gambit"; on Nov. 19th Mr. Kidson is to hold forth on "Problem Solution"; and on Dec. 2nd Mr. Wellington has his say on "Straightforward Play." The Club rooms are over the City Hall, Eberle St., and all information can be obtained of Mr. W. W. Rutherford, the courteous and able Hon. Sec.

We have also received the report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club, which shows signs of continued vigour and prosperity.

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In the Annual Club Handicap there were 30 entries, and nearly 600 games were played. The winners stand in the following order :—Mr. Harsant (Class II), with a score of 39 ; Mr. Fedden (Class I), 37 ; Mr. O. Hunt (Class III), 33 ; Mr. G. Harding (Class II), and Mr. A. H. Fox (Class III), 31 each. In the Junior Tournament for the Lawson Challenge Cup there were 18 entries, and Mr. Wright came off the winner with a score of 16½, against Miss Comber and Mr. Bush, 15 each, and Mr. Merrick, 14½. The Champion Challenge Cup, a recent institution, has been won by Mr. Fedden, who holds the trophy for one year.

Mr. C. Tomlinson proposes to collect into a small volume his Chess Poems. It will include a new edition of his tripartite Poem on Chess (which has been out of print during many years) with Notes explanatory of certain allegorical matters which were well understood twenty years ago, but may now seem to be obscure. The cost of the volume will be 5/- or under; and the author will be glad to receive subscribers' names addressed to him at 7, North Road, Highgate, London. N.

We learn that Mr. J. A. Miles is printing a selection of his latest problems, as a supplement to his collection published in 1882—which he will forward to subscribers to his book on receipt of one shilling. His address is 3, Clarendon Road, Unthank's Road, Norwich.

On Oct. 21st Mr. Ranken visited the Clifton and Bristol Chess Club and played eight simultaneous games, the result being that he won three, drew two, lost two, and left one unfinished greatly in his favour. Mr. Ranken has been elected an honorary member of the club, which now contains a goodly number of strong and enthusiastic players.

Rochdale Chess Club.—The annual meeting was held on Oct. 2nd, when the following officers were re-elected. President : J. Molesworth, Esq., Coroner for Rochdale and District. Treasurer : J. H. Lancashire, Esq., J.P. Secretary : Rev. A. Pagan. The report showed the continued growth of the club, which now numbers about 30 members. Meetings are held on Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the Coffee Tavern, near The Walk, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, and visitors will be welcome at any time.

A match between the Brighton and London Athenæum Clubs took place at Brighton, on Saturday, October 24th. Twelve players represented each Club, and the result, Brighton 7½, Athenæum 4½, is very creditable to the winners.

No Solution has come to hand of the End-game p. 361, so we leave the offer of prize open till Nov. 20th, and hope some of our solvers will examine the position carefully.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE END-GAME TOURNEY.

### No. IV.—Motto: "Mes Pensées."

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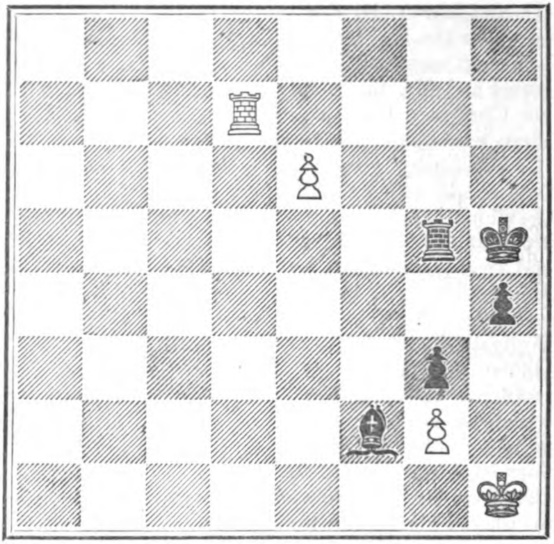


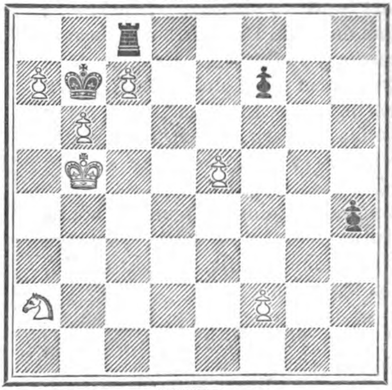
WHITE.

White to move and win.

### No. V.

Motto: "Mes Pensées."

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black, having the move, can draw but not win.

### No. VI.

Motto: "Mes Pensées."

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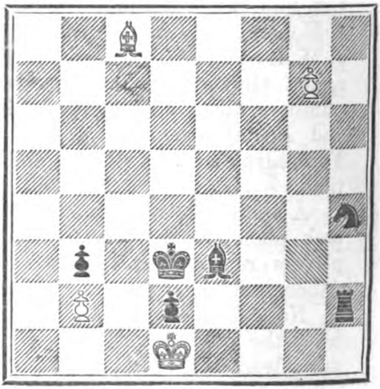

WHITE.

White to move and draw.

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# THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. Andrews.

The award of the judges—Messrs. Miles, Dennis, Bettmann, and Dobruski, in the *Jamaica Tri-Weekly Gleaner* First Tourney is as follows, 1st Prize, H. Jonsson, Sweden, 2nd, B. G. Laws, London, 3rd, R. L'Hermit, Germany. The two prizes for best and second best Jamaican problem were gained by Dr. W. Taylor and V. Ariano. There were several minor prizes for special qualities. That for "the best flight square problem" was won by Mr. C. Planck. The above tourney was for two-movers only and upwards of eighty problems were entered. The judges did not consult, results being obtained by adding up the respective scores sent in. This plan is becoming fashionable. It has very decided advantages of its own, but it may be doubted whether the arbiters after *independently* scaling the problems might not be advantageously allowed an exchange and, perhaps, a consequent revision of opinions. The broad principles of art, if properly set forth, ought to prevent such an extreme discrepancy of judgment as we notice in this tourney; a problem placed *second* by one arbiter which was not in the first *fifteen* as appraised by the rest! Appended are the two leading problems.

First Prize Problem,
By Herman Jonsson, Partilled, Sweden.

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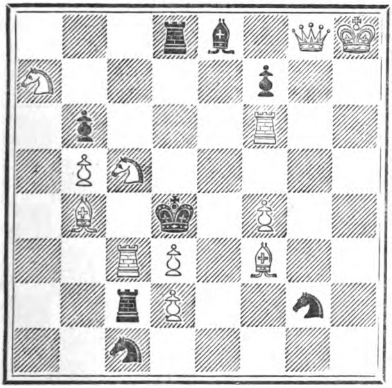

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Second Prize Problem.
Ry B. G. Laws, London.

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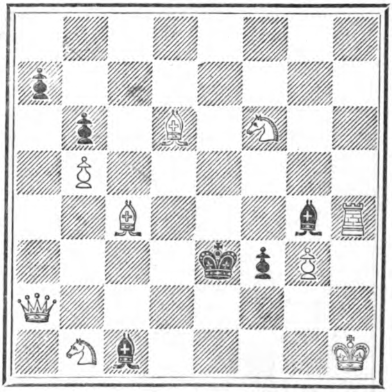

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Some discussion has arisen in problem circles as to the merits or otherwise of the new style of problem in which Black K has to be preliminarily placed by the solver. So far as we have yet observed,



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approval seems to have come from the most experienced quarters and the strongest dislike from those whose achievements either as solvers or composers are aught but remarkable! Sui-mates, too, are often condemned without rhyme or reason. There is no doubt a knack in solving both kinds, which all problemists do not easily acquire. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, perhaps.

### Problems by the late Herr Horwitz.

I.

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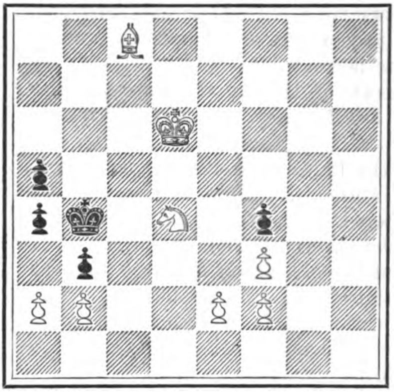
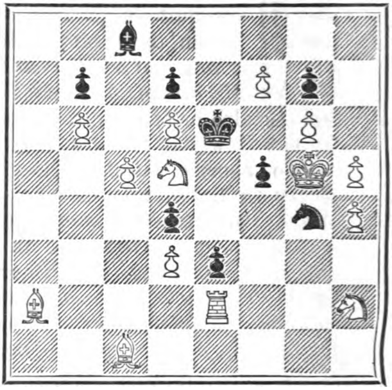


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

II.

BLACK.

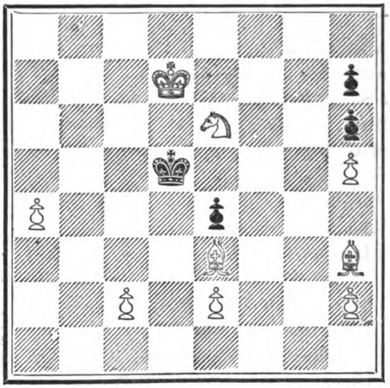


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

III.

BLACK.

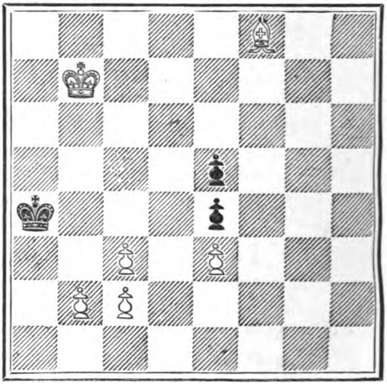


WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

IV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in six moves.

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Although it could not be said of this lamented old master that, in problems as in end-games, "none but himself could be his parallel," yet specimens are by no means wanting, showing something of that ingenuity of idea in the former line which shone so resplendently in the more practical department. In examining the positions here quoted, it must be borne in mind that the first two were published forty years ago and the others in 1851. Taking this fact into consideration we think that while the three direct mates are more or less meritorious, the sui-mate is a most remarkable composition, quite in advance of its time. Indeed, this problem may lay claim to be one of the progenitors of a numerous family, still flourishing and admired at the present day.

*The Mirror of American Sports* of the 3rd ulto. contains the first instalment of problems in its 3rd Tourney, conditions of which are as follows.

To ensure publication during the tourney, problems must reach the Chess Editor by January 1st, 1886. No limit to the number of compositions which may be entered by one composer. Preference will be given to problems in the order of their merit, and all positions remaining unpublished at the expiration of the tourney to be the property of the Chess editor for future publication. The problem judges and mode of adjudication will be hereafter announced. Problems, solutions, and all correspondence must be addressed to K. D. Peterson, P. O. Box 332, Milwaukee, Wis.

PROBLEM PRIZES.

1. For the best four-mover; a $10 gold medal, or its equivalent in cash.
2. For second best; "Chess: Its Poetry and Its Prose," by A. F. Mackenzie.
3. For the best three-mover; a $5 silver medal, or its equivalent.
4. For the second best; "Chess: Its Poetry and Its Prose."
5. For the best two-mover; a $3 silver medal, or its equivalent.
6. Offered by C. D. P. Hamilton; for the sound problem that "knocks out" the greatest number of solvers, pro rata, the Southern Trade Gazette for one year.
7. By same; for the unsound problem accomplishing the same result; Baltimore Sunday News for six months.
8. By W. H. Lyons; for best two-mover by a lady composer; "Chess-Nut Burrs."
9. By same; for best three-mover by a lady; Lyons' Improved Blank Diagram Book. (At least three ladies to compete.)

A Solution Competition will proceed, concurrently with the above, for which a Championship Gold Medal and numerous other prizes are offered. This joust will be in full tilt ere these lines meet the reader's eye. There is, however, still time to enter for the

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Problem Tourney and we recommend the scheme to attention as, in important respects, excellent. A composer having a special fancy two, three or four-mover in his portfolio, waiting for a favourable opportunity, need not compose one or more "pot boilers" in order to comply with the arbitrary requirements of the vicious set system, still cherished in high quarters this side of the Atlantic. Moreover, the relative artistic value of various lengths problematic is judiciously appraised, and four-movers are placed in the high position they intrinsically deserve.

B. C. M. CHALLENGE PROBLEM TOURNEY—The publication of the final award is unavoidably postponed until December.

## REVIEWS OF PROBLEMS IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

Mr. Grimshaw's four-mover, Page 370.—A capital problem. handicapped by an awkward look and a weak first move. E. N. Frankenstein.—Good, original and difficult, owing chiefly to an unexpected opening. Mercutio.—Very good, embodying, I believe, a new idea. J. A. Miles.

Mr. Planck's three-mover, Page 370.—One of Mr. Planck's finest; a master-piece of beauty and difficulty. After first move is found, becomes an extremely difficult two-mover. J. A. M.—Well deserving its reward. Both first and second moves are hard to find and the variations are most pleasing and skilfully contrived. Mercutio.—A capital production and not easy to find, despite the force of first move. E. N. F.

No. CCCIV, by E. N. Frankenstein.—Would be very good as a regular problem (with Black K) were it not for rather damaging dual mate in one case. Mercutio.—Very deceptive and difficult. J. A. M.

No. CCCV, by C Planck.—Easy. It took me less than two minutes. J. A. M.—Too obvious. I do not think the Black King's absence increases difficulty much. Mercutio.—Neat and a good specimen of its kind. E. N. F.

No. CCCVI, by H. J. C. Andrews.—As good as 305 and more difficult. E. N. F.—Very good indeed. J. A. M.—A model example of this novel genus, because everything on the board is wanted, whether Black K is on or off. The first move is artistic and the variations sufficiently numerous and satisfactory. Mercutio.

No. CCCVII, by H. J. C. Andrews.—Good again. J. A. M.—The fine old Bristol theme is here well illustrated. E. N. F.—The varied action of Queen—according to Black's play—introduces some novelty into a well-worn theme. Decidedly difficult. Mercutio.

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J. G. Cunningham remarks "I consider this style of problem to be quite a new departure and in some respects a good one. Problems of this description will best please those who unite the faculties of both composer and solver. To many of these it will certainly add a new charm to the well-worn bi-mover, as presenting an analytical study, requiring good mental grasp of the position and the power and range of the pieces on the board."—The Rev. F. Marshall, Almondbury, near Huddersfield, observes "I think the innovation excellent, particularly in two-movers. The result is a genuine problem and the task of solution pleasant and by no means difficult. Such problems are, I should say, more open to the chances of a cook, than ordinary problems. 304 is, to my mind, the gem of the quartette, then 306."

No. CCCVIII, by G. J. Slater.—Very fine indeed. The only defence to 1 Q takes P is P queens. J. A. M.—A nice problem with a very narrow escape if 1 Q takes P is tried. Mercutio.—Good, construction rather heavy, only one dual. E. N. F.

No. CCCIX, by T. G. Hart.—Neat and easy. E. N. F.—Would be better, could Black King vanish. Mercutio.—Pretty. J. A. M.

No. CCCX, by A. F. Mackenzie.—A repulsive exterior, but contains fine play, main, brilliant. Mercutio.—Very good and intricate. Variations abundant. J. A. M.—One of the clumsiest looking problems I ever saw, but then its very splendid idea makes amends. It must have been very difficult to put on the board at all. The ultimate mate with the single B is very beautifully conceived and well carried out. E. N. F.

No. CCCXI, by A. Townsend.—Very easy. E. N. F.—Much too obvious. Mercutio.—A milk and waterish version of my No. 178 in B. C. M., May, 1883. J. A. M.

## SOLUTION OF CHALLENGE PROBLEM BY J. A. MILES AND J. KEEBLE (vide page 374).

Solutions have been received in 10, 11, and 12 moves, from Messrs. H. Blanchard, G. J. Slater, and A. Demonchy, of Marseilles, to whom the prizes offered have been awarded in the order named. The shortest, by Mr. Blanchard, is as follows:—1 Kt takes B dis ch, 2 Q to Kt 5 ch, 3 B to Q R 4, 4 P to Kt 4, 5 B to Q 6, 6 K to Kt sq, 7 B to Q B 6, 8 R to R 4 ch, Any, 9 B to K 8, 10 R to B 2, P takes R mate.

Herr K. W. Winkler, and E. Wegwitz, Leipsic, also solved this problem in 11 moves, but too late for a prize.

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## LETTS'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE TOURNEY.

The award of the Judges, Messrs. Collins and Potter, is as follows:—

First Prize, No. XXXI., Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.
Second „ No. XXII., Mr. J. Oxley, London, N.
Third „ *Letts's Household Magazine*, No. XIII., Mr. J. Rayner, Leeds.
Fourth „ *Collins's Problems.* { No. XVI., Mr. C. Planck, M.A., London, S. W. No. XXI., Mr. W. R. Coe, Swaffham. } *ex æquo.*

Honourable Mention { No. XVI., Mr. G. W. Mitchell, Stoke Newington, W. No. XV., Mr. H. W. Sherrard, Canterbury. No. XXIII., Mr. T. G. Hart, Hull. } *ex æquo.*

Upwards of thirty problems competed in this tourney. Of Mr. Mackenzie's problem the report remarks "A composition of surpassing beauty and brilliancy. Indeed the ideal of a perfect two-mover is almost reached in it. Certainly a most splendid gem."

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS IN LAST *PROBLEM WORLD.*

Mr. Grimshaw.—1 K takes P, K to R 5, 2 B to Kt 3, P to R 4 (*a*), 3 P to K 4, P takes B, 4 P to K 5 dis mate, (*a*) K to R 4, 3 P to Kt 3, &c.

Mr. Planck.—1 Q to Q R 3, P takes B (*a*), 2 Kt to K 7, &c., (*a*) 1 P to Q B 6, or K to Kt 6, or P to K 7, or R 3 or 4, or B to Kt 2 (*b*), 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c., (*b*) 1 K takes Kt at B 3 (*c*), 2 Q to K 7 ch, (*c*) others, Q takes K P.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 304, by E. N. Frankenstein.—Place Black King at Q 5, then 1 Kt to K B 4, &c.

No. 305, by C. Planck.—Place Black K at Q B 4, then 1 Q to K sq, &c.

No. 306, by H. J. C. Andrews.—Place Black K at K 8, then 1 Q to Q 8, &c.

No. 307, by H. J. C. Andrews.—Place the Black K at Q R 2, then 1 Q to K R sq, P or B moves, or Kt to K B sq, or Kt to Kt sq (*a*), 2 B to R 8, &c., (*a*) Q Kt to K 6 or B 7 (*b*), 2 Q to Q Kt sq, &c., (*b*) Kt to Kt 4, 2 Q to R 8, &c.

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No. 308, Geo. J. Slater.—1 R to K 3, K to K 4 (*a*), 2 R takes K P ch, &c., (*a*) 1 K takes P (*b*), 2 Q takes P &c., (*b*) 1 P takes R (*c*), 2 P to Kt 3 ch, &c., (*c*) 1 P Queens, 2 P takes K P ch &c.

No. 309, by T. G. Hart.—1 Kt to K 4, 1 P takes Kt (*a*), 2 R to R 5, &c., (*a*) 1 P moves, 2 Kt to B 6, &c.

No. 310, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 Q to R 8, P to Q 4 (*a*), 2 Kt to K 7 ch, B takes Kt, 3 Q takes P, P takes Q, 4 B to R 6, 5 B mates, (*a*) B to R 7 (*b*), 2 Q takes B, P on, 3 B takes P, P takes B, 4 Q takes P, Any, 5 Q or Kt mates, (*b*) others, 2 B takes P ch, 3 Kt takes P, 4 Q checks, &c.

No. 311, by A. Townsend.—1 P to Kt 3, Kt to Kt 7 ! 2 Kt to Kt 4, Kt to Q 8, 3 Kt to Q 3, Kt moves, 4 Kt, Q P or K takes Kt accordingly, K takes P, 5 R mates.

## SOLUTION OF END-GAMES BY HORWITZ IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

No. 1.—White, 1 B to K 6 ch, K to R sq (*a*), 2 Kt to Kt 4, Q to R 2 ch (if Q to Q R 2 or Q Kt 2 White mates in four moves by 3 B to K 5 ch, 4 Kt to B 6 ch, 5 Kt to Q 7 dis ch, 6 Kt to B 8 mate), 3 Kt to R 6, K to Kt 2, 4 K to Kt 3, P to R 4, 5 Kt to Kt 4, P to R 5, 6 B to R 2, P to R 6, 7 B to K 7, and wins. (*a*) K to R 2, 2 Kt to Kt 4, Q to Q 5, 3 B to K 5, Q to Q sq, 4 K to R 4, Q to Q R sq, 5 Kt to R 6, and wins the Q for two pieces. (The above is the author's solution, but it seems to us inconclusive, since Black may play 2 ... Q to Q Kt 2 instead of Q to Q 5 in the variation.)

No. 2.—White, 1 B to R 3, B to B sq (*a*), 2 B to K sq, B to B 4, 3 B to Kt 3 ch, K to R sq, 4 B to B 7, B to K 6, 5 B to Kt 2, B to B 7, 6 K to B 8, B takes P, 7 B to Kt 8, and mates next move. (*a*) B to Kt 8, 2 K to Q 6, B to B 7, 3 K to Q 5, B to Kt 8, 4 K to B 4, B to B 7, 5 K to Kt 5, B to K 6, 6 B to K sq, B to B 5, 7 B to R 4, B to K 4, 8 B to Q 8, B to Q 3, 9 K to B 4, B to Kt 6, 10 K to Q 5, B to B 5, 11 K to K 6, K to B sq, 12 K to K 7 dis ch, K to Kt sq, 13 K to Q 7, B to Q 3, 14 B to Kt 2, and wins as before.

No. 3.—White, 1 B to K 7, B to B 7, 2 B to Q 6, B to Kt 3, 3 B to Kt 3, B to R 4, 4 B to B 2, B to Q 7, 5 P to Kt 6, B to R 4 or B 5, 6 P takes P ch, B takes P, 7 B to R 7 ch and wins.

No. 4.—White, 1 B to Kt 3 ch, K to R sq (if K to R 2, then 2 Q to R sq, &c., and if K to B sq, then 2 Q to B 8 ch, K to K 2, 3 Q to B 7 ch, K to K sq, 4 B to R 4 ch, K to B sq, and White mates in two moves), 2 Q to B 8 ch, K to R 2, 3 Q to R 3, K to R sq, 4 K to Kt 3 dis ch, Q to R 2, 5 Q to B 8 ch, K to Kt 2, 6 Q to Q 7 ch, K to R sq, 7 Q to K 8 ch, &c.

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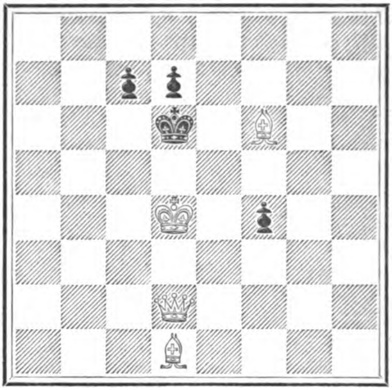
# PROBLEMS.

## No. 312.—By K. W. WINKLER.

BLACK.

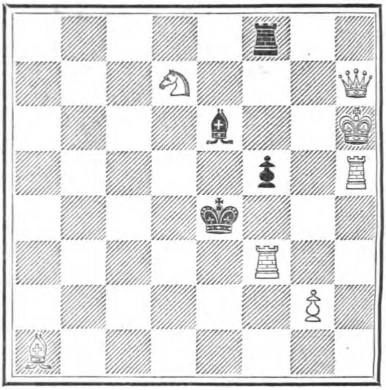


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 313.—By J. JESPERSEN.

BLACK.

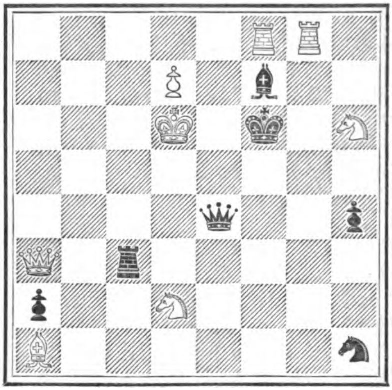


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## No. 314.—By E. J. W. WOOD.

BLACK.

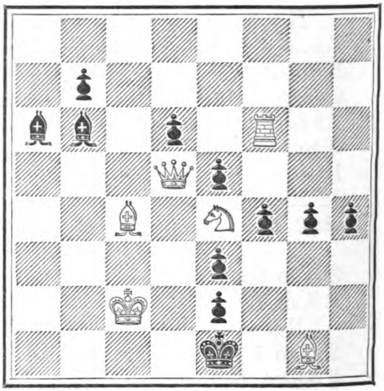


WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in five moves.

## No. 315.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in six moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1885.

## TWILIGHT.

The twilight is sad and cloudy,
  The wind blows wild and free,
And like the wings of sea-birds
  Flash the white caps of the sea.

But in the fisherman's cottage
  There shines a ruddier light,
And a little face at the window
  Peers out into the night.

Close, close it is pressed to the window,
  As if those childish eyes
Were looking into the darkness,
  To see some form arise.

And a woman's waving shadow
  Is passing to and fro,
Now rising to the ceiling,
  Now bowing and bending low.

What tale do the roaring ocean,
  And the night-wind, bleak and wild,
As they beat at the crazy casement,
  Tell to that little child?

And why do the roaring ocean,
  And the night-wind, wild and bleak,
As they beat at the heart of the mother,
  Drive the colour from her cheek?

H. W. Longfellow.

M

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### Translation into German.

Das Zwielicht ist dunkel und wolkig,
Der Wind tost wild umher,
Und weiss wie der Seevögel Schwingen
Blitzen auf die Wellen im Meer.

Aber dort in des Fischers Hütte
Ein rötheres Licht erwacht,
Und ein kleines Gesicht am Fenster
Schaut aus in die dunkle Nacht.

Es druckt sich hart an die Scheiben
Als wollte der kindliche Blick
Erspähen im nächtlichen Dunkel
Entfernter Gestalten Geschick.

Eines Weites wallender Schatten
Wankt unstet hin und her,
Bald auf zu der Decke steigend,
Bald wieder sich neigend zum Meer.

Was mögen die tobenden Wogen
Und der nächtliche wilde Wind,
Wenn sie schlagen an's ärmlichen Fenster,
Erzählen dem kleinen Kind?

Und warum doch haben die Wogen
Und der eisige Wind der Nacht,
Als sie schlugen in's Herz der Mutter,
Die Wang' ihr so bleicht gemacht.

W. Hanstein,
Berlin "Pleiad," 1811—1850.

[Some apology is perhaps necessary for printing a German poem in an English periodical. We believe that among the readers of the B. C. M. are not a few Germans domiciled in England, and on the other hand that an increasing number of our countrymen are qualified to appreciate a poem so simple as well as beautiful. The *Schachzeitung* for 1850, whence it is taken, is a volume of extreme rarity. W. W.]

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCLXXXI.

Interesting game played in Class I. at Hereford.

(Irregular Opening.)

| | WHITE. (Mr. Locock.) | BLACK. (Mr. Hooke.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to Q 4 | P to K B 4 |
| 2 | P to Q B 4 (*a*) | P to K 3 |
| 3 | Kt to K B 3 | P to Q Kt 3 |
| 4 | P to K 3 | B to Kt 2 |
| 5 | B to K 2 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 6 | Castles | P to Q B 4 |
| 7 | Kt to B 3 | B to K 2 |
| 8 | P to Q 5 (*b*) | P tks P |
| 9 | P tks P | Kt to K 5 |
| 10 | B to Q 3 | Kt tks Kt |
| 11 | P tks Kt | Castles |
| 12 | Q to B 2 (*c*) | B tks P (*d*) |
| 13 | B tks P | Kt to B 3 (*e*) |
| 14 | R to Q sq (*f*) | B tks Kt |
| 15 | R tks P | Q to K sq |
| 16 | P tks B | Kt to K 4 |
| 17 | R to Q 5 | Kt tks P ch |
| 18 | K to R sq | P to K R 3 |
| 19 | P to K 4 (*g*) | R to Q sq |
| 20 | B to B 4 | R tks R |
| 21 | P tks R | Q to R 4 |
| 22 | B to K 6 ch | K to R sq |
| 23 | B to Kt 3 | B to R 5 |
| 24 | Q to K 2 (*h*) | B to B 3 (*i*) |
| 25 | R to Q B sq | Q to Kt 4 |
| 26 | R to B 2 | B to K 4 |
| 27 | Q to K 4 | R to B 5 |
| 28 | Q to K 3 | P to K R 4 |
| 29 | Q to B sq (*j*) | Q to Kt 3 (*k*) |
| 30 | B tks R | B tks B |
| 31 | Q to Q sq | B tks P (*l*) |
| 32 | R to Q B sq (*m*) | Kt to R 5 (*n*) |
| 33 | Q to K B sq | Q to K 5 ch (*o*) |
| 34 | K tks B | Q to B 5 ch |
| 35 | K to R 3 | Kt to B 6 |
| 36 | Q to R sq | P to K Kt 4 |
| 37 | K to Kt 2 (*p*) | Kt to R 5 ch |
| 38 | K to R 3 | Kt to B 6 |
| 39 | K to Kt 2 | Kt to R 5 ch |
| 40 | K to R 3 | Kt to B 6 |
| 41 | R to Q sq (*p*) | P to Kt 5 ch |
| 42 | K to Kt 2 | P to R 5 |
| 43 | P to Q 6 | P to R 6 ch |
| 44 | K to B sq | Kt to R 7 ch |
| 45 | Q tks Kt (*q*) | Q tks Q |
| 46 | P to Q 7 | Q to R 8 ch |
| 47 | K to K 2 | Q to K 5 ch |
| 48 | K to Q 2 | Q to Q R sq |
| 49 | B tks P (*r*) | P to R 7 |
| 50 | R to K R sq (*s*) | Q to Q 4 ch |
| 51 | K to B 2 | Q to K 5 ch |
| 52 | K to Kt 2 | Q tks R |
| 53 | P queens ch | K to Kt 2 |
| 54 | Q to Kt 5 ch | K to B 2 |
| 55 | B to R 5 ch | K to K 3 |
| 56 | Q to Kt 6 ch | K to K 4 |
| 57 | B to Kt 4 | Q to K 5 (*t*) |
| 58 | Q to Kt 5 ch | K to Q 3 |
| 59 | Q to Q 8 ch (*u*) | K to K 4 |
| 60 | Q to B 7 ch | K to B 3 and |

the game was drawn by consent.

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

(*a*) When this move is made so early in the opening, it enables Black to gain time by B to Kt 5 ch presently. (See 15th game in match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte.) Mr. Hooke, however, does not take this line, preferring to keep his K B.

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*(b)* Hitting what is always the weak point in this *début.*

*(c)* P to Q 6 was tempting, but deceptive, as very little analysis will show.

*(d)* P to Kt 3 would be met by P to K 4.

*(e)* If P to Kt 3 now, White simply takes it with B, regaining the piece afterwards by the check at R 5 if the B be taken.

*(f)* Possessing attractions, no doubt, but in a match game the plain course, 14 B takes P ch, and 15 B to K 4, was best.

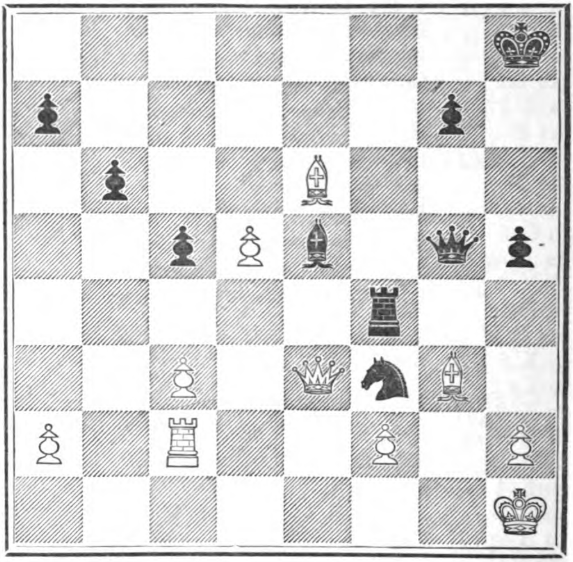
*(g)* A laudable effort to develop his backward Queen's wing: if Black reply with Q to Kt sq, then P to K 5 makes all safe.

*(h)* R to Q sq is preferable.

*(i)* From this point Mr. Hooke plays with great spirit and ability, and keeps the attack in his own hands till near the end.

Position after Black's 28th move.

BLACK (MR. HOOKE.)



WHITE (MR. LOCOCK.)

*(j)* We give a diagram of this pretty and interesting position, because we think had Mr. Locock brought his Rook to B sq, instead of the Queen, he must have won: *e.g.* 29 R to B sq. Black has now only four moves that seem to be of any use, B to

Q 3 or P to R 5, which come to much the same thing, Q to R 3 or B 3, and R to K 5. First then, B to Q 3 or P to R 5, 30 B takes R, B takes B, 31 Q takes Kt, B takes R, 32 Q to B 8 ch, K to R 2, 33 B to B 5 ch, P to Kt 3, 34 B to K 6, and wins. Secondly, Q to B 3, 30 B takes R, B takes B, 31 Q takes Kt, B takes R, 32 Q takes P ch, Q or B to R 3, 33 Q to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 34 B to Kt 8 ch, and mates in two moves. Thirdly, Q to R 3, 30 B takes R, B takes B, 31 Q takes Kt, B takes R, 32 Q to B 8 ch, K to R 2, 33 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to Kt 3, 34 Q to B 7 ch, K to Kt 4, 35 P to Q 6, and wins. Fourthly, R to K 5, 30 Q takes Kt, Q takes R ch, 31 K to Kt 2, B takes B (or else he loses a piece), 32 Q takes P ch, Q to R 3, 33 Q to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 34 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to Kt 3, 35 Q to B 7 ch, and wins.

*(k)* There was no occasion to give up the exchange, for R to K 5 was now perfectly safe.

*(l)* Kt to K 8, recovering the exchange, would probably lead to a draw, an issue which Black evidently did not desire.

*(m)* White could now get rid of the attack by P to Q 6; if then Q took B, or B took P, the reply would be 33 Q takes Kt, and if Kt to R 5, then 33 P to K B 4.

*(n)* If B to B 5, then Q takes Kt, and if Black take the R, he loses his Queen.

*(o)* Over bold, we think; yet if he retires the B, he of course forfeits the attack.

*(p)* Black has certainly maintained his assault very cleverly, leaving his opponent little choice of moves: here, however, and at move 41, we think he might have simplified matters by R to K Kt sq, for if then P to Kt 5 ch, White could sacrifice his B and R for the Kt and Pawns, winning afterwards by his passed Pawn.

*(q)* This produces a pretty and difficult ending, but White must have won easily by 45 K to K 2, Q to K 4 ch, 46 K to Q 3, Q takes B (best), 47 Q takes Kt, and the White K will presently get shelter at his K Kt sq from the checks of the Queen.

*(r)* He would have had a better prospect of winning by K to B sq or B 2 first, compelling Black to reply with Q to Q sq.

*(s)* And here he should have played B to B 3.

*(t)* Forced, to escape the threatened mate. White can now gain a piece by 58 Q takes Q ch, and 59 B to B 8, but query, could he then do more than draw.

*(u)* It looks as if White had one more chance of victory here by 59 P to K B 4, threatening to mate in two moves, and also to win the P at R 7 by Q to R 6 ch. Black's only defence against both contingencies seems to be Q to R 2, whereupon 60 Q to Q 8 ch, K to B 3, 61 B to B 3 ch, K to Kt 4, 62 P to B 4 ch, K takes P (he has nothing better), 63 B to K 2 ch, K to Kt 5, 64 Q to Q 2 ch, K to R 5, 65 Q to B 3, and wins.

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## GAME CCCLXXXII.

**Also played at Hereford in the Masters' Tournament, Aug. 11th, 1885.**

(Vienna Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) | WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 20 B to B 3 | B to Q 5 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | B to B 4 (*a*) | 21 B to Q 2 | Q to Kt 2 |
| 3 P to K B 4 | P to Q 3 | 22 P to R 5 | P to Kt 4 |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 (*b*) | 23 P to R 6 | P to Kt 5 |
| 5 B to Kt 5 | B to K Kt 5 (*c*) | 24 P tks Q (*h*) | P tks Q ch |
| 6 P to Q 3 | Kt to B 3 | 25 P tks P | K R to K sq |
| 7 P to K R 3 | B tks Kt | 26 B to Kt 5 | R to Q 3 |
| 8 Q tks B | Kt to Q 2 (*d*) | 27 B tks Kt | R tks B |
| 9 B tks Kt | P tks B | 28 Kt to R 5 | R to R 3 (*i*) |
| 10 P to B 5 | Q to B 3 | 29 R to R 3 | P to K B 3 |
| 11 Kt to K 2 | P to K Kt 3. | 30 R to Q sq | B to B 4 |
| 12 Kt to Kt 3 | Q to R 5 (*e*) | 31 K to B sq (*j*) | B to K 2 |
| 13 K to K 2 | R to Q Kt sq | 32 K to B 2 | R to Q sq (*k*) |
| 14 P to Q Kt 3 | Kt to B 3 | 33 R tks R ch | B tks R |
| 15 B to Q 2 | Castles (*f*) | 34 K to Kt 3 | B to K 2 |
| 16 Q R to K B sq | P to Q 4 (*g*) | 35 K to Kt 4 | B to B 4 |
| 17 B to K sq | Q to R 3 | 36 R to R sq | P to Q R 4 |
| 18 P to K R 4 | Q P tks P | 37 R to Q sq | B to Q 3 |
| 19 Q P tks P | Q R to Q sq | 38 R to Q 3 | Resigns. |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

*(a)* This is, in our opinion, the safest way of meeting the Vienna attack.

*(b)* The book move Kt to K B 3 is stronger, because White must then bring out his K B without the advantage of pinning the Kt.

*(c)* Playing the Q B to Kt 5 in this opening involves its ultimate exchange for the Kt. It would be better, perhaps, to post the B at Q 2, for White would get a bad game if he then attempted to win a Pawn by B takes Kt, &c.

*(d)* To prevent his Pawns being isolated as well as doubled.

*(e)* This sally of the Q does not turn out well. Black might probably Castle safely on Queen's side, or bring his Kt round via Kt 3 and Q B sq to K 2.

*(f)* Very dangerous. There seems to be no valid objection to playing on the Kt P, and it would at any rate enable him to threaten something, as well as to retire the Q, if necessary, in peace, if not with honour.

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*(g)* This weakens his centre, and ultimately causes the loss of the game; his best chance appears still to advance the Kt P.

*(h)* Q to Q 3 and afterwards Q B 4 would give Black more trouble, his Q being then literally and ignominiously driven into a corner.

*(i)* Instead of shutting up his Rook, he should have brought it back to Q 3, followed by doubling the Rooks and B to Kt 3.

*(j)* Mr. Gunsberg might safely, and advantageously, we think, have played the R to Q 7, and then marched his King on to the support of the Kt.

*(k)* A fatal error; he should shut out the Rook by B to Q 3, for by exchanging he allows White to avail himself presently of his other Rook, while he can only fight with his Bishop.

## GAME CCCLXXXIII.

Played at the Counties Chess Association, Hereford, in the Masters' Tournament, August 8th, 1885.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) | WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.) | BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 10 B to Q 3 | Kt to Kt 5 *(c)* |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 11 B to Kt sq | P to K R 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 12 Castles | Castles Q R *(d)* |
| 4 Kt tks P | B to B 4 | 13 P to K 5 | Q to R 5 |
| 5 B to K 3 | Q to B 3 | 14 P to K Kt 3 | Q to R 6 *(e)* |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | K Kt to K 2 | 15 Kt to K 2 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | B tks Kt *(a)* | 16 Q tks Kt | Kt to B 4 |
| 8 P tks B | P to Q 4 | 17 B tks Kt | Resigns. |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | B to K 3 *(b)* | | |

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

*(a)* The opinion is gaining ground that this is inferior to P to Q R 3.

*(b)* If Q to Kt 3, the reply is P to B 3.

*(c)* Loss of time and therefore weak, but it is not easy to say what is the correct play. P takes P is not very pleasant, yet we see nothing better, for Castling on either side would be too dangerous.

*(d)* This leads to disaster; he should have opened a retreat for his Q by Kt to B 3, which seems to make all safe.

*(e)* Carelessly played. Q to R 4 would still offer some chances of escape, for then if 15 Kt to K 2, Q Kt to B 3, 16 Kt to B 4, Q to B 6 &c.

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## GAME CCCLXXXIV.

**Played by correspondence between Mr. MacDonald, of the North Herts Club, and a member of the Brighton Club.**

(King's Gambit Declined.)

| WHITE. (Amateur.) | BLACK. (Mr. MacDonald.) | WHITE. (Amateur.) | BLACK. (Mr. MacDonald.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 11 Kt to K Kt 4 | Kt tks Kt |
| 2 P to K B 4 | B to B 4 | 12 Q tks Kt | Q to B 7 ch |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 (*a*) | P to Q 3 (*b*) | 13 K to Q sq | Castles (*f*) |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 14 Q tks P ch | K to R sq |
| 5 B to B 4 | B to K Kt 5 | 15 Q to K Kt 4 | Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6 P to Q 3 | P to Q R 3 (*c*) | 16 B to Q 2 | Q R to Q sq |
| 7 P to K R 3 (*d*) | B to K 3 | 17 Q to K 2 | Q to Kt 6 |
| 8 B tks B | P tks B | 18 B to K sq | B to B 7 |
| 9 P tks P | P tks P | 19 Q to Kt 4 | R tks P ch |
| 10 Kt tks P (*e*) | Q to Q 5 | Resigns. (*g*) | |

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) It is indifferent which Kt comes out first if Black reply with P to Q 3, but if 2 Kt to K B 3, Black may play P to Q 4, which the text move prevents.

(*b*) He would get a bad game by taking the Kt, and then checking with the Queen.

(*c*) Losing valuable time; the Q Kt should come to B 3 at once.

(*d*) A more advantageous course would be 7 P takes P, B takes Kt (if P takes P, then 8 B takes P ch), 8 Q takes B, P takes P, 9 B to K Kt 5, Q Kt to Q 2 or B to K 2, 10 Kt to Q 5.

(*e*) This capture should cost the game. The correct line is B to Kt 5, followed by Q to Q 2, and Castles.

(*f*) Bold and in good style, but in a game by correspondence it was hardly prudent to give up another Pawn.

(*g*) There was no cause for resignation, Black's sacrifice of the Rook being utterly unsound, for if now 20 P takes R, Q takes P ch, 21 B to Q 2, Kt to Q 5, 22 R to Q B sq, B to K 6, 23 Kt to Kt sq, R to B 8 ch, 24 R takes R, Q takes R ch, 25 B to K sq, Q to Q 6 ch, Kt to Q 2 and must win.

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## GAME CCCLXXXV.

Played at the Annual Meeting of the Irish Chess Association, October 10th, 1885, in Second Round of No. I. Tourney.

(Giuoco Piano.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Murphy.) | BLACK. (Mr. Pollock.) | WHITE. (Mr. Murphy.) | BLACK. (Mr. Pollock.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 29 K tks Kt | K to Q 2 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 30 Kt tks R P | P to Q 7 |
| 3 B to Q B 4 | B to Q B 4 | 31 K to K 2 | B tks P ! |
| 4 Castles (*a*) | Kt to K B 3 | 32 Kt to B 3 | B to K 6 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | P to Q 3 | 33 Kt to K 5 ch (*j*) | K to K 3 |
| 6 P to Q 3 (*b*) | B to K Kt 5 | 34 Kt to Kt 4 | B to B 5 |
| 7 B to K 3 | Kt to Q 5 | 35 Kt to B 2 | P to Q B 4 |
| 8 K to R sq | P to K R 3 | 36 K to B 3 | B to R 3 |
| 9 B tks Kt | B tks B | 37 K to K 2 | P to Q B 5 |
| 10 Kt to K 2 | B to Q Kt 3 | 38 Kt to Kt 4 | P to K B 4 |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | P to K R 4 | 39 Kt tks B | P tks Kt |
| 12 P to K R 3 | P to R 5 | 40 K tks P | K to K 4 |
| 13 Kt to B 5 | B tks Q Kt | 41 K to K 3 | P to B 5 ch |
| 14 P tks B | Q to Q 2 | 42 K to B 3 | P to K R 4 |
| 15 Q to Q 2 (*c*) | R to R 4 | 43 P to K Kt 4 | P tks P *en p.* |
| 16 Q R to K sq (*d*) | Castles | 44 K tks P | K to B 4 |
| 17 Kt to Kt 5 (*e*) | P to Q 4 | 45 K to B 3 (*k*) | P to Q Kt 4 |
| 18 B to Kt 3 | R to K sq | 46 K to K 3 | K to Kt 4 |
| 19 P to Q B 3 (*f*) | Q tks P | 47 K to Q 4 | K to R 5 |
| 20 Kt to B 3 | P to K 5 | 48 K tks P | K tks P |
| 21 Kt to R 2 | P tks P | 49 P to Q Kt 3 | K to Kt 6 |
| 22 R tks R ch | Kt tks R | 50 P tks P | P tks P |
| 23 B to Q sq | R to Kt 4 | 51 K tks P | P to R 5 |
| 24 B to Kt 4 | R tks B | 52 K to Kt 5 | P to R 6 |
| 25 Kt tks R (*g*) | Kt to Q 3 | 53 P to B 4 | P to R 7 |
| 26 Kt to K 3 (*h*) | Kt to K 5 | 54 P to B 5 | P to R 8 qu. |
| 27 Kt tks Q | Kt tks Q | | and wins. |
| 28 K to Kt sq (*i*) | Kt tks R | | |

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) Right enough if he meant to continue with Max Lange's attack, but premature for the Pianissimo game. It leaves him a move behind until Black chooses to follow suit, and he may not choose.

(*b*) He plays for a quiet game, but this is hardly quiet enough; P to K R 3 is more the thing. It is too late after his Knight is pinned, for Black may reply by P to K R 4, and let the Bishop stand *en prise*.

(*c*) It is shown that even the Pianissimo is not always safe. He ought, however, to get what he can for his Pawn. Black, of course, will not let him plant his Queen on K Kt 5, and for other purposes her present position is decorous but not aggressive. P to Q 4 would be too desperate, but P to Q B 3 would enable him to put his Queen into combination with his K Bishop, and threaten something. This course of action would soon limit Black's selection of moves.

(*d*) Induced by the situation of his Queen, but it only adds more point to Black's reply.

(*e*) Releasing Black's Q P. He might have caused a diversion by P to Q R 4.

(*f*) A good move, which ultimately turns the tables in his favour. The idea includes B to Q sq, thence to K Kt 4.

(*g*) Bold play is requisite to save him. 22 P takes R gains time. If Q to Kt 3; 23 P to B 3 followed by R to B sq might come in.

(*h*) Here he plays boldly and it becomes necessary to correct the impression that he too tamely dies.

(*i*) He finds too late that R to Q sq would do no good. Black might reply by Kt to K 5 and defeat his hopes.

(*j*) To take the pawn would be to give up the game, but his chance of a draw is very small.

(*k*) He cannot play K to R 4 without letting the Black King come between him and his Pawns, consequently the game is lost. He persevered unto the 60th move. Black's play is intelligent throughout.

## GAME CCCLXXXVI.

Game played in Principal Tourney Irish Chess Association at Dublin, 15th October, 1885.

(K B P Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Pollock.) | BLACK. (Mr. Rynd.) | WHITE. (Mr. Pollock.) | BLACK. (Mr. Rynd.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K B 4 | P to Q 4 | 9 Q to K 2 | R to B sq |
| 2 P to K 3 | B to B 4 ! (*a*) | 10 Q R to K sq (*e*) | Q Kt to Kt 5 ! |
| 3 B to Q 3 (*b*) | Kt to K R 3 | 11 B tks B | Kt tks B |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | P to B 4 (*c*) | 12 P to Q R 3 | Kt tks B P ! |
| 5 Castles (*d*) | Kt to B 3 | 13 R to B sq | P to Q 5 ! |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | P to K Kt 3 | 14 R tks Kt | P to Q 6 |
| 7 P to Q Kt 3 | B to Kt 2 | 15 Q to Q sq | P tks R |
| 8 B to Kt 2 | Castles | 16 Q tks P | P to B 5 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 P to Q Kt 4 | P to Q R 3 | 28 P to K R 4 (*g*) | K to B 2 |
| 18 K to R sq (*f*) | P to Q Kt 4 | 29 K to R 2 | K to K sq |
| 19 R to K Kt sq | Q to Q 6 | 30 B to B 6 (*h*) | P to B 6 ! |
| 20 Q to B sq | K R to Q sq | 31 B tks P | Q R tks B |
| 21 P to Kt 4 | B tks Kt | 32 P tks R | Q tks K P |
| 22 B tks B | Q to K 5 | 33 P to R 4 | Q tks P ch |
| 23 P tks Kt | Q tks Kt ch | 34 K to Kt sq | Q tks R P |
| 24 R to Kt 2 | R to Q 6 | 35 P tks P ? | R to R 6 ! |
| 25 P tks P | B P tks P | 36 K to B sq | R to R 8 ch |
| 26 Q to R sq | K to B sq | 37 R to Kt sq | Q to R 7 ! |
| 27 K to Kt sq | P to K 3 | 38 Resigns. | |

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

*(a)* I find this sign ! appended to several moves in the score sheet.

*(b)* A new feature, and crowned with success in this instance. It is Mr. Mason's theory that as the Bishops have to be opposed sooner or later in this opening the sooner the better. But in the positions to which he refers the Q P has been previously advanced. *Vide* 1883 Tournament Book.

*(c)* An important move as it turns out.

*(d)* This hands the lead to his opponent. He should play P to Q Kt 3. The Bishop cannot get out any other way.

*(e)* He ought to have played P to Q R 3, or stopped the Rook at Bishop's square. The oversight not only loses the exchange, bnt gives him a bad game.

*(f)* He has nothing to do but wait events, unless he can evolve something out of his inner consciousness. Kt to K sq and R to B 2 might relieve the Queen.

*(g)* He has in view B to Kt 7 ch, or P to Q R 4. The Queen, as she stands, stops both. Black's next move is also disappointing for him.

*(h)* There is nothing to be done this way. Q to K sq is probably his best move. Black winds up the game very scientifically.

## GAME CCCLXXXVII.

Played in Second Round, I. C. A., October 18th, 1885.

(K Kt's Opening.)

| WHITE. (Mr. Pollock.) | BLACK. (Mr. Mackeson.) | WHITE. (Mr. Pollock.) | BLACK. (Mr. Mackeson.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 3 B to B 4 | P to Q 3 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | Kt to Q B 3 | 4 Castles | Kt to Q R 4 (*a*) |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 B to K 2 | P to Q B 4 (*b*) | 18 P tks P | P to Q 4 |
| 6 P to Q 3 | B to K 2 | 19 Q R to B sq | Q to Kt 3 (*h*) |
| 7 B to K 3 (*c*) | Kt to K B 3 | 20 R tks Kt | Q to Kt 2 (*i*) |
| 8 P to K R 3 (*d*) | P to K R 3 | 21 P tks P | B tks P |
| 9 Q Kt to Q 2 (*e*) | B to K 3 | 22 R tks K R P | Castles |
| 10 Kt to R 2 | Kt to B 3 | 23 B to Q 3 | P to B 4 |
| 11 P to Q B 3 | P to Q R 3 (*f*) | 24 R tks K B P | R to Q B sq |
| 12 P to K B 4 | K P tks P | 25 R to Kt 6 ch | K to R sq |
| 13 B tks K B P | P to Q Kt 4 (*g*) | 26 Q to K 5 ch | B to B 3 |
| 14 Q to K sq | R to Q R 2 | 27 K R tks B | R to B 8 ch |
| 15 Q to Kt 3 | P to Kt 4 | 28 R to B sq ch | Q to Kt 2 |
| 16 B to K 3 | Kt to R 2 | 29 R tks R | Q tks Q |
| 17 P to Q 4 | P tks P | 30 R to B 8 ch | Resigns. |

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NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) If B to K Kt 5 White might reply by B to K 2 or Kt 5. The latter possibility decides in favour of the Knight's move, which has also to be considered in connection with its immediate following.

(*b*) The weakened Queen's Pawn is an objection to this advance. It is obvious that Black cannot Castle early in this game, or must Castle on King's side, further that he is prevented from acting on the offensive with his Pawns. All this limits his resources for the middle game, and shows White how to frame his attack.

(*c*) As a matter of development there is more to be said for Kt to B 3, with Q 5 or Kt 5 in prospect, and B to K Kt 5, K 3, or Q 2 in reserve.

(*d*) More cautious than necessary.

(*e*) He is preparing an attack on Black's strongest point, taking no notice of his erratic opening.

(*f*) A step in the wrong direction. He has to meet the enemy on the other side of the board. In default of anything better P to K Kt 4 may be called for, and is actually played on his 15th move.

(*g*) A move of the Queen, in order to Castle on Queen's side (seeing that White has so strongly declared for the other side) would not only provide a means of escape for his King out of the coming fray, but also bring up another piece to guard the weak Q P.

(*h*) Overlooking White's clever reply, and so losing the game. White's play is now straightforward and pleasantly easy to the end.

(*i*) 20 Q to Kt 8 ch if the R is taken.

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## AN HOUR WITH W. N. POTTER.

In Chess, says Mr. Potter, "you are to take nothing for granted. So far from receiving appearances with open arms you are to view them with suspicion, and test their claims thoroughly." I have before me a copy of the *Westminster Papers* for March, 1877, in which a game appears between Mr. Potter and Mr. Minchin. The margin is filled with old pencillings of alternative moves, good, bad, and indifferent, evidence of the analytical trouble Mr. Potter gave himself in regarding appearances with suspicion. I take up the position after White's tenth move, R to Q sq, threatening Kt to Q 5 (Diagram I). Black (Mr. Minchin) has a choice of questionable moves, viz :—P to Q B 3, or P to K R 3 as obvious preventatives, or Q to B sq, or K sq, as indirect defences. The two first named moves are not approved, so he adopts Q to B sq, which Mr. Zukertort thinks inferior to Q to K sq. White has now on the surface 13 P to K B 4, as a direct move to help on his K P, or he may still play 13 Kt to Q 5. The objection to the latter is that after Kt to Q 5, Kt takes Kt; P takes Kt, P to B 3; P takes P, Q takes P; and Black obtains the attack. This consideration one might think would be sufficient to turn the scale in favour of 13 P to K B 4, but Mr. Potter, digging deeper into the position, and taking into account the commanding situation of Black's Q B, plays 13 P to K B 3, so that he may continue with Kt to Q 5 if he pleases, without losing the attack. This tempts the reply Kt to R 4, which is met by 14 Q to B 2. He risks the response Q to Q sq, to be followed by B to R 5, but Black prefers 14 P to K Kt 3. White now abandons all his previously conceived ideas in the face of a new danger, and plays 15 Kt to K 2, B to K B 3; 16 P to Q Kt 3, a move providing for several contingencies, Q to K 3; 17 P to K Kt 4, Kt to Kt 2; 18 Kt to B 4, Q to K 2; 19 Kt to Kt 2, Kt to K 3; 20 P to K B 4, B to Q 5; 21 B takes B, Kt takes B, which closes the chapter commencing with White's 13th move.

A fresh chapter begins with 22 Q R to K sq, P to K B 3; 23 P to B 3, Kt to K 3; 24 P to K R 4, regarding B to B 4 with suspicion, K to R sq; 25 P to B 5, Kt to Kt 2; 26 Kt to B 4 (P takes P first is rejected), P takes P; 27 K P takes P, Q to Q 2; 28 P to R 5, Q to B 3; 29 Q to R 4. A move like this shows that Mr. Potter's careful style is not grounded on timidity. "Fitz-James' sword is sword and shield." The game proceeds—R to B 2; 30 P to R 6. It is a remarkable feature in a bold style of play that it generally carries luck with it, and the player learns to look for it. Thus White should be able to

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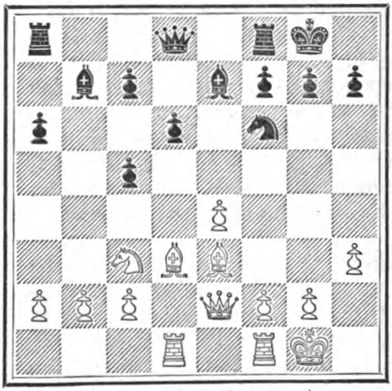
continue by 30 Kt to Kt 6 ch. It would not avail him because he needs the Kt to save him from mate on K Kt 2. He has another tempting move in 30 B to B 4, but Black might reply by Kt takes K B P. The outer line of defence is weak, but the inner line is strong, and White seems tied down to the method of play he has selected. Black defends (against 30 P to K R 6) by R to K Kt sq (if Kt to K sq, White wins by 31 B to Q B 4, R to K B sq; 32 R to K 7, R to Q sq; 33 Q to R 5); 31 R to K 2? He has also the choice of 31 B to K 4! gaining a move, or 31 P takes Kt, which might be dangerous for him. 31 Kt to K sq; 32 B to B 4, K R (B 2) to B sq; 33 B takes R, K takes B; 34 P to B 4, Q to Q 2; 35 K R to K sq, B to B 3; 36 R to K 7, Q to Q sq; 37 P to Kt 5. Here the margin suggests 37 Q to R 5 (threatening Q to Kt 6, P takes Q; P to Kt 7 ch and Kt mates), Q takes R; 38 R takes Q, Kt to Kt 2; 39 R takes Kt ch, K to R sq; 40 Q to Kt 6, P takes Q; 41 Kt mates. The actual play is 37... R to B 2; 38 R takes R, K takes R; 39 P to Kt 6 ch, K to Kt; 40 P takes P ch, K takes P; 41 Q to Kt 4, and forces mate in three moves. The game is full of interest throughout. I only carry my analysis far enough to show the working of Mr. Potter's maxim: "a move may not only seem, but be good, nevertheless there may be a better move, and it should be looked for."

Diagram 1.

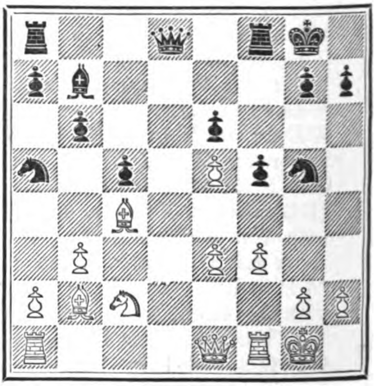
BLACK (MR. MINCHIN) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. POTTER.)

Diagram 2.

BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.

The point of this maxim is well brought out in one of the match-games with Zukertort (Diagram 2). Black (Zukertort) has played Kt to R 4 to stop P to K B 4, and Mr. Potter's

unexpected reply, which has a considerable influence over the fate of the game, appears to have disturbed his equanimity. Black had calculated upon 17 R to Q sq, Q to K sq; 18 B to Q 3, Q to Kt 3, &c. I give the actual play for a few moves to show how White takes up the *rôle* Black had meant for himself. 17 B to Q Kt 5 !—stopping Q to K sq, Q to K 2—to stop R to Q sq followed by R to Q 7; 18 Q to Kt 3, Q R to Q sq—K R to Q sq was better; 19 B to B 3, Kt to B 3; 20 Q R to B sq, P to Q R 3; 21 B to K 2, Kt to B 2 (?). He might have postponed this manœuvre if he had anything else in hand. 22 P to B 4, Kt to R sq (R to Q B sq followed by K R to Q sq seems better); 23 P to K R 4, P to Q Kt 4; 24 P to R 3, P to Kt 5 (?); 25 P takes P, P takes P; 26 B to Q 4, and, after a long game White won. This game shows not only how narrow is the path that leads to success, but also how easy it is to depart from it into the broad way that leads through difficulty to disaster. The fact that Mr. Potter's play should bring about positions adapted for the exercise of his peculiar talent is not strange, and indicates, I think, a general law to that effect. I have noticed something similar in going over the games of other eminent players—Morphy and Boden for instance. It might be strange if it were otherwise. The rule seems to work both ways. It grants the opportunity sought for, but denies some other opportunity, and thus tends to influence the player's opinion with regard to the merits of other methods of play. Steinitz is an instance, also Bird, and both transpose the rule. What is good for them, they think, cannot be bad for anybody else.

A particularly pleasing illustration of Mr. Potter's maxim is given in a game with Mr. Stevens. It is an exception to another maxim which Mr. Potter places among his minor principles, viz:—that "two Knights and a Bishop are often weaker than the Queen, notwithstanding that there are other forces." I take the position on Black's 28th move (Diagram 3). With 29 Kt to R 5 in prospect, Black plays 28 Kt to B 2; 29 Kt to R 5, Q to R sq. "The position of my Queen seemed to amuse Mr. Blackburne, and other lookers on, but I liked her better here than at B square. I don't say I was right." This is Mr. Potter's own comment on the move. 30 P to R 3, R to K 2; 31 P to K R 4, Q R to K; 32 R to B 3, B to B 6, thinking to follow with B to Q 5; 33 Q to B 2, B to B 3, now afraid of P to B 6; 34 R to R 3, K to B sq; 35 P takes P, B takes P; 36 Q Kt to B 4, B takes Kt, no use checking with Q at Q R sq; 37 Kt takes B, R takes B; 38 Kt to K 6 ch, K to Kt sq; 39 Kt takes Q, R takes B, discarding R takes R; 40 Q to R 4, the only move, R to Q 7; 41 R to Kt 3, R to

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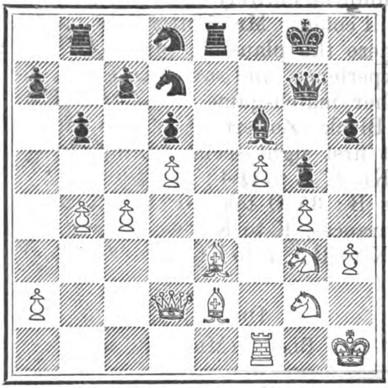
K 8 ch; 42 R to Kt sq, Q R to K 7; 43 R to Kt 3? (R to Kt 2!), Kt (B 2) to K 4; 44 Q to Kt 3 (forced, otherwise R to K 8 ch, and Kt to B 6), K takes Kt; 45 P to Kt 5, Kt to Q 6; 46 Q takes Kt, R to K 8 ch, and White resigns.

Diagram 3.

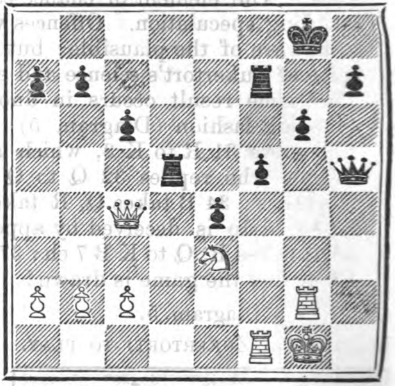
BLACK (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. STEVENS.)

Diagram 4.

BLACK (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

This game is a struggle between impetuosity and calculation. Impetuosity has its own way, and finds too late the vanity of human wishes. Mr. Potter gets very good change for a sovereign. I find him occasionally taking and advocating the exchange of three Pawns for a minor piece. Now and then he sacrifices a piece for position, or to get out of a difficulty. He conveys the impression that he does not do it with a light heart. A game with Zukertort supplies a remarkable instance of an exchange of "short" for small coin, carefully prepared and played for, as being analytically sound (Diagram 4). Black (Mr. Potter) has exchanged Kt for B to bring about the position. He now plays 27... P to B 5 (R to K 4 draws, and if K R to Q 2, 28 Kt takes P!); 28 Kt takes R, Q takes Kt; 29 Q takes Q, P takes Q; 30 R to Q 2? (R to Kt 4!), P to K 6; 31 R to Q 3 (if R takes Q P, P to B 6 draws), P to Q 5? (P to K Kt 4!); 32 K to Kt 2, P to K Kt 4; 33 R takes Q P! (Kt to B 3 would lose by P ch), P to K 7; 34 R to K sq, P to B 6 ch; 35 K to B 2, P to K R 4; 36 R to Q 5, P to Kt 5; 37 R to K Kt sq, R to R 2; 38 R to K R sq (R ch only draws, but R to B 5 wins!), R to R 3; 39 R to Kt 5 ch, K to B 2; 40 R (Kt 5) takes

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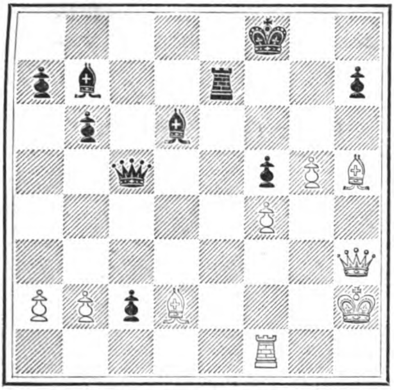
R P, R takes R; 41 R takes R, P to Kt 6 ch; 42 K to K sq, P to Kt 7; 43 R to Kt 5, K to B 3; 44 R to Kt 8, K to K 2; he has to stop White's Q B P. The game was played until the 70th move, and then given up as a draw.

The blunders in this game are natural enough, and arise from the difficulty of carrying theory into practice, with a time limit. The element of chance cannot be entirely eliminated by avoiding speculation. Offences will come. Mr. Potter tells us to beware of the plausible; but here the plausible prevails, in spite of Zukertort's science and experience, and saves the game. The same result occurs in another match-game, in a rather amusing fashion (Diagram 5). Black (Zukertort) played the fine move 31 R to K 8, which at first sight seems killing for White, who replies 32 Q to Q Kt 3, B to Q 4; 33 Q to Q 3, P queens; 34 B takes Q, R takes B; 35 Q takes P ch, K to Kt sq. He is deceived by appearances, K to K 2 would win! 36 R takes R, Q to K B 7 ch; 37 K to R 3, B to Kt 7 ch, 38 K to Kt 4, and the game is drawn!

Diagram 5.

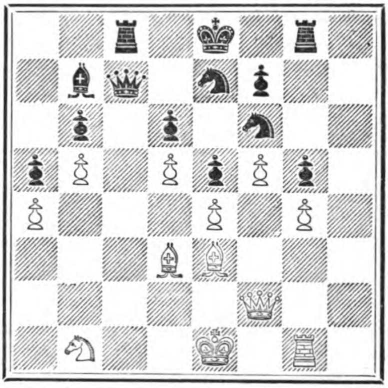
BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. POTTER.)

Diagram 6.

BLACK (MR. EARLE.)



WHITE (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.

I find Mr. Potter resorting to the plausible, while admitting a preference for dash, when he gives odds. In a game with Mr. Earle (giving Q R) he specially points out how he persuaded his opponent into a causeless fear (Diagram 6). He plays 19 Q to Q 2, and observes, "it will perhaps strike critical minds that this was mere bullying. I am afraid so, at any rate I should not be able to take that Pawn with the King in his present position, and yet there would be many objections to moving him. If anywhere, he would have to go to B 2."

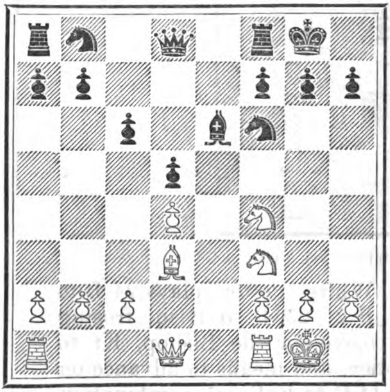
M 2

Black plays 19... Kt to R 2; 20 Q to K R 2, R to Kt 2 (?); 21 P to B 6 (or Q to R 6 would be good), Kt takes P; 22 Q to R 8 ch, R to Kt sq; 23 Q takes Kt, and the game is practically won for White.

This style of play is exceptional with Mr. Potter. As a rule he goes to the other extreme, and, with rare modesty, gives his opponent credit for as much insight as he possesses himself. Modesty and victory do not always go together. He is, however, a grand master of the art and mystery of drawing a game, and puts this talent to use with alacrity. The process, reduced to simplicity, is to oppose Pawn to Pawn, piece to piece, and combination to combination. Development on one side is met by corresponding development on the other, to preserve the balance of position. Attack must be met by counter attack, so as to lose no time. Here is an instance of the kind from a game with Zukertort (Diagram 7). Black (Mr. Potter) plays 10 B to Kt 5, and the game goes on 11 P to K R 3, Q to Q 3!; 12 P takes B (if P to K Kt 3, B to K 3, and White's King's flank is weakened), Q takes Kt; 13 Kt to K 5, (threatening P to K Kt 3), P to B 4!; 14 P to B 3, P takes P; 15 P takes P, K to R sq!; 16 R to B sq, Q Kt to Q 2 (if Q takes Q P, White wins by Kt takes P ch); 17 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 18 B to B 5, Q to Q 3!; 19 B takes Kt, Q takes B, and the game was given up as a draw.

Diagram 7.

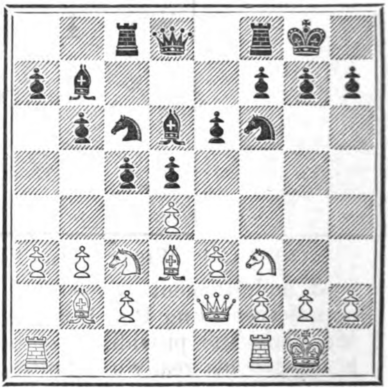
BLACK (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

Diagram 8.

BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.

These eleven moves embody the principle. The next position, also from a game in the match with Zukertort, is worked out in a similar manner (Diagram 8). White (Zukertort) plays

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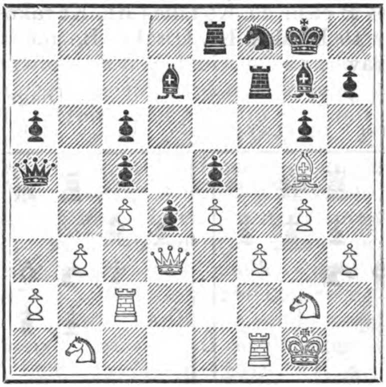
11 K R to Q sq, P takes P; 12 P takes P, R to K sq—to advance K P; 13 Kt to Kt sq, Q to B 2; 14 R to K sq, Kt to K 5; 15 Q Kt to Q 2 (not safe to take Kt), P to B 4 !; 16 P to Kt 3, R to B sq, to advance B P; 17 P to B 4, Q to B 2 ?; 18 P takes P, P takes P; 19 Kt to B 4 ! Kt takes Q P!; 20 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 21 B takes P, B to Q 4; 22 B takes B, Q takes B; 23 Q to B 3 ! and equalises.

The eleven hours' game of 91 moves, with Zukertort, is another example long drawn out. It is, in its way, a curiosity. The constructive principle comes to the fore. The players give their minds to the consideration of the important question—

"Whether the IS, from being actual fact,
Is more important than the vague MIGHT BE,
Or the MIGHT BE, from taking wider scope,
Is for that reason greater than the IS,
And, lastly, how the IS and MIGHT BE stand,
Compared with the inevitable MUST."

Diagram 9.

BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. POTTER) TO PLAY.

I select a fragment (Diagram 9). White (Potter) plays 24 B to Q 2 (anticipating P to R 3), Q to B 2; 25 B to B sq, freeing the Rook and providing another move for the Bishop, Kt to K 3. He has really a definite policy, and means to advance on the King's side; 26 Q R to B 2, Q R to K B sq—combination *versus* combination; 27 K to R sq, B to B sq. This, and his next move, are, he notes, superfluous for what he wants to do. 28 Kt to R 3, Q to Q 2; 29 Kt to B 2, P to Kt 4; 30 Q Kt to K sq, B to B 3; 31 Q to Q 2, B to K 2; 32 Kt to Q 3, B to

Q 3; 33 B to R 3. White's idea, if anything more than waiting events, does not appear. 33... P to K R 4; 34 K Kt to K sq, R to R 2; 35 K to Kt sq, R to B 3; 36 R to Kt 2, P takes P; 37 R P takes P, Q R to R 3; 38 K to B 2, Q to K 2; 39 K to K 2, R to R 6; 40 K to Q sq (he takes a walk while the trouble is over), Q to B 3; 41 K to B 2, Q to Q sq; 42 R (B sq) to B 2, K to Kt 2; 43 K to Kt sq, R to R 8; 44 R to R 2, Q to R sq; 45 R takes R (R 2), Q takes R; 46 K to B 2, K to B 3; 47 R to K 2, Q to Q B 2; 48 B to B sq, B to Q 2; 49 R to R 2, R takes R; 50 Q takes R, K to Kt 2. The game is pretty much as it began as regards advantage. It is an essential part of the system that the pieces should be placed so as to move as freely as possible. This is the occupation of spare moves. Mr. Potter remarks about the constructive principle, that "when after much constructing the time arrives for the players' delicately built and beautifully ordered arrangements to be disturbed, in consequence of something having to be done, their obedience to the coarse exigences of the game is tinged with something of regretful reluctance." Hence Mr. Zukertort's 26th and 27th moves. Mr. Potter, on the other hand, forms and re-forms his little army, and, as he puts it, "waits behind his earth-works for the opponent to come on." This is the game which concludes with the curious position given in B. C. M., 1883, p. 162; where neither of the players saw a win for White, discovered by Mr. Steinitz, and the game was in consequence given up as a draw.

Mr. Potter's standing in the Chess world is fairly fixed by the result of his match with Zukertort. Two games won, four lost, and eight drawn. He was not quite so successful as Zukertort in discovering the best moves for himself. He saw his opponent's game clearer than his own. He is strongest as an analyst and annotator. In his article on the principles in Bland's *Chess Player's Annual*—an article which could not possibly have been written by any other than a most accomplished analyst and player—he gives the names of seven ruling principles. He calls them Developing, Economising moves, Augmenting force, Constructing, Forelaying, Tacking, and Judging. I fancy comparatively few players mentally recognise all these seven entities. Mr. Potter only introduces them, barely describes them, and I am not certain whether he has, in every case, given us their correct names. Their acquaintance is worth cultivating. Mr. Potter admires them all and in his play would like to take the whole seven with him and walk abreast, so that none should be dissatisfied. It is a difficult undertaking. A Mormon gentleman with seven wives would never attempt such a thing. He would head the procession with his chief favourite for the time being, and let the others walk behind. "Being

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fallible," says Mr. Potter, "we may break down, in which case we want something to fall back upon." But a true attacking player when the Berserker fit is upon him says "I shall not fail" and like the Berserker seems to bear a charmed life. This is an argument for one side. For the other side there is the fact that a true attacking player—as such I must consider Mr. Blackburne—did not score so well as Mr. Potter against Zukertort. E. F.

## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 3.

## LIST OF COMPETITORS.

Nos. of Problems.

I.—C. Planck, London.
II.—J. Jespersen, Ribe, Denmark.
III.— ditto ditto
IV.—J. A. Miles, Norwich.
V.—E. N. Frankenstein, London.
VI.—A. Demonchy, Marseilles.
VII.— ditto ditto
VIII.—G. Chocholous, Bohemia.
IX.—C. B. Vansittart, Rome.
X.—J. G. Chancellor, London.
XI.—A. Townsend, Newport, Monmouthshire.
XII.—Rev. A. M. Deane, East Marden, Chichester.
XIII.—A. Townsend, Newport.
XIV.—B. Hülsen, Wittenberg, Germany.
XV.—H. C. Mathisen, Denmark.
XVI.— ditto ditto
XVII.—G. J. Slater, Bolton, Lancashire.
XVIII.— ditto ditto
XIX.—S. A. Wolff, Coethen, Germany.
XX.—Rev. A. M. Deane, East Marden.
XXI.—K. W. Winkler, Reudnitz, Germany.
XXII.— ditto ditto
XXIII.—B. Hülsen, Wittenberg.
XXIV.—L. Muller, Skallbœk, Ribe, Denmark.
XXV.— ditto ditto
XXVI.—J. A. Miles, Norwich.
XXVII.—A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.
XXVIII.—S. A. Wolff, Coethen.
XXIX.—H. F. L. Meyer, Sydenham.
XXX.—H. Jacobs, Croydon.
XXXI.—A. Oeffner, Germany.
XXXII.—Dr. A. Jones, Iowa, U. S. A.
XXXIII.—T. Pengelley, ditto

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE TOURNEY No. 3.

### PRIZE PROBLEMS.

*Ex æquo* for First and Second.

By H. F. L. MEYER.

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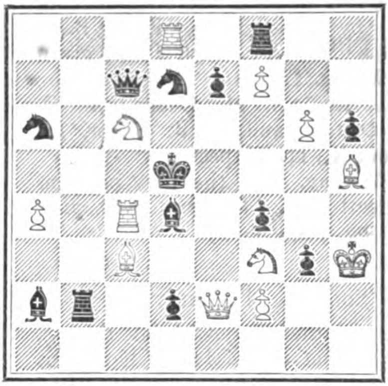
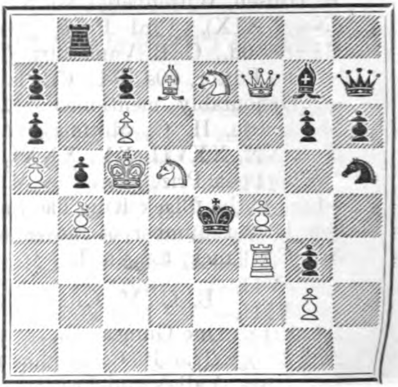


WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

By B. HULSEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in five moves.

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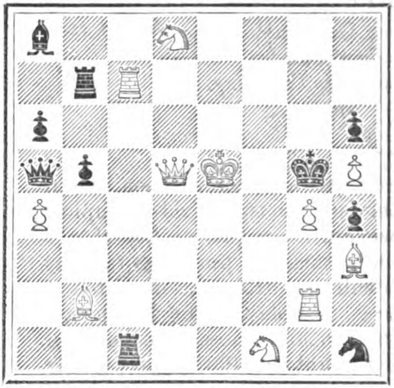
3RD PRIZE, BY C. B. VANSITTART.

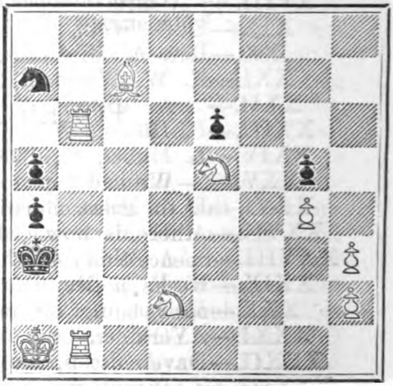
BLACK.



White to play and self-mate in four moves.

4TH PRIZE, BY C. PLANCK.

BLACK.



White to play and self-mate in eight moves.

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No objection having been lodged against the distribution of Prizes, as proposed in our August-September number, and the time limit allowed for the reception of such objections having expired, we proceed to give a full and final award.

B. C. M. Challenge Problem Tourney.

1st Prize, given by the Editor, £3 3s. 0d.; and 2nd Prize, given by Rev. C. E. Ranken, £2 2s. 0d.; to be divided *ex æquo* between B. Hülsen, Wittenberg (No. XIV), and H. F. L. Meyer, Sydenham (No. XXIX). 3rd Prize, given by Thos. Long, Esq., B.A., £1 1s. 0d., C. B. Vansittart, Rome (No. IX). 4th Prize, given by the Editor, 10s. 6d., C. Planck (No. I).

Honourably mentioned:—The Rev. A. M. Deane, A. F. Mackenzie, H. C. Mathisen, A. Oeffner, and G. J. Slater, for Nos. XX, XXVII, XV, XXXI, and XVIII, respectively.

The Book Prize offered by Mr. W. Jay, "for the best problem wherein the Black King has the least checks (the problem having the largest number of moves taking precedence)." Awarded to Mr. C. Planck, for No. I.

B. C. M. Challenge Solution Tourney.

1st Prize, One Guinea ...... "East Marden" (Rev. A. M. Deane).
2nd Prize, The B. C. M. for 1884 and 5...... J. G. Chancellor.
3rd Prize, Valle's and Pearson's Problem Collections..."Mercutio" (J. Morton).

*Chess Blossoms* and *Chess Fruits*, given by Messrs. W. Jay and E. J. Winter Wood, for the greatest number of "cooks" discovered by any one competitor—"East Marden."

Special Prize for nearest approximation to the Judge's award (10s. 6d., given by E. Orsini)—J. G. Chancellor.

2nd Prize (*Chess Blossoms* and *Chess Fruits*, given by "East Marden")—"Mercutio."

H. J. C. Andrews.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

America.—We had hoped ere this time to have been able to announce that the great match between the two world-champions had begun: there is now, however, every probability that it will not commence this side of Christmas, the final negotiations, and the six weeks' notice, which will date from the despatch of the first deposit, being the causes of delay. The Manhattan Club of New York, and the New Orleans Chess, Checker, and Whist Club have most liberally guaranteed 400 dollars to Mr. Zukertort for expenses if he win or draw the match, and 600

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dollars if he should lose. The remainder of the amount stipulated for by Mr. Zukertort for this purpose Mr. Steinitz himself has undertaken the risk of providing. The first part of the match up to the scoring of four games by either party, will be played as already stated, under the auspices of the Manhattan Club at New York. In case of the score reaching nine all, the match will be declared drawn.

The eighth annual handicap tourney of the Manhattan Club began on Nov. 2nd. There are six prizes, ranging from 40 dollars to 4 dollars, the lowest being awarded by the President for the best game.

In the New York C. C. handicap tourney there are no less than 26 entries, being the largest number ever known on that side of the Atlantic, and besides the six prizes mentioned in our last, a seventh of 10 dollars will be given to the player who makes the best score against the first four prize-winners.

The Danites Chess Club of New York seems to be a semi-social, semi-ordinary Chess Association, and, in accordance with this constitution, we find that, while holding their meetings at each other's houses, they have arranged for two tourneys, one for the Club championship, and the other for the enjoyment of the game, the chief winner of the latter to be entitled to enter for the Club championship next year. Both tourneys are to be played on even terms, and drawn games are not to count.

The match between Messrs. Ware and Young, mentioned in our November issue, has resulted in the victory of the latter by a score of 10 to 7, and two draws. Mr. Young has followed the chivalrous example of his opponent by refusing to take possession of the trophy until six months have elapsed, and Mr. Ware who, it will be remembered, won the first match, has now challenged Mr. Young to a decisive contest.

A match is being played at St. Louis between Messrs. Max Judd and Haller, the former (who is the holder of the local challenge cup) giving the odds of Kt, Pawn and two moves, and Pawn and move successively, until either party wins three games. Mr. Haller won the first game, and Mr. Judd the second.

The Chess clubs of Virginia have been following the example of some of our Counties by federating themselves into one State Association, and their first annual tourney has recently been held at Richmond with eight competitors, Mr. Kirkpatrick of Lynchberg gaining the championship of the Association with a score of ten. Two games had to be played between each entrant.

The *Chess-Monthly* announces that the set of gold and silver Chessmen presented to Paul Morphy on his return from his

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victorious campaign in Europe has been offered by his brother to the St. George's Chess Club at the rather prohibitive price of £1000. Why does not the prosperous New Orleans Chess, Checker, and Whist Club, with its thousand members, subscribe to purchase this trophy? Surely American players will not be so unpatriotic as to allow it to leave the country.

France.—The correspondence match of two simultaneous games between Paris and Vienna has terminated in a drawn battle, each club winning one game. The interest of the struggle has long been greatly diminished by the withdrawal of some of the principal players from each side, for which reason we have refrained from chronicling, like our contemporaries, the varying phases of the contest, and must now content ourselves with recording the result, but we will publish the games themselves by-and-by.

Germany.—A sad event has occurred at Driessen in the sudden death of Carl Fiehn, a member of the local Chess club, and a problem composer and solver, who was found sitting at a Chess-board, with a problem set up on it, suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal stove. He was 68 years of age, and unmarried.

A match is about to take place for the stake of 300 marks between the Berlin Chess Club and the Augustea of Leipsic. The Hartz Chess Association recently held at Oschersleben another of its pleasant gatherings, at which over 40 amateurs from the neighbouring towns were present, and two tourneys were set on foot.

Italy.—Great dissatisfaction has been caused among Italian players by the resolution of the Roman Committee to postpone the National Chess Tourney which was to have been held at Rome in November until next Spring, the reason given being their desire to show sympathy with an Italian province (Sicily) afflicted with calamity.

Denmark.—A winter tourney has been organised at the Copenhagen Club, the players being divided into three classes, with separate prizes for each. For the first class the prize is a silver challenge cup, which must be twice won before it can be finally kept, and the scores in each class will be determined by dividing the number of games played by every competitor by the total of games which he has won.

Australia.—Mr. Gossip has removed, we know not whether temporarily or permanently, from Melbourne to Sydney, but he still continues to edit the Chess column in the ably conducted Melbourne magazine, "Once a Month." A match between the Melbourne University and Turn Verein Chess Clubs has resulted in a win for the latter by five games to three.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### Chess in Scotland.

The inactivity in Chess circles which succeeded the Congress of the Scottish Chess Association in August last, has worn off, and the beginning of winter found most of the Chess Clubs in Scotland engaged in handicaps and other competitions. A Handicap Tournament at the Glasgow Chess Club begun at the close of last year terminated in autumn in M. Barbier winning the first prize, and Mr. Gilchrist the second—both players in Class I. A similar contest, and also the annual Championship Tournament are at present in progress. Mr. J. D. Chambers, who wrested the West of Scotland Challenge Cup from Mr. Fyfe in May last, still holds it, having defeated Sheriff Spens, in a contest for it, by four games to three. Mr. Gilchrist has challenged the holder, and a match is in progress.

The Thirtieth annual Chess Tourney in connection with the Glasgow Central Club commenced on the 23rd October, and is being continued on the inter-playing system—each competitor playing one game with every other. The number of entries is unusually large. None of the prizes have yet been decided. A preliminary Handicap, for two small prizes, was set on foot for the purpose of testing the strength of the various frequenters of the Club, with a view to their classification in the annual tourney. The first prize fell to Mr. John Russell, the sole occupant of Class I.

We hear with great pleasure of a Chess revival in Dundee, once the Chess Capital of Scotland. The Dundee Chess Club, after some years of suspended animation, is again flourishing at 38, High Street, Dundee, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. The office-bearers are: President, Mr. W. N. Walker; Vice-President, Mr. C. R. Baxter; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Kirkwood. We believe the membership exceeds 40, and includes a large proportion of talented young players. It is hoped the Club will furnish a large contingent of competitors in the Congress of the Scottish Chess Association in April next.

The annual meeting of the Queen's Park Chess Club was held in the Club-room, Crosshill, Glasgow, on the evening of Friday, 2nd October. The following gentlemen were elected as the Council for the ensuing year:—Mr. John Johnston, President; Mr. J. D. Chambers, Vice-President; Messrs. John Simpson and W. H. Woodthorpe, Directors; and Mr. W. H. Morris, Secretary and Treasurer. The Club-room is open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. A successful session is anticipated.

D. F.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Renwood" and "Wodner" (are these anagrams of the same person?)—After 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4, 2 P to Q 4 2 P takes P, 3 Q takes P 3 Kt to Q B 3, 4 Q to K 3, the defence 4 P to K Kt 3 and 5 B to Kt 2 is preferred in *Chess-Monthly* vi. 11, and occurs in published games both by Zukertort and Blackburne. Upon 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4, 2 B to B 4 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 Kt to Q B 3 3 B to B 4, 4 P to K B 4, Black should certainly not take the Kt but play 4 P to Q 3. The opening is not at all unusual, and the game is considered even.

### Problem Department.

New Problems thankfully acknowledged from B. G. Laws, C. Planck, B. Hülsen, K. W. Winkler, and F. Healey.

F. M. Teed, Brooklyn.—Nothing new under the sun! In Bone's MSS—50 years old—we found a foreshadowing of the problem you sent and of a still finer stratagem by the same master. Absolute originality of *idea* is a very slippery and doubtful commodity. It's the dressing—not *cooking* though—that's the thing! As regards the one King problems, editors need not be alarmed. According to our experience one well varied three-mover with two K's takes more time to examine than a couple of these two-ers with a preface.

J. C. B., Broughty Ferry.—Both problems require re-consideration. In the four-mover (2nd edition) try 1 R to Kt 2, P to K 4 (*a*), 2 R to K B 6, * P to K 5, 3 B to Q 4, &c., or * K to K 6, 3 R takes B P, &c. (*a*) K to K 6, 2 R takes P ch, K to B 5, 3 B to K 5 ch, &c. (This cook seems even better than your intention.) The three-er yields to 1 Kt to K 4 ch, K to K 8 (*a*), 2 B to Q 6 or Kt 8, &c. (*a*) K to B 8 (*b*), 2 B to R sq, &c. (*b*) K to Q 6, 2 Q to Q 7 ch, &c. Your solutions of 312 and 314 are right. See, elsewhere, correction of 313. 315 cannot be solved as you propose. Black B could attack Q on move 5 and prevent mate.

C. E. T., Clifton.—No. 22 falls a victim to 1 Q to Q 7, 2 Q to B 5 ch, &c. In the mainplay of 21 there is a dual mate with Kt, which please eliminate, and the problem shall appear.

F. M., Almondbury.—Neither 314 nor 315 can be solved as you propose. Others right. We are inclined to agree with you as regards the tourney problems named.

B. Hülsen, Wittenberg.—Thanks for problems, which, however, are, in some cases, insufficiently demonstrated. A 13 move suimate, with only the key move given, is useless. There might be several solutions or none at all—as in the six-mover you sent to our tourney!

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## TO OUR READERS.

We have pleasure in announcing that we hope to publish with our January number a photographic group of distinguished British Problemists. The central figure will be the veteran Healey, who will be supported by his contemporaries Campbell, Grimshaw, and C. W. of Sunbury. More modern authors will be represented by the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, and Messrs. Chancellor, Frankenstein, Laws, and Planck. We have to thank these gentlemen for having so kindly furnished us with their photographs, several having been taken specially for the occasion. Most of the composers have also contributed original problems to accompany the portraits, for which graceful act we are further obliged. We are indebted to Mr. Andrews for much valuable assistance in all this, and hereby tender him our best thanks. If any of our readers wish for extra copies of the January number, we shall be glad to hear from them at once, to prevent disappointment.

We remind our friends that subscriptions for Vol. VI. are now due, as usual, in advance, and conclude by wishing all

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

# CHESS JOTTINGS.

We have had pleasure in adding to our exchange list Cassell's *Saturday Journal,* the Liverpool *Weekly Courier*, and *Around and About,* a new London Penny Weekly, the first number of which appeared November 13th. In all these, very promising Chess departments have been commenced, to which we wish all success. The address of the last named is 75, Fleet Street, and we advise all our friends to purchase a copy. We may point out that the Black *Queen* in Diagram No. 2 should obviously be a *King*. This is not so bad as an end-game diagram in a Yorkshire column of Nov. 21st where the Editor must have been thinking too much of his own name, as there are no fewer than four White "Castles" on the board.

Mr. J. P. Taylor (Burnside, Bromley, Kent) is anxious to clear out the few remaining copies yet unsold of "Dot's Diary," and offers them for 1/- each, post free. This would make a charming little present for the youngsters at the coming Christmas, and we have no doubt Mr. Taylor's stock will very soon be exhausted.

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Under the auspices of the Rev. J. de Soyres a Chess Club has been formed in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields (Trafalgar Square), meeting at the Vestry Hall. On Nov. 20th Mr. Wayte was a visitor at the Club, and played simultaneous games, sixteen in all at fourteen boards, giving moreover the odds of Rook or Knight in most instances. A leading member of the Club, Mr. Law, acted as handicapper. The sitting (or rather perambulation, as regards the single performer) lasted two hours and a half, and time was called at 10-30. The result gave thirteen won games to Mr. Wayte, and three draws. The Club may be congratulated on the possession of a very promising player, Mr. Granger, who after an extremely steady defence succeeded in drawing his game, played on even terms.

Several noted Chess-players are on the list of candidates for the new Parliament. Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, Father of the House of Commons and 55 years M. P. for Glamorganshire, offers himself for the Vale of Neath, one of the divisions of his old constituency. Mr. G. W. Medley, who formerly contested Mid-Surrey unsuccessfully, now stands for Devonport. Both the above are Liberals, Mr. W. A. Lindsay is the Conservative candidate for Forfarshire.

Mr. J. G. C. Minchin, the Liberal candidate for Limehouse, is not himself a Chess-player but bears a name honoured in Chess annals. He is the eldest son of Mr. Minchin of the St. George's Club; is the author of an interesting little work, "Bulgaria after the War," based on his experiences as a newspaper correspondent; and was lately Consul-General for Servia, a post which he resigned on becoming a candidate for Parliament.

We note from the report of the Sussex Chess Association that the list of members sums up to the handsome total of 116, including 12 ladies. Of the latter 7 took part in the Ladies Tournament. and there is every probability that the number of players in this contest will show a marked increase this year. Mrs. Dunhill stands first on the list, with a score of 10½, followed closely by Miss Cochrane, with a score of ten games. Thirteen competitors entered for the Challenge Cup, which was again carried off by Mr. W. T. Pierce, who won all his games.

The programme for 1885-6 is an attractive one, and comprises eight events, among which we note matches with the Surrey Chess Association, with the Third and Fourth classes of the City of London Chess Club, the Ladies Tournament alluded to above, a couple of correspondence matches, the usual Handicap Tournament, Challenge Cup Contest, &c. "The committee are empowered to arrange matches with other associations or counties within accessible distance." This may apparently be taken as a gentle hint to ladies, as well as gentlemen, belonging to other counties.

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The utility of many matches cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of club secretaries. It is a curious feature in club play that, after a time, the best players cease to play with each other. Headaches become frequent, and other engagements, but neither the one nor the other seems to prevent them looking on while inferior players are occupied over the boards. From this point the club begins to go down, unless engagements are made to keep all the members interested and well employed. The success of the Sussex Chess Association shows what can be done with a shilling per annum subscription.

## B. C. M. END-GAME TOURNEY.

### Solutions of End-Games.

———: o :———

#### No. I.

1 B takes P dis ch, K takes Kt, or (*a*), 2 Q takes R ch, K takes Q, 3 B to B 4 ch, Q takes B, 4 R takes B ch, Q takes R, Stalemate. If 4 ... K to K 4, of course 5 R takes Q draws easily. [There is a dual at move 2, since White may play 2 B to B 4 ch or 2 Q takes R indifferently.]

(*a*) 1 ... K to Kt 3, 2 R takes B ch, K takes R, 3 Q takes R ch, B to Kt 3 dis ch (if K to B 4, then either 4 Kt to B 7, or 4 Q to K 6 ch, K takes Kt, 5 B to B 4 ch, Q takes B, 6 Q to K 5 ch, and draws), 4 K takes P, and Black, of course, cannot win.

#### No. II.

1 Kt to Q 4, K takes Kt, 2 Kt to B 5, K takes Kt, or P becomes Kt, 3 P to B 7 and wins.

[This ending has a second solution by 1 Kt to B 4, K to Q 7 or P to Q 5, 2 Kt to B 5, &c.]

#### No. III.

1 Kt takes P, K takes Kt, or (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), 2 Kt to Q 4 dble ch, K to B 5 dis ch (if K to R 6 dis ch, then 3 Kt takes R ch, K to Kt 5 (best), 4 R to Q Kt 8 and wins), 3 Q takes R ch, Kt takes Q (best), 4 B to K 2 ch, K moves, 5 Kt to B 6 or Kt 3 ch, winning the Q, and the game.

(A) 1 ... Q to R 3, 2 Q takes R ch, Q takes Q (if K takes Q, 3 B to K 2 ch, Kt to B 5, 4 R to Kt 8 ch, or Q 5 ch, &c., and wins), 3 R to R 8 ch, K takes Kt, 4 Kt to Q 4 dble ch, and wins.

(B) 1 ... Q to Kt 3, 2 R to R 8 ch, K takes Kt, 3 Q to K 6 ch, Kt to B 5, 4 R mates.

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(C) 1 ... Kt to B 5, 2 K to R 2, Q to Kt 3, 3 R to R 8 ch, Kt to R 4, 4 R takes Kt ch, and wins.

(D) 1 ... P to K 5, 2 K to R 2, Kt to Kt 2 (if Q to Kt 3, 3 R to R 8 ch, &c.), 3 Kt takes Q, and wins.

(E) 1 ... Kt to Kt 2, 2 K to R 2, Q takes R, or Q to R 3, 3 Q to Kt 4 ch, and wins.

[In this ending there is also a dual solution at move 2 by K to B sq in reply to 1 ... K takes Kt. We have no space just now for the variations, which are rather voluminous, but we shall give them in full by-and-by. We may, however, say that we have no doubt of the correctness of the cook, though we invite criticism.]

## END-GAME SOLUTION TOURNEY.

We have decided to give 10 marks for each perfect solution, as well as for the discovery and accurate working out of a second solution. In case of a cook and author's solution being both given, extra marks will be awarded. For every important variation omitted one mark will be deducted.

J. Burt has solved correctly Nos. 1 and 2, but in the latter has only given the cook by Kt to B 4, and not the author's solution. In No. 3 he has likewise discovered the cook, but two of his variations are inconclusive, and he has omitted the author's solution. Marks, No. 1 ten, No. 2 ten, No. 3 nine, Total 29.

East Marden also correctly solves Nos. 1 and 2, but the latter only by the second solution. No. 3 he solves by the cook, but his method is sometimes roundabout, and two important variations, 2 ... R to B 4, and 2 ... R to Q 4, are left out. There is also carelessness in putting down the moves, P being in several places written for Kt, &c., and the squares wrongly described. Marks, No. 1 ten, No. 2 ten, No. 3 seven, Total 27.

F. W. W. (Hastings) correctly gives in all three the author's solutions. Full marks, 30.

H. F. Cheshire (Hastings) has solved all three accurately, noticing the dual in No. 1, and second solution in No. 2. He gives author's solution of No. 3, but not the cook. Marks, No. 1 full and one extra, No. 2 full and two extra, No. 3 full, Total 33.

J. H. Blake correctly solves Nos. 1 and 2 by author's method, and No. 3 by the cook. In the latter, however, he omits several important variations, and one which he gives is inconclusive. Marks, Nos. 1 and 2 full, No. 3 five, Total 25.

"Archimedes" is correct in No. 1, and in the cook of No. 2. In No. 3 he gives the author's solution, but is wrong in one variation, and omits one or two others. Marks, Nos. 1 and 2 full, No. 3 eight, Total 28.

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## CRITICISMS ON THE END-GAMES.

No. 1. Very easy, I solved it from the diagram; the first move is *ex ipso* given. "Archimedes."—A clever position, well worked out. F. W. W.—A brilliant ending. J. H. Blake.

No. 2. A real little end-game, showing the power of the Kts against an advanced P; also very easy. "Archimedes."—A simple and ordinary line of play. F. W. W.—Pretty, but rather too obvious. The idea is, however, a very useful one for actual play. J. H. Blake.

No. 3. This end-game is very difficult, but pleasing to solve; the author is evidently a first-class composer. "Archimedes."—The main line of this is exceedingly good. F. W. W.—The most subtle and difficult of the three, but not probable in actual play. J. H. Blake.

⁂ Solvers are allowed one month from the date of their reception of the magazine, which, if required, must be proved by the postmark.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 312, by K. W. Winkler.—1 B to K 8, K to K 3 (*a*), 2 Q to Q R 2 ch, &c. (*a*) K to B 3 (*b*), 2 Q to Kt 4, &c. (*b*) P to Q B 4 ch (*c*), 2 K to B 4 dis ch, &c. (*c*) P to Q B 3, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

No. 313, by J. Jespersen.—(N.B. A Black P should stand at Q R 2.) 1 R at R 5 takes P, B takes R, 2 Q to Kt 8, &c.

No. 314, by E. J. Winter Wood.—1 Q to B sq, P to R 6 best, 2 Q to Q sq, P to R 7 best, 3 Q to Q B sq, Q moves, 4 Kt to K 4 ch, Q takes Kt, 5 Q to B 4 ch, Q takes Q mate. If Kt moves at 1st, 2nd, or 3rd move, 2 Kt takes Q ch *at once*, &c. If Q moves at 1st or 2nd move, 2 Kt to K 4 *at once*, &c.

No. 315, by J. G. Chancellor.—1 Kt to Kt 3, R P takes Kt (*a*), 2 R takes B P, P takes R!, 3 Q to R sq, P to Kt 7, 4 Q to R 8, B to Q 5, 5 Q takes B, Any, 6 Q to R sq mate. (*a*) 1 P to B 6 (*b*), 2 B takes K P, B takes B!, 3 R takes B P, P takes R!, 4 Q takes B P, B takes B, 5 Q to R sq ch, R moves or B in, 6 Kt to K 4 or Q takes B mate. (*b*) 1 P to K 5 (*c*), 2 R takes B P, P takes Kt, 3 B takes K P, B takes B, 4 Q to R 5 ch, 5 Q takes B mate. (*c*) 1 B takes B, 2 Q to R sq, B ch!, 3 K to B 8, Any, 4 B dis mate accordingly.

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## REVIEWS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 312, by K. W. Winkler.—Very pretty. J. A. Miles and J. C. Bremner.—A very fair problem, but not particularly puzzling. Mercutio.—Pretty, but by no means difficult. E. N. Frankenstein.

No. 313, by J. Jespersen. (Corrected. See Solutions).—Mainplay very pretty. J. A. M.—Very good. Not very difficult, still requiring careful thought to solve. E. N F.—(Mercutio and J. C. Bremner not being aware of the necessary correction, sent a cook; missing author's intention.)

No. 314, by E. J. Winter Wood.—A peculiar and, in one way, original problem. After White's first move Black Q has 25 possible moves on the board, but cannot advantageously make one of them until move three. In other respects the proper play is soon discovered. Mercutio.—Very ingenious. J. A. M.—The first sui-mate I ever tried to solve. I found it very easy. J. C. B.—A good free Queen position; it looks cookable, but is not.—E. N. F.

No. 315, by J. G. Chancellor.—A complicated problem, full of variations, but not so pleasing as many others by that master. J. A. M.—Mainplay good. Solution rather difficult on account of various tries.—Mercutio.

## END-GAME p. 361.

We have had several "nibbles" at the solution of this interesting position, but no one seems to have been at the trouble thoroughly to analyse it, so we now give the main lines of the attack.—1 Q to R 5 ch, K to Kt sq (*a*), 2 Q takes R P ch, K to B sq (*b*), 3 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to B 2, 4 Q to Kt 8 ch, K takes Q, 5. R to R 8 ch, K to B 2, 6 R to B 8 mate. (*b*) K to B 2, 3 R to Kt 3, &c. (*a*) K to K 2 (best), 2 Q takes R P, Q Kt to B 2, 3 Q takes Kt P, Q to Q 3 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), 4 B takes Kt, P takes B, 5 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to Q sq, 6 Q takes Kt, P to Q 6, 7 Q to B 8 ch, Q takes Q, 8 Kt takes Q and wins. (*c*) R to K sq, 4 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to Q sq, 5 Q takes P ch, K to B sq, 6 R to R 7, Q to Q sq, 7 R takes Kt, Kt takes R, 8 Q takes Kt, R takes P, 9 Q to Q 5 and wins. (*d*) Q to Kt 2, 4 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to Q sq, 5 Q takes P ch, K to B sq, 6 Kt to K 7 ch and wins. (*e*) K to Q sq, 4 Q takes P ch, K to B sq, 5 Kt to Kt 6 and wins.

*** The two problems on the following page are from Mr. Miles's new book. A notice by Mr. Andrews, in type, is unavoidably postponed till next month. Our London letter shares a similar fate.



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# THE PROBLEM WORLD.

**By H. J. C. Andrews.**

At the eleventh hour, only a few days prior to the expiration of the two months law granted for impugning the preliminary award in the B. C. M. Challenge Tourney, an alarming report reached us from abroad. No. XIV. by B. Hülsen of Wittenberg had been, *on dit*, demolished by an eminent German expert! For some days we went about in a despondent condition, scarcely relieved by a single ray of hope. The authority cited was *so* high and, as a rule, *so* infallible! Nevertheless, even he has since had to subscribe to the truth of the maxim, *humanum est errare.* XIV. remains unimpeached at "the top of the tree," but our readers will readily understand why the publication of the final award was deferred until the present number.

Mirror of American Sports Tourney No. 2.—The award in this important contest of 225 entries, reaches us too late for more than passing notice this month. The chief prizes are thus distributed. Direct three-movers, 1st, J. C. J. Wainwright, 2nd, James Rayner, 3rd, T. P. Bull. Direct two-movers, 1st, C. E. Dennis, 2nd, H. & E. Bettmann, 3rd, G. Reichhelm. Best sui-mate, 1st, C. H. Wheeler, Illinois, 2nd, C. Planck. There were other and exceptional prizes, but the award stands open for two months, so we may probably recur to the subject.

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"The Tourist."

Dedicated to John Watkinson.

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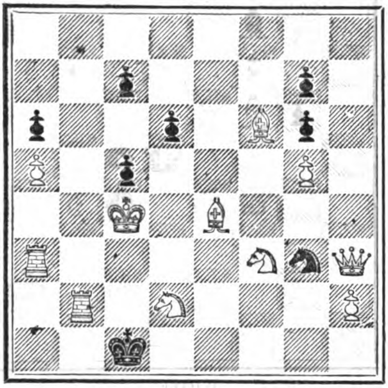

WHITE.

White to retract his last move and then force self-mate in six moves.

"The Gleaner."

Dedicated to A. F. Mackenzie.

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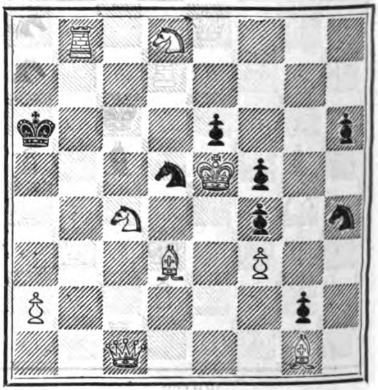

WHITE.

White to play and force self-mate in eight moves.

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# PROBLEMS.

No. 316.—By J. JESPERSEN.

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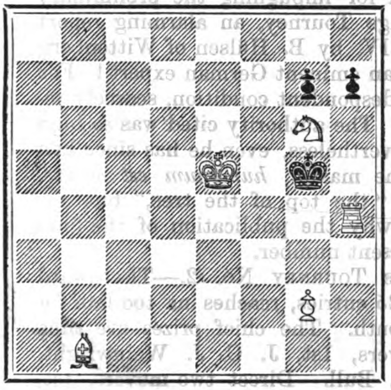

WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 317.—By C. PLANCK.

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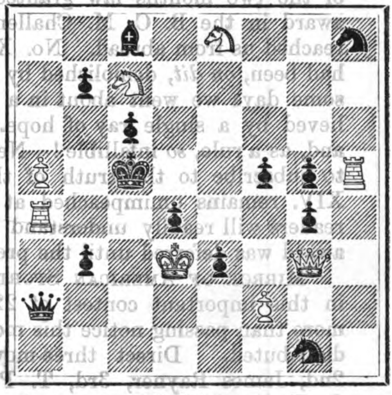

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in two moves.

No 318.—By K. W. WINKLER.

Dedicated to B. Hulsen.

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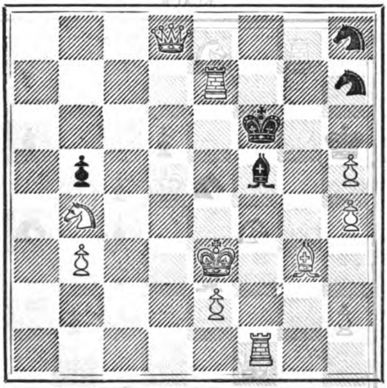

WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in seven moves.

No. 319.—By B. G. LAWS.

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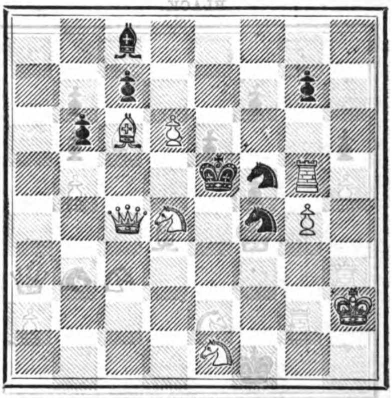

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE END-GAME TOURNEY.

### No. VII.—Motto: "Rob Roy."

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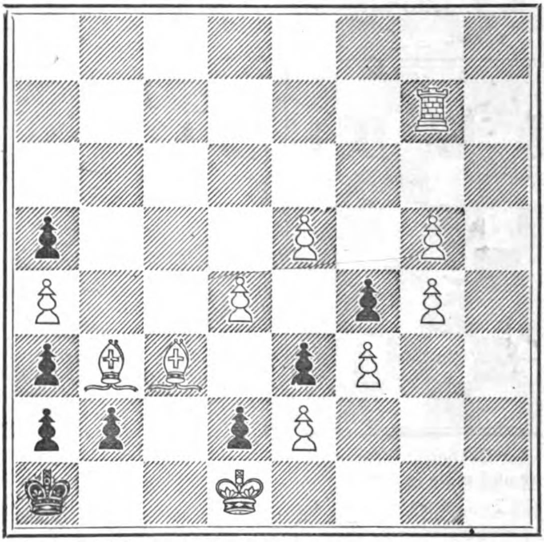

WHITE.

White to play and mate in twelve moves.

### No. VIII.

Motto: "Noli turbare circulos meos."

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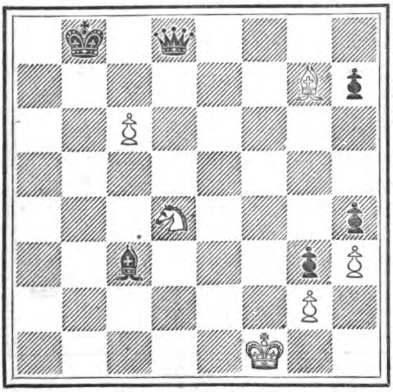

WHITE.

White to play and draw.

### No. IX.

Motto: "Called Back."

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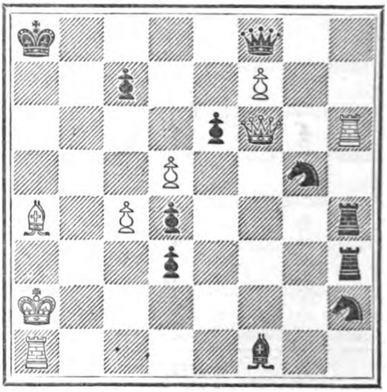

WHITE.

White to play and win.

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